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THE
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN WHICH

ALL THE WORDS are intro- duced, The DIFFERENT SPELLINGS preserved, The Sounds of the LETTERS occa- sionally distinguished,	The OBSOLETE and UNCOM- MON WORDS supported by AUTHORITIES, And the DIFFERENT CON- STRUCTION and USES illuf- trated by EXAMPLES.
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TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

By JOHN ASH, LL.D.

Author of GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES; or, An EASY INTRODUC-
TION to Dr. LOWTH'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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AND THE DIFFERENT
SPELLINGS
OF THE SAME
ARE SET DOWN
WITH THE
DIFFERENCE OF
THE SOUNDS
OF THE LETTERS
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A COMPLETE
GRAMMAR

BY
JOHN
KILBY

Author of the Grammar of the English Language
and the Grammar of the French Language

LONDON

1755

Printed for J. DODD

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THE NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

N Æ V

N. (S.) The thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet; as a Latin numeral it stands for nine hundred, and with a dash over it for nine thousand.
a (adj. obsolete) No, none. *Cbaucer.*
a'am (s. a law term) A seizure of moveable goods, a distraint.
A'AMAN (s. from the Heb. signifying beautiful) A man's name.
A'AMATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
a'amathite (s. from Naamath) An inhabitant of Naamath.
a'amite (s. from Naaman) A descendent of Naaman.
A'ASHON (s. from the Heb. signifying one that foretells) A man's name.
AB (v. t. from the Swedish nappa, but used chiefly in low or droll style) To catch unexpectedly, to come upon at unawares.
ab (s. a cant word) A head, the head.
ab (v. t. a colloquial word) To bite, to bite with repeated quick but gentle motion.
A'BAL (s. from the Heb. signifying a fool) A man's name.
ab'bed (p. from nab) Caught unexpectedly; bitten.
ab'bing (p. a. from nab) Catching unexpectedly; biting.
ab'cheat (s. a cant word) A hat.
ab'girder (s. a cant word) A bridle.
A'BOB (s.) A viceroy or governor in one of the provinces of the empire of the Great Mogul; one who has acquired a large fortune in the East Indies.
ABONAS/SAR (s.) The name of a king of Babylon, famous for an æra or method of computing time which commenced with the beginning of his reign, in the seven hundred and forty seventh year before Christ.
A'BOTH (s. from the Heb. signifying a discourse) A man's name.
ac'ca (s. in old records) A yacht, a small ship.
ack'er (s. a different spelling) The naker, the mother of pearl. *Scott.*
AC'RE (s. a correct spelling, from the French) The mother of pearl. *Bailey.*
ad (v. t. obsolete) To be destitute of. *Bailey.*
A'DAB (s. from the Heb. signifying a free gift) A man's name.
A'DIR (s. in astronomy, from the Arabic) That point in the heavens which is directly opposite to the zenith; the point which is directly under our feet in the hemisphere below the horizon; that which has respect to something else as opposite to it. *Saliculus.*
Æ'NIA (s. from the Greek νῆνις) A lamentation, a song or tune anciently sung at funerals.
Æ'VI (s. plu. of nævus) The marks or impressions

N A I

on the skin of an infant before its birth, made by the imagination of the mother.
NÆ'VOSE (adj. from nævus) Marked with spots or freckles.
NÆVOS'ITY (s. from nævose) The state of being marked with freckles.
NÆ'VUS (s. from the Lat.) A mole, a natural mark on the body.
Naf (s. a different spelling) A neif, a bond woman. *Scott.*
NAFT (s. in ornithology) The name of a tufted sea bird.
NAG (s. from the Dutch nagge) A small horse, a horse chiefly used for riding; a paramour.
Nag'al (s. a local word) A weight for wool containing seven pounds.
NAG'GE (s. from the Heb. signifying brightness) A man's name.
NAHA'RAN (s. from the Heb. signifying brightness) A man's name.
NA'HASH (s. from the Heb. signifying a serpent) A man's name.
NA'HOR (s. from the Heb. signifying hot) A man's name.
NA'HUM (s. from the Heb. signifying a comforter) A man's name, the title of one of the prophetic books of scripture.
NAI'AD (s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek ναῖα to flow) One of the fabulous nymphs haunting rivers and fountains.
Nai'ades (s. plu. from naiad) The nymphs supposed to haunt rivers and fountains.
NAI'ANT (adj. in heraldry, from the Lat. nato to swim) Drawn as swimming, drawn as fishes in a transverse direction.
Nai'ed (adj. obsolete) Denied, refused. *Cbaucer.*
Nai'eth (v. t. third pers.) Denieth. *Cbaucer.*
NA'JAS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
NAIF (adj. with jewellers, from the French) Natural, having a quick natural appearance. *Scott.*
NAIL (s. from the Sax. noegi) The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of a beast or bird; a spike or metal to fasten things together; a stud, a boss; a measure, the sixteenth part of a yard or ell.
Nail (v. t. from the sub.) To fasten with nails, to stud with nails. "On the nail," readily, immediately; bearing only on the nail.
Nail'ed (p. from nail) Fastened with nails, studded with nails.
Nail'er (s. from nail) A nail maker.
Nail'ing (p. a. from nail) Fastening with nails, studding with nails.
Nail'ing (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with nails, the act of making nails, the fastening effected by nails.

Nail'wort

N A P

Nailwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
NAIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying beauty*) The name of a town in the land of Israel.
NAI'OTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying abodes*) The name of a place. *1 Sam.*
NAIRNE (*s.*) A borough and port town in Scotland, situate at the entrance of the Frith of Murray.
NAIS'SANT (*adj. in heraldry*) Issuing out of some ordinary or charge.
NA'KED (*adj. from the Sax. nakad*) Uncovered, bare, wanting clothes; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple, abstracted.
Na'kedi (*adv. from naked*) Without covering, openly, evidently, simply, merely.
Na'kedness (*s. from naked*) The want of covering, the want of defence, plainness, want of concealment; poverty, meanness.
Na'ker (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a sea fish.
NA'KIB (*s.*) The cadi, the deputy of Egypt.
Nak'id (*p. obsolete*) Stripped, deformed, made naked. *C.*
Na'koners (*s. obsolete*) Brazen horns, a kind of cymbals. *C.*
NA'KOUS (*s.*) A kind of musical instrument consisting of two brass plates suspended by a thread.
Nale (*s. obsolete*) An alehouse, *Chaucer.*
Nall (*s. an uncommon spelling*) An awl, an instrument for making holes used by collar makers. *Tusser.*
Nalle (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A nail. *Chaucer.*
NAME (*s. from the Sax. nama*) The distinguishing appellation of an individual, the term by which any kind of species is distinguished; a person, an individual; character, reputation; renown, fame; power, authority; delegated power, imputed character; an appearance, an assumed character; an opprobrious appellation.
Name (*v. t. from the sub.*) To distinguish by a particular appellation, to specify, to nominate, to utter, to mention; to give a name to.
Name (*v. obsolete*) Took, did take. *Chaucer.*
Na'med (*p. from name*) Mentioned by name, distinguished by a name.
Na'meless (*adj. from name*) Having no name, having no name mentioned.
Na'mely (*adv. from name*) Particularly, specially, as distinguished by name.
Na'mer (*s. from name*) One that gives a name, one that nominates.
Na'melake (*s. from name, and fake*) One that has the same name with another.
Na'miliche (*adv. obsolete*) Namely. *Chaucer.*
Na'mily (*adv. obsolete*) Namely. *Chaucer.*
Na'ming (*p. a. from name*) Giving a name, mentioning by name, nominating.
Na'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act or ceremony of giving a name.
NAMPT'WICH (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 161 miles from London.
Nampt'wich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Namptwich, made at Namptwich.
NAN (*s. in familiar sty.e*) Ann, a woman's name.
NAN'CY (*s. from Ann*) A woman's name.
Nane (*s. obsolete*) None, no one. *Chaucer.*
Nan'ny (*s. the diminutive of Ann*) A woman's name.
NAO'MI (*s. from the Heb. signifying beautiful*) The name of a woman.
NAP (*s. from the Sax. noeppen to sleep*) A short sleep, a slumber.
NAP (*s. from the Sax. knoppa*) A kind of down, a roughness on the surface of cloth.
Nap (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sleep, to take a short sleep; to be drowsy, to be secure; to become soft with down.
Nap (*v. t. from the sub.*) To raise a kind of down on cloth.
NAPÆ'Æ (*s. in beaten mythology, from the Greek νᾶρος a grove*) The nymphs of the woods and mountains.
NAPE (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The joint of the neck behind.
NAPEL'LUS (*s. in botany*) The monkshood.
NAP'ERY (*s. from the Italian naperia*) Table linen.
NA'PHE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. napus*) A kind of turnep. *Scott.*
Naph'ew (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The name of an herb. *Johns.m.*
NA'PHISH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the foul*) A man's name.
NAPH'TALI (*s. from the Heb. signifying similitude*) A man's name, one of the tribes of Israel.
NAPH'THA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of bitumen.
Na'priersbones, Napriersrods (*s. from the name of their inventor, a Scotch nobleman*) An instrument consisting of small rods to expedite arithmetical calculations.
NAP'KIN (*s. the derivation is uncertain*) A cloth used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief; but this sense is now obsolete or colloquial. *Shakespeare.*

N A R

NA'PLES (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in Italy, the capital of that kingdom.
Nap'less (*adj. from nap*) Having no nap, threadbare.
NAPP (*v. int. from the Sax. knoeppen*) To sleep, to be drowsy, to be careless or secure.
Nap'ped (*p. from nap*) Furnished with a nap or down.
Nap'piness (*s. from nappy*) The quality of having a nap or down on the surface.
Nap'ping (*p. a. from nap*) Sleeping by short intervals, indulging to ease; raising a nap or down on cloth.
Nap'pith (*v. int. third perf. obsolete*) Sleepeth. *Chaucer.*
Nap'py (*adv. from nap*) Frothy, spumy; covered with a nap or down.
Nap'pron (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An apron. *Chaucer.*
Nap'taking (*s. from nap, and take*) A seizure on a sudden, a surprise, an unexpected onset.
NA'PUS (*s. in botany*) The turnep, the rape, a species of the brassica.
Nar (*adv. obsolete*) Narrowly. *Chaucer.*
Nar (*adj. obsolete*) Near, nearer. *Spenser.*
NAR'BARTH (*s.*) A town in Pembrokehire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 231 miles from London.
Nar'barth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Narbarth, made at Narbarth.
Narcis'sine (*adj. from narcissus*) Belonging to the narcissus, like the white daffodil.
NARCIS'SUS (*s. from the Greek*) The name of a man. *Id.*
NARCIS'SUS (*s. in botany*) The white daffodil.
NARCO'SIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A privation of sense.
Narcot'ic (*adj. from narcosis*) Producing torpor, stupifying.
Narcot'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to take away the sense of pain, a kind of opiate.
Narcot'ical (*adj. from narcotic*) Depriving of sense, stupifying.
Narcot'icness (*s. from narcotic*) The quality which takes away the sense of pain. *Scott.*
NARD (*s. from the Greek νάρδος*) An odoriferous shrub, spikenard, a kind of ointment.
NAR'DOS (*s. in botany and medicine*) The nard.
NARE (*s. from the Lat. naris, but not used*) A nostril. *Id.*
NA'RES (*s. from the Lat.*) The nostrils.
Nar'rabile (*adj. from the Lat. narro to tell*) Capable of being told, fit to be related.
NARRAN'GIA (*s. with the Arabs*) A kind of divination drawn from the various appearances of the sun and moon.
NAR'RATE (*v. t. from the Lat. narro to tell*) To relate to tell.
Nar'rated (*p. from narrate*) Related, told.
Nar'rating (*p. a. from narrate*) Relating, telling.
Narra'tion (*s. from narrate*) A relation, a history of facts.
Nar'rative (*adj. from narrate*) Relating, giving a narration, telling a story.
Nar'rative (*s. from the adj.*) A relation, a story.
Nar'ratively (*adv. from narrative*) By way of narrative.
Narra'tor (*s. from narrate*) One that relates, one that gives a narration.
Nar'rel (*s. not used*) A nostril. *Bailey.*
Nar'rified (*p. from narrify, but not used*) Narrated, delivered in narrative.
NAR'RIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. narro to relate, but not used of late*) To narrate, to give an account of.
Nar'rifying (*p. a. from narrify, but not used*) Narrating, delivering in narrative.
NAR'ROW (*adj. from the Sax. naara*) Having a small distance from side to side, having little width compared with the length, having no great extent; near, within a small distance; close, vigilant; covetous, greedy.
Nar'row (*s. from the adj.*) A narrow passage, a strait.
Nar'row (*v. t. from the adj.*) To diminish in breadth, to confine, to limit; to contract, to bring into a smaller compass.
Nar'row (*v. int. in the manage*) To go with the legs too close together.
Nar'rowed (*p. from narrow*) Diminished in width, contracted, limited.
Nar'rower (*adj. comp. of narrow*) Narrow in a greater degree.
Nar'rowest (*adj. sup. of narrow*) Narrow in the greatest degree.
Nar'rowhearted (*adj. from narrow, and heart*) Contracted in sentiment, ungenerous.
Nar'rowing (*p. a. from narrow*) Diminishing in width, contracting, limiting.
Nar'rowing (*s. from the part.*) A narrow place, a narrow part.
Nar'rowly (*adv. from narrow*) With little breadth, with little extent; nearly, within a little; closely, vigilantly; sparingly, avaritiously.

N A T

Nar'rowness (*s. from narrow*) The want of breadth, the want of extent, the want of capacity; the want of generosity.

Nar'rowfouled (*adj. from narrow, and foul*) Contracted in sentiment, ungenerous.

Nar'rowspirited (*adj. from narrow, and spirit*) Contracted in sentiment, void of generosity.

NAR'VAL (*s. in ichthyology*) The unicorn fish.

Nar'we (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Narrow. *Chaucer.*

Nar'whale (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of whale.

Nas (*v. t. third pers. obsolete*) Has not, was not. *Sp.*

NA'SAL (*adj. from the Lat. nasus the nose*) Belonging to the nose.

NASA'LIA (*s. with physicians*) A form of medicine to be taken by the nose.

NASCA'LIA (*s. with physicians*) A form of medicine to be administered through the neck of the womb.

Nasda (*s. in chymistry*) A protuberance on the back. *B.*

Nash (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Nesh. *Cole.*

NA'SIAS (*s. in anatomy*) The thin bone which forms the upper part of the nose.

NASICOR'NOUS (*adj. from the Lat. nasus a nose, and cornu a horn*) Having a horn on the nose.

Nas'ie (*adj. a local word*) Drunken. *Cole.*

Nas'kin (*s. a cant word*) A jail, a bridewell. *Cole.*

NAST (*s. from the German, but used only in colloquial style*) Nastiness, dirt.

Nas'tier (*adj. comp. of nasty*) Nasty in a greater degree.

Nas'tiest (*adj. sup. of nasty*) Nasty in the greatest degree.

Nas'tily (*adv. from nasty*) Dirtily, filthily, obscenely.

Nas'tiness (*s. from nasty*) Dirtiness, filth, obscenity.

NASTUR'CES (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

NASTUR'TIUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

NASTY (*adj. from the German nast wet*) Dirty, filthy, sordid, polluted, obscene, lewd.

Nat (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Not. *Chaucer.*

Nat (*s. obsolete*) Nought. *Chaucer.*

Nat (*v. int. obsolete*) To know not. *Chaucer.*

NA'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. natalis*) Native, belonging to nativity.

NATA'NIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A birth day, the feast held on the anniversary of the birth day.

NATALI'TIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Feasts celebrated in honour of the genii.

Natali'tious (*adj. from natal*) Belonging to nativity, belonging to a birth day.

NATA'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. nato to swim*) Swimming, able to swim. *Bailey.*

NATA'TION (*s. from the Lat. nato to swim*) The act of swimming.

NA'TES (*s. in anatomy*) The protuberances commonly called the buttocks.

Na'ted (*adj. not used*) Born, framed by nature. *Cole.*

Nath (*v. t. third pers. obsolete*) Has not. *Chaucer.*

NA'THAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a giver*) A man's name.

NATHAN'AEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of God*) A man's name.

NA'THANME'LECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of the king*) A man's name.

Nath'less (*adv. obsolete*) Nevertheless. *Milton.*

Nath'more (*adv. obsolete*) Never the more. *Spenser.*

NA'TION (*s. from the Lat. natio*) The people of any particular country, generally distinguished from others by their language, customs and manners.

National (*adj. from nation*) Belonging to a nation, general, public; bigotted to one's own nation.

Nationally (*adv. from national*) With regard to the nation, in a manner comprising the whole nation.

Nationalness (*s. from national*) The state or quality of being national.

NA'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. nativus*) Natural, produced by nature, relating to birth, conferred by birth; original.

Na'tive (*s. from the adj.*) One born in any place, an original inhabitant; an offspring.

Na'tiveness (*s. from native*) The state of being produced by nature.

Nativ'ity (*s. from native*) Birth, the time, place or manner of birth, the state or place of being born; the state of the heavens at one's birth, and the prognostics drawn from it by astrologers.

NATO'LIA (*s. in geography*) The modern name of the Lesser Asia.

NA'TRIX (*s. in botany*) The oronis.

NA'TRIX (*s. in zoology*) A species of serpents.

NA'TRON (*s. in natural history*) A kind of black salt imported from Egypt.

NA'TRUM (*s. in natural history*) The nitre of the ancients.

N A V

NAT'TA (*s. in surgery*) A large soft swelling without pain or inflammation, usually growing on the neck or shoulders.

Nat'ural (*adj. from nature*) Produced or effected by nature, bestowed by nature, consonant to nature, tender, affectionate in temper; unaffected, easy; illegitimate, base born.

Nat'ural (*s. from the adj.*) An idiot, a person void of understanding; a gift of nature, a native; but these last senses are now grown obsolete. *Raleigh.*

Nat'uralist (*s. from natural*) One who studies the productions of nature, a natural philosopher.

Naturaliza'tion (*s. from naturalize*) The act of investing a foreigner with the privileges of a native subject.

Nat'uralize (*v. t. from natural*) To make natural, to make easy like things natural; to adopt into a community, to invest a foreigner with the privileges of a native subject.

Nat'uralized (*p. from naturalize*) Made natural, invested with the privileges of a native subject.

Nat'uralizing (*p. a. from naturalize*) Making natural, investing a foreigner with the privileges of a native subject.

Nat'urally (*adv. from natural*) According to nature, spontaneously, unaffectedly.

Nat'urness (*s. from natural*) The state of being natural.

NA'TURE (*s. from the Lat. natura*) The state or operation of the natural world, the state or properties of any thing by which it may be distinguished from others; the constitution of the body or mind; the compass of natural existence; the science of natural things; a sort, a kind, a species.

Na'tured (*adj. from nature, chiefly used in composition*) Conditioned, disposed by nature.

Natur'ity (*s. from nature, but now grown obsolete*) The state of being produced by nature. *Brown.*

Nat'wilne (*s. an old word*) The want of desire, unwillingness. *Cole.*

NA'VAL (*adj. from the Lat. navis a ship*) Belonging to ships, consisting of ships.

Nau'cify (*v. t. not authorized*) To slight, to disesteem. *Cole.*

NAVE (*s. from the Sax. naf*) That part of a wheel in which the axle turns; the middle part of a church as distinguished from the aisles.

NA'VEL (*s. from the Sax. nafela*) The point in the middle of the belly; the middle, the interior part.

Na'veigall (*s. from navel, and gall*) A bruise or gall on the top of the back of a horse, in a point nearly opposite the navel.

Na'velstring (*s. from navel, and string*) The ligament by which an embryo communicates with the mother or dam.

Na'veltimbers (*s. a sea term*) The ribs of a ship.

Na'velwort (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Na'vew (*s. in botany, from napus*) A kind of turnep, a kind of rape, a species of brassica.

Nau'frage (*s. from the Lat. naufragium*) Shipwreck. *Sc.*

NAUGHT (*s. from the Sax. naht*) Nothing.

Naught (*adj. from the sub.*) Bad, corrupt, worthless.

Naught'ier (*adj. comp. of naught*) Naughty in a greater degree.

Naught'iest (*adj. sup. of naught*) Naughty in the greatest degree.

Naught'ily (*adv. from naughty*) Wickedly, corruptly.

Naught'iness (*s. from naughty*) Badness, wickedness.

Naught'y (*adj. from naught, but now used chiefly in droll style*) Bad, wicked, corrupt; censurable, blameworthy.

NAVIC'ULA (*s. in old records*) A small dish to hold frankincense before it was put into the censer; a small ship.

Navic'ular (*adj. from navicula*) Belonging to a small ship, resembling a small ship or boat.

NAVIC'ULAR (*s. in anatomy*) The third bone of the foot, lying between the astragalus and the cuneiformia.

NAVIGABLE (*adj. from the Lat. navigo to navigate*) Capable of being navigated, passible by ships or boats.

Nav'igableness (*s. from navigable*) The state of being navigable.

Nav'igate (*v. t. from the Lat. navigo*) To sail through, to pass by ships or boats.

Nav'igate (*v. int.*) To sail, to pass in ships or boats.

Navigated (*p. from navigate*) Passed by ships or boats.

Navigating (*p. a. from navigate*) Sailing, passing by ships or boats.

Naviga'tion (*s. from navigate*) The act of passing in ships

N E A

ships or boats, the vessels which pass on any water, the property of a navigable river or canal; the act of directing the course of a ship.

NAVIGATOR (*s. from navigate*) A sailor, a seaman.

NAVIG'ER'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. navis a ship, and fero to carry*) Capable of bearing a ship or vessel. *Scott.*

NA'VIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A ship, or bark.

NA'VIS (*s. in old records*) The name of a church; a dish to hold frankincense before it was put into the censer.

NAVITY (*s. from the Lat. navitas, but not used*) Diligence. *Bailey.*

NAU'LAGE (*s. from the Lat. nulum*) The freight paid by passengers on board a ship; the money paid for freight on board a ship, money paid for water carriage.

NAU'LUM (*s. in ancient customs*) A piece of money which the ancient Greeks and Romans put into the mouth of a deceased person, to pay the supposed passage over the Stygian lake.

NA'UM (*s. a different spelling*) Nahum.

NAUMA'CHIA, NAU'MACHY (*s. from the Greek nau a ship, and μαχη a fight*) A sea fight, the representation of a sea fight.

NAU'SEA (*s. from the Lat.*) A sickness at the stomach.

NAU'SEABUND (*adj. from the Lat. nauseabundus, but not used*) Seafick. *Bailey.*

Nau'seate (*v. t. from nausea*) To loath, to strike with disgust, to reject with disgust.

Nau'seated (*p. from nauseate*) Rejected with disgust.

Nau'seating (*p. a. from nauseate*) Loathing, rejecting with disgust.

Nau'seative (*adj. from nauseate, but not much used*) Nauseous. *Bailey.*

Na'eous (*adj. from nausea*) Loathsome, disgusting, regarded with abhorrence.

Nau'seously (*adv. from nauseous*) Loathsomely, disgustfully.

Nau'seouness (*s. from nauseous*) Loathsomeness.

Naus'tible (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) A haven for ships. *Cole.*

NAU'TIC (*adj. from the Lat. nauticus*) Belonging to sailors.

Nau'tical (*adj. from nautic*) Nautic, belonging to sailors.

NAU'TICUS (*s. in anatomy*) The tibialis, a muscle of the tarsus.

NAU'TILUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and sails.

NAU'TILUS (*s. in natural history*) A petrified shell found in the earth resembling one found in the water.

NA'VY (*s. from the Lat. navis a ship*) A fleet, an assembly of ships, the naval force of a nation.

Nazare'an (*adj. from Nazareth*) Belonging to Nazareth.

Nazare'an (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Nazareth.

Nazare'ne (*s. from Nazareth*) An inhabitant of Nazareth, a native of Nazareth.

NAZ'ARETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a branch*) A district in the land of Israel.

NAZ'ARITE (*s. from the Heb. signifying a person separated*) One of a strict sect among the Jews.

NAY (*adv. from the Sax. na*) No; not only so but more.

Nay (*s. from the adv.*) A denial, a refusal.

"He that will not when he may,
"When he will he shall have nay."

Nay'ward (*s. from nay, and ward*) A denial, the side of a denial. *Shakespeare.*

Nay'word (*s. from nay, and word*) A bye word, a proverbial reproach; a denial. *Shakespeare.*

NE (*adv. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) Not, neither. *Spenser.*

Neaf (*s. retained in the Scotch dialect*) A fist, the fist.

NEAL (*s.*) A man's name.

NEAL (*v. t. from the Sax. anelan to kindle*) To temper by a gradual and regular heat.

Neal (*v. int.*) To be tempered in the fire.

Neal'ed (*p. from Neal*) Tempered by a regular heat.

Neal'ed (*adj. a sea term*) Deep towards the shore, foul, oozy.

Neal'ing (*p. a. from Neal*) Tempering in a gentle heat.

Neal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The art or act of tempering in a gentle heat.

NEAP (*adj. from the Sax. nepfod*) Low, decreasing.

Neap (*s. from the adj.*) A low tide.

Neap'ed (*adj. a sea term*) Beneaped, wanting sufficient depth of water.

Neap'tide (*s. from neap, and tide*) A tide which happens at the first or last quarter of the moon, a low tide.

NEAP'OLIS (*s. in ancient geography*) A town in Greece.

N E C

Neapol'itan (*adj. from Naples*) Belonging to Naples.

Neapol'itan (*s. from the sub.*) A native of the kingdom of Naples.

NEAR (*prep. from the Sax. ner*) Nigh, at no great distance from.

Near (*adv. from the prep.*) Almost, within a little.

Near (*adj. from the prep.*) Placed at no great distance, close; intimate, familiar; sparing, parsimonious; standing in close relation; with of; as, "Near of kin." "Near hand," closely, almost. *Bacon.*

Near'er (*adj. comp. of near*) Near in a greater degree.

Near'est (*adj. sup. of near*) Near in the greatest degree.

Near'ly (*adj. from near*) At no great distance, closely, niggardly.

Near'ness (*s. from near*) Closeness, intimacy, a tendency to avarice.

NEAT (*s. from the Sax.*) A cow, an ox; black cattle.

Near's feet, the feet of black cattle. Near's leather, leather dressed from the hide of a bullock. Near's tongue, the tongue of an ox or cow.

NEAT (*adj. from the Lat. nitidus*) Elegant, cleanly, pure.

Neat'er (*adj. comp. of neat*) Neat in a greater degree.

Neat'est (*adj. sup. of neat*) Neat in the greatest degree.

NEATH (*s.*) A town in Glamorganshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 201 miles from London.

Neath (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Neath, made at Neath.

Neat'headed (*adj. from neat, and hand*) Cleanly, neat in dressing food.

Neat'herd (*s. from neat, and herd*) One who has the care of cattle, a cow keeper.

Neat'land (*s. a law term*) Land let out to the yeomanry.

Neat'ly (*adj. from neat*) Elegantly, sprucely; with cleanliness.

Neat'ness (*s. from neat*) Elegance, spruceness, cleanliness.

Neat'weight (*s. in commerce*) The weight of any commodity without the package or cask.

Neav'ing (*s. a local word*) Barm. *Bailey.*

NEB (*s. from the Sax. nebbe*) The nose, a mouth; the bill of a bird. *Johnson.*

NEBA'OTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying words*) A man's name.

NE'BAT (*s. from the Heb. signifying a beholder*) A man's name.

NE'BEL (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) The psalttery.

NE'BO (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that speaks*) A district, a mountain, a city in the land of Canaan.

NEB'UCHADNEZ'ZAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fruits of judgment*) A man's name.

NEB'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A cloud, an appearance like a cloud in the eye or any part of the body.

NEB'ULE, NEBULEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Cloudy, representing clouds.

NEB'ULE (*s. from the Lat. nebula*) A cloud. *Chaucer.*

NEB'ULOSE (*adj. from the Lat. nebulosus*) Cloudy, misty.

NEB'ULOUS (*adj. the more common spelling, from the Lat. nebulosus*) Cloudy, misty.

NEB'ULY (*adj. in heraldry*) Cloudy, representing clouds.

NEB'UZARHAD'AN (*s. from the Heb. signifying fruits of judgment*) A man's name.

NECA'TION (*s. from the Lat. neco to kill, but not used*) The act of killing. *Bailey.*

Nece (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A niece. *Chaucer.*

Necessaries (*s. seldom used in the singular*) Things needful, things which come into daily use.

Necessarily (*adv. from necessary*) indispensably, by inevitable consequence.

Necessariness (*s. from necessary*) The state or quality of being necessary.

NECESSARY (*adj. from the Lat. necessarius*) Needful, indispensably requisite; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence; fatal, impelled by fate.

Necessaire (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Necessary. *Chaucer.*

NECES'SITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ne not, and cedo to depart*) To make necessary, to impell, to deprive of choice.

Neces'sitated (*p. from necessitate*) Made necessary, impelled, deprived of choice.

Neces'sitating (*p. a. from necessitate*) Making necessary, impelling, depriving of choice.

Necessita'tion (*s. from necessitate*) The act of making necessary, a fatal impulsion.

Neces'sited (*adj. from necessitate, but not used*) Compelled through want. *Shakespeare.*

Neces'sitous (*adj. from necessity*) Needy, pressed with poverty.

Neces'sitousness (*s. from necessitous*) Poverty, want, need.

NECES'SITUDE

NEE

NECES/SITUDE (*s. from the Lat. necessitudo*) Want, need, necessity; friendship. *Hale.*
Necessitu'dinary (*adj. from necessitudo*) Belonging to friendship. *Bailey.*
NECES/SITY (*s. from the Lat. ne not, and cedo to depart*) The state of being necessary, cogency, compulsion; want, poverty; inevitable consequence.
NE/CHO (*s. from the Heb. signifying lame*) A man's name.
NECK (*s. from the Sax. kneca*) The part which joins the head and the body; a long narrow part. "On the neck," immediately after. "To break the neck," to do more than half, to hinder from being done.
Neck/about (*s. a local word*) A neckcloth. *Bailey.*
Neck/atee (*s. from neck*) A gorget, a handkerchief for a woman's neck.
Neck/beef (*s. from neck, and beef*) A piece of beef cut out of the neck.
Neck/cloth (*s. from neck, and cloth*) A cravat, a piece of linen worn by men about the neck.
Neck/erchief (*s. from neck, and kerchief*) A handkerchief worn about a woman's neck.
Neck/handkerchief (*s. from neck, and handkerchief*) A handkerchief worn by women about the neck.
Neck/lace (*s. from neck, and lace*) An ornament string worn by women about their necks.
Neck/verse (*s. in old customs*) That part of a book which was to be read by those who had benefit of clergy.
Neck/weed (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
NECRO/LOGY (*s. from the Greek νεκρος dead, and λογος a description*) A book or register of benefactors to a church or monastery.
Nec/romancer (*s. from necromancy*) An inchanter, a conjurer, one who was supposed to converse with departed spirits.
NEC/ROMANCY (*s. from the Greek νεκρος dead, and μαντεια magic*) The supposed act of revealing future events by conversing with the dead, enchantment, conjuration.
Necroman/tic (*adj. from necromancy*) Belonging to necromancy, performed by conjuration.
NECRO/SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A mortification; the act of killing.
NEC/TAR (*s. from the Greek*) The supposed drink of the gods; a medical drink exceeding pleasant.
Nectar/ean (*adj. from nectar*) Belonging to nectar, consisting of nectar.
Nectared (*adj. from nectar*) Mingled with nectar, abounding with nectar. *Milton.*
Nectar/eous (*adj. from nectar*) Sweet as nectar, resembling nectar.
NECTA/RIA (*s. in botany*) The elecampane.
Nectarine (*adj. from nectar*) Nectareous, sweet as nectar.
Nectarine (*s. in botany*) A fruit of the plum kind, a peach with a smooth rind.
Nectarin/tree (*s. in botany*) The tree that produces the nectarine, a kind of peach tree.
NECYOMAN/TES (*s. from the Greek, but not so common a word*) A necromancer. *Scott.*
NED (*s. for Edward*) A man's name.
Ned/dre (*s. obsolete*) An adder, a snake. *Chaucer.*
Nede (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Need, business. *Chaucer.*
Ned/fully (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Necessarily. *Chaucer.*
Ned/dely (*adv. obsolete*) Necessarily. *Chaucer.*
Ned/dily (*adv. obsolete*) Necessarily. *Chaucer.*
Ned/ir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An adder, a snake, a serpent. *Chaucer.*
Neece (*s. not so common a spelling*) A niece, a brother's daughter. *Ury.*
NEED (*s. from the Sax. nead*) Want, necessity, exigency, the want of any thing for use.
Need (*v. t. from the sub.*) To want, to lack, to require.
Need (*v. int.*) To be in want, to have necessity.
Need'ed (*p. from need*) Wanted, required.
Need'er (*s. from need*) One that needs, one that is in want of any thing.
Need'ful (*adj. from need*) Necessary, wanting.
Need'fully (*adv. from needful*) Necessarily.
Need'fulness (*s. from needful*) Want, poverty.
NEED/HAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 73 miles from London.
Need'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Needham, made at Needham.
Need'ier (*adj. comp. of needy*) Needy in a greater degree.
Need'iest (*adj. sup. of needy*) Needy in the greatest degree.
Need'ily (*adv. from needy*) In need, in poverty.
Need'iness (*s. from needy*) Want, poverty.
NEE/DLE (*s. from the Sax. nadel*) A small instrument to

NEG

carry thread pointed at one end and perforated at the other; the small steel bar in the mariners compass which points north and south.
Need'lefish (*s. in ichthyology*) A very slender sea fish.
Need'lemaker (*s. from needle, and maker*) One who makes needles.
Need'ler (*s. from needle*) A needle maker.
Need'lessly (*adv. a different spelling*) Needlessly. *Holder.*
Need'less (*adj. from need*) Unnecessary, not wanted.
Need'lessly (*adv. from needless*) Unnecessarily.
Need'lessness (*s. from needless*) The state or quality of being needless.
Needlework (*s. from needle, and work*) The business of a sempstress, embroidery performed by the needle.
Need'ment (*s. from need, but now grown obsolete*) Something necessary. *Spenser.*
NEEDS (*adv. from the Sax. nedes*) Necessarily, indispensably.
Need'y (*adj. from need*) Necessitous, poor, distressed by poverty.
Neep (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Neap, low. *Scott.*
Neep (*s. not so common a spelling*) The neap, the low tide.
Neep'ed (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Neaped, wanting sufficient depth of water. *Scott.*
Neep'tide (*s. not so common a spelling*) The neaptide. *Sc.*
Ne'er (*adv. a contraction from*) Never, at no time; not; "Have but two legs and ne'er a tail." However; "Though ne'er so wise he is mistaken." But this sense and construction is now judged improper.
Neefe (*v. int. from the Danish nyse*) to sneeze. *2 Kings.*
Neefe (*s. an old word*) A nose; a headland running out into the sea like a nose. *Scott.*
Nees'ing (*p. a. from neefe*) Sneezing.
Nees'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sneezing. *Job 41.*
Neetz'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Bailey.*
Nef (*s. from nave*) The body of a church, a nave. *Ad.*
NEFAN/DOUS (*adj. from the Lat. nefandus but not much used*) Unfit to be spoken, heinous, horrible. *Scott.*
Nefan'douless (*s. from nefandous, but not much used*) Wickedness beyond what is fit to be uttered. *Scott.*
NEFA/RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. nefarius*) Wicked, abominable.
Ne'gar (*s. not so common a spelling*) A negro. *Cole.*
NEGA/TION (*s. from the Lat. nego to deny*) A denial, the contrary to affirmation; a description by negatives. *Watts.*
NEG'ATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. negativus*) Belonging to negation, implying a denial, implying the absence of something.
Neg'ative (*s. from the adj.*) A particle of denial, a proposition by which something is denied, a denial.
Neg'atively (*adv. from negative*) With denial, in a manner implying absence or denial.
Neg'atory (*adj. not used*) Belonging to denial, negative. *Cole.*
NEG/INAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A kind of musical instrument.
NEG/INOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pulsation*) A kind of musical instrument.
NEGLE/CT (*v. t. from the Lat. negligo*) To omit by carelessness, to postpone, to treat with coldness.
Negle'ct (*s. from the verb*) An omission, an inattention; negligence; coldness, ungenerous treatment.
Negle'cted (*p. from neglect*) Omitted, treated with coldness or inattention.
Negle'cter (*s. from neglect*) One that neglects.
Negle'ctful (*adj. from neglect*) Heedless, careless, treating with indifference.
Negle'ctfully (*adj. from neglectful*) With heedless inattention, with careless indifference.
Negle'cting (*p. a. from neglect*) Omitting through carelessness, treating with neglect.
Negle'ction (*s. from neglect*) The state of being negligent.
Negle'ctive (*adj. from neglect*) Inattention, regardless; with of; as, "Neglective of the public peace."
Neglige'e (*s. from negligent*) An undress, a kind of sack sometime since much worn by the ladies.
Neg'lige'nce (*s. from negligent*) The state or habit of being negligent, an instance of neglect.
NEG/LIGENI (*adj. from the Lat. negligo to neglect*) Careless, heedless, inattentive; regardless, scornfully inattentive.
Neg'ligh'tly (*adv. from negligent*) Carelessly, inattentively, with scornful inattention.
NEGO/CE (*s. from the French*) Business, trade, management of affairs. *Scott.*
Nego'ciable (*adj. from negoce*) Capable of being negotiated.

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Nego'ciatory (*adj. from negoce*) Used in business, used in trade. *Scott.*
Nego'tiable (*adj. a different spelling*) Capable of being negotiated.
NEGO'TIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. negotium business*) To transact business, to manage, to put forward in traffick.
NEGO'TIATE (*v. int.*) To have intercourse of business, to treat, to manage: *with with; as, "Have you any commission from your lord to negotiate with any face."*
Nego'tiated (*p. from negotiate*) Transacted, managed, circulated in trade.
Nego'tiating (*p. a. from negotiate*) Having intercourse in business, managing, transacting.
Negoti'ation (*s. from negotiate*) A treaty of business.
Negotia'tor (*s. from negotiate*) One who is employed in negotiation.
Negotia'trix (*s. from negotiator*) A female manager in any affair.
NEGO'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. negotiosus, but not much used*) Full of business. *Bailey.*
NE'GRO (*s. from the Spanish*) A black, a blackmoor, an inhabitant of Nigritia in Africa.
Ne'groland (*s. from negro, and land*) Nigritia, a country in Africa inhabited by negroes.
NEHE'LAMITE (*s. from the Heb. signifying a dreamer*) The cognomen of Shemaiah the false prophet. *Jer.*
NEHEMIAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying consolation*) A man's name; the title of one of the canonical books of the Old Testament.
NE'HILOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying to lead*) A kind of musical instrument.
NEHUSHTA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a snake*) The name of a woman.
NEHUSHTAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying brazen*) The brazen serpent which Moses lifted up in the wilderness so called in contempt. *2 Kings.*
NEIF (*s. from the Islandick nef, still retained in the Scotch dialect*) The fist. *Shakespeare.*
NEIF (*s. an old word*) A bond woman, a woman who held in villinage.
Neifty (*s. from neif*) The ancient claim of the lord of a manor on a woman who held in villinage for his wife.
NEIGH (*v. int. from the Sax. knægan*) To utter the voice as a horse or mare.
Neigh (*s. from the verb*) The voice of a horse or mare.
Neigh (*v. t. obsolete*) To draw near to, to approach. *Ch.*
Neighing (*p. a. from neigh*) Uttering the voice as a horse or mare.
Neighing (*s. from the part.*) The voice of a horse or mare.
NEIGH'BOUR (*s. from the Sax. neghbur*) One who lives near to another; an intimate, a confident; an expression of civility, a familiar appellation; any thing next or near; one entitled to kind offices.
Neigh'bour (*v. t. from the Lat.*) To adjoin, to make near to.
Neigh'bourhood (*p. from neighbour*) Made near to, adjoined; *with by and to; as, "Neighboured by fruit of baefer quality." "And since so neighboured to his youth."*
Neigh'bourhood (*s. from neighbour*) The places adjoining, the state of being near to each other, the people that live within reach of communication.
Neigh'bouring (*p. a. from neighbour*) Living near, situate in the neighbourhood.
Neigh'bourliness (*s. from neighbourly*) The state or quality of being neighbourly. *Scott.*
Neigh'bourly (*adj. from neighbour*) Becoming a neighbour; kind, civil.
Neigh'bourly (*adv. from the adj.*) With social civility.
Neigh'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To draw near to, to approach. *Chaucer.*
Neigh'lingbird (*s. in ornithology*) A small bird that imitates the neighing of a horse.
NEITHER (*conj. from the Sax. nawther*) Nor. nor any wife, nor even in that case.
Neither (*pron. from ne not, and either*) No one, no one of a number mentioned.
Neive (*s. obsolete*) The fist. *Shakespeare.*
NE'KER (*s. with the Mahometans*) The name of one of the two angels which are supposed to examine the souls of the departed.
Nelde (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A needle. *Chaucer.*
NELUM'BO (*s. in botany*) The nymphæa.
NEM'E'A (*s. in geography*) A town in Greece famous for the public games which were celebrated there every third year.

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Nemæ'an (*adj. from Nemæa*) Belonging to Nemæa, belonging to the public games celebrated at Nemæa every third year.
Neme (*v. t. obsolete*) To name. *Bailey.*
Ne'men, Nem'ene (*v. t. obsolete*) To name, to tell. *Ch.*
NE'MESIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of punishment and revenge.
NEM'INECONTRADICEN'TE (*adv. from the Lat. nemo no one, and contradico to gainsay*) With general consent, without one dissenting voice.
NE'MORAL (*adj. from the Lat. nemus a grove*) Belonging to a grove. *Scott.*
NEMORIV'AGOUS (*adj. from the Lat. nemus a grove, and vagor to wander*) Wandering in woods, inhabiting groves. *Scott.*
NE'MOROSE (*adj. from the Lat. nemus nemoris a grove*) Full of woods, abounding with groves. *Bailey.*
Nemoros'ity (*s. from nemorose*) The state of abounding in groves. *Scott.*
NE'MOROUS (*adj. from the Lat. nemus nemoris a grove*) Full of woods, abounding with groves. *Bailey.*
Nempne (*v. int. obsolete*) To name, to tell. *Chaucer.*
Nemp'ned (*p. obsolete*) Named. *Chaucer.*
Nemp'el (*p. obsolete*) Named. *Chaucer.*
NEMU'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Nemu'elite (*s. from Nemuel*) A descendent of Nemuel.
Nene (*s. obsolete*) Noon. *Chaucer.*
NE'NIA (*s. in ancient poetry*) A mournful tune, a funeral song.
NENU'FAR (*s. in botany*) The nymphæa, the water lily.
NENU'FARIM (*s. with chymists*) The spirits in the air. *Scott.*
NENU'THAR (*s. in botany*) The water lily.
NE'OGAMIST (*s. from the Greek νεος νεω, and γαμος a marriage*) One newly married.
NEOME'NIA (*s. from the Greek*) The new moon; the festival of the ancient Greeks at the new moon.
NE'OPHYTE (*s. from the Greek νεος νεω, and φυτό to grow*) A convert, a person regenerated.
Neopol'itan (*adj. a different spelling*) Neapolitan, belonging to Naples. *Col.*
NEOTE'RIC (*adj. from the Greek νεωτεριος*) Modern, late, novel.
Neote'ric (*s. from the adj.*) A young practitioner, a novice.
Neote'rique (*adj. an antique spelling*) Neoteric. *Col.*
NEOT'ROPHY (*s. from the Greek νεος νεω, and τροφή to nourish*) A house where young persons are brought up.
NEOT'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the birds nest.
NEP (*s. in botany*) The nepeta, the cat mint.
NE'PA (*s. in botany*) The small furz.
Nepe (*s. a local word*) A turnep. *Bailey.*
NEPEN'THE, NEPEN'THES (*s. from the Greek νη νη, and πεινος pain*) A drug which drives away pain, a powerful anodyne; a medicine to assuage grief.
NEPEN'THES (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
NE'PERSBONES, NE'PERSRODS (*s. a different spelling*) Neipersbones, an instrument consisting of divers bits of wood, marked with proper figures to expedite arithmetical calculations.
NEPE'TA (*s. in botany*) The cat mint.
NEPH'E/LÆ (*s. from the Lat.*) The white spots on the nails of the fingers.
NEPHA'LIA (*s. from the Greek*) A festival and sacrifice in which the Greeks offered a drink made of water and honey to the gods.
NEPHE'LIDES (*s. with oculists*) White specks in the eyes.
NEPH'EW (*s. from the Lat. nepos*) The son of a brother or sister; a descendant, a grandson; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Dryden.*
NEPHRI'TIC (*adj. from the Greek νεφρις a disease of the reins*) Belonging to the reins, troubled with the stone in the bladder or kidneys, good against the stone.
Nephritic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the stone.
NEPHRIT'ICUM LIG'NUM (*s. in medicine*) A kind of wood imported from New Spain, said to be good in diseases of the reins.
NEPHRIT'ICUS LA'PIS (*s. in natural history and medicine*) A kind of green stone brought from New Spain, said to be good in diseases of the reins.
NEPH'RITIS (*s. from the Greek*) A pain in the reins of kidneys.
NEPH'ROS (*s. from the Greek*) A kidney.
NEPHRO'TOMY (*s. from the Greek νεφρος a kidney, and τέμνω to cut*) The operation of opening the kidneys.

the operation of cutting for the stone or gravel in the kidneys.

NEPOTAL (adj. from the Lat. nepotalis, but not much used) Extravagant, luxurious. *Bailey.*

NEPOTATION (s. from the Lat. nepotor to be profuse, but not used) Extravagance, luxuriousness. *Bailey.*

Ne'potine (adj. from nepotal, but not used) Extravagant, riotous, luxurious. *Bailey.*

NEPOTISM (s. from the Lat. nepos) A fondness for nephews.

Neptuna'lia (s. from Neptune) The festivals celebrated by the ancients in honour of Neptune.

NEPTUNE (s. in heathen mythology) The supposed god of the sea.

Neptu'nian (adj. from Neptune, but not much used) Belonging to Neptune, belonging to the sea. *Cole.*

NEQUENT (adj. from the Lat. nequeo to be unable, but not used) Unable. *Cole.*

NER (s. from the Heb. signifying a lamp) A man's name. *Chaucer.*

Ner (adj. an obsolete spelling) Near. *Chaucer.*

Ne'reid (s. in heathen mythology) A sea nymph, one of the nymphs supposed to inhabit the sea. *Chaucer.*

Nere (adj. obsolete) Near. *Chaucer.*

NEREUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the fabulous divinities of the sea. *Romans.*

NEREUS (s.) A man's name. *Chaucer.*

NERGAL (s. in antiquity) An idol of the sea worshipped in the form of a cock; the continual fire which the Persian magi preserved on the altar in honour of the sun.

NERI (s. from the Heb. signifying my light) A man's name.

NERIAH (s. from the Heb. signifying light) A man's name.

NERION (s. in botany) The rose laurel.

NERITES (s. in ichthyology) The mermaids trumpet, the name of a shell fish.

NEROLY (s. with perfumers) A kind of odoriferous essence usually drawn from the orange flower. *Chaucer.*

Nerthe (s. obsolete) A shepherd. *Chaucer.*

Ner'val (adj. in anatomy) Belonging to the bones of the hinder part of the head.

Nervation (s. from nerve) The act of joining firmly together as by nerves and sinews. *Bailey.*

NERVE (s. from the Lat. nervus) An organ of sensation passing from the brain to any part of the body; a tendon, a sinew.

Ner'veleis (adj. from nerve) Destitute of nerves, void of strength.

Nervines (s. with physicians) Medicines for the nerves. *B.*

Nervosity (s. from nervous, but not much used) Strength, vigor, nervousness. *Bailey.*

Nervous (adj. from nerve) Relating to the nerves, seated in the nerves; strong, vigorous, well strung.

Nervousness (s. from nervous) Strength, vigour, the state of being nervous. *Bailey.*

Ner'vy (adj. from nerve, but now grown obsolete) Nervous. *Shakespeare.*

Ner'ys (s. an old word) The reins. *Bailey.*

NE'SCIENCE (s. from the Lat. nescio to be ignorant of) Ignorance. *Glanville.*

NE'SCIOUS (adj. from the Lat. nescio to be ignorant, but not used) Ignorant, unknowing.

Nes'cock (s. a cant word) A tenderling, a fondling. *Ba.*

NESH (adj. from the Sax. nefe) Tender, soft, easily hurt.

Neshe (adj. an obsolete spelling) Nesh, nice, tender. *Cb.*

Nesh'er (adj. comp. of nesh) Nesh in a greater degree.

Nesh'est (adj. sup. of nesh) Nesh in the greatest degree.

Nefs (s. an old word) The nose; a promontory, a head of land running out into the sea like a nose.

NEST (s. from the Sax.) The bed formed by a bird to lay her eggs in and to bring up her young; a place where animals are produced; an abode, a habitation in contempt; a box of drawers or other little conveniences.

Nest (v. int. from the sub.) To build nests; with in or within; as, "The king of birds nested within his leaves."

Nest (adj. obsolete) Next. *Chaucer.*

Nest'cock (s. a local word) A fondling, one that has never been much from home.

Nest'egg (s. from nest, and egg) The egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

Nest'ing (p. a. from nest) Making a nest, sitting in a nest.

Nestle (v. int. from nest) To settle, to lie close and snug as a bird in a nest.

Nestle (v. int.) To house as in a nest, to cherish as a bird her young.

Nes'tled (p. from nestle) Housed as in a nest, cherished as in a nest.

Nest'ling (p. a. from nestle) Housing as in a nest, cherishing as a bird her young.

Nest'ling (s. from nest) A bird just taken out of the nest; one that has never been much from home.

NES'TOR (s.) A man's name.

NESTORIAN (s. in church history) One of a particular sect of Christians which arose in the fifth century, whose distinguishing tenet was, that there were two persons as well as two natures in Christ; this sect is still said to be very numerous in the East, and to celebrate the public services of religion in the Chaldee or Syriac language.

Nestor'ianism (s. from Nestorian) The doctrine or tenets of the Nestorians.

NET (s. from the Sax.) A texture woven with large interstices commonly used to catch animals.

Net (v. int. from the sub.) To form network.

Net (adj. obsolete) Clean. *Spenser.*

Nete (s. an obsolete spelling) Neat, black cattle. *Chaucer.*

NETEDIEZEUGMENON (s. in ancient music) The note answering to the E of the third octave.

NETHYPERBALÆON (s. in the ancient music of the Greeks) The highest note of the third octave, answering to A in the modern scale.

NETSYNEMME'NON (s. in ancient music) The highest note of the tetrachord of the Greek system.

NETH'ANEAL (s. from the Heb.) Nathanael, a man's name.

NETH'ANIAH (s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of God) A man's name.

NETH'ER (adj. from the Sax. neother) Lower, lower in degree; infernal.

Neth'ered (adj. a local word) Starved with cold.

Neth'ereft (adj. obsolete) Nethermost. *Chaucer.*

Neth'erlands (s. from nether, and land) The low countries, Holland and Flanders.

Neth'ermost (adj. sup. of nether) Lowest.

NETH'INIMS (s. from the Heb. signifying offered) The Gebeonites, those who succeeded in the service of the Gebeonites.

NETIRON'CHION (s. in surgery) An instrument sometimes used in extracting a dead child from the womb.

Net'masonry (s. in building) A particular way of making walls.

Net'ting (p. a. from net) Forming network.

Netting (s. from net) A piece of network.

Net'ting (s. a local word) Urine. *Bailey.*

Net'tings (s. on board a ship) Small ropes tied together so as to form a kind of net.

NET'TLE (s. in botany, from the Sax. netel) A genus of plant; the name of a very common and well known herb.

Nettle (v. t. from the sub.) To sting, to irritate, to provoke.

Net'tled (p. from nettle) Irritated, provoked; with at; as, "Nettled at the scandal."

Net'tletree (s. in botany) The celtis, a genus of plants.

Net'tling (p. a. from nettle) Irritating, provoking.

Net'work (s. from net, and work) Any thing resembling the work of a net.

Ne'ven (v. t. obsolete) To name. *Chaucer.*

NEVER (adv. from the Sax. næfre, much used in composition) At no time, in no degree; however: "Be it never so true." But this sense and construction though sufficiently authorized, is now judged to be improper.

Not, not so much as; "She answered him never a word." But this use of the word is likewise judged to be rather improper.

Ne'verblush'ing (adj. from never, and blush) Incapable of blushing, impudent.

Ne'verceasing (adj. from never and cease) Continual, having no intermission.

Ne'verend'ing (adj. from never, and ending) Having no end, continual, tedious.

Ne'verer'ring (adj. from never, and erring) Infallible, incapable of error.

Ne'verfa'ding (adj. from never, and fading) Unfading, retaining its vigour.

Ne'verfa'il'ing (adj. from never, and failing) Inexhaustible, incapable of failing.

Ne'vermean'ing (adj. from never, and meaning) Having no meaning, unmeaning. *Swift.*

Ne'vermore (adv. from never, and more) Never, at no time to come.

Ne'verthelater (adv. from never, the, and later, but now grown obsolete) Nevertheless. *Chaucer.*

Ne'vertheleis (adv. from never, the, and leis) However, notwithstanding that.

NEW

Newew (*s. in botany*) A kind of turnep, the napus.
New'ewe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A nephew; a grandson.
New'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To name.
NEVO'SITY (*s. from the Lat. nāvus a spot on the skin, but not used*) The state of being freckled.
NEURO'DA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
NEUROCHON'DRODES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek νεύρον a nerve, and χονδρος a cartilage*) A ligament partly membranous and partly cartilaginous.
NEURO'DES (*s. with physicians*) A nervous fever, a lingering fever.
NEUROGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek νεύρον a nerve, and γραφω to write*) A description of the nerves.
NEUROLOGY (*s. from the Greek νεύρον a nerve, and λογος a description*) A description of the nerves, a treatise on the nerves.
NEURO'TIC (*adj. from the Greek νεύρον a nerve*) Good for disorders of the nerves.
Neuro'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A remedy for disorders of the nerves.
Neuro'tomist (*s. from neurotomy*) One skilled in dissections of the nerves.
NEURO'TOMY (*s. from the Greek νεύρον a nerve, and τέμνω to cut*) The anatomy of the nerves.
NEU'TER (*adj. from the Lat.*) Indifferent, engaged to neither side; having neither sex, implying neither sex.
Neu'ter (*s. from the adj.*) One quite indifferent, one unengaged.
Neu'tral (*adj. from neuter*) Indifferent, acting on neither side, inclined to neither party, neither acid nor alkaline.
NEU'TRAL (*s. from the adj.*) One who is engaged to neither party.
Neutrality (*s. from neutral*) A state of indifference, a state between good and evil.
Neu'trally (*adv. from neutral*) Indifferently, on neither side.
Neu'tropassive (*adj. in grammar*) Belonging to verbs neuter, which have their preterperfect tenses formed of a passive participle.
NEW (*adj. from the Sax. neow*) Lately made, fresh; novel, modern; repaired, renovated; uncommon, unhacknied.
New (*adv. from the adj. chiefly used in composition*) Newly, lately.
Newadopted (*adj. from new, and adopted*) Newly adopted, lately adopted.
NEWARK (*s.*) A borough town in Nottinghamshire; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 122 miles from London.
New'ark (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newark, made at Newark.
New'blown (*adj. from new, and blown*) Newly blown, lately blown.
New'born (*adj. from new, and horn*) Newly born, lately born.
New'built (*adj. from new, and built*) Lately built.
NEW'BURGH (*s.*) A town in the isle of Anglesea; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 257 miles from London.
New'burgh (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newburgh, made at Newburgh.
NEW'BURY (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 56 miles from London.
New'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newbury, made at Newbury.
NEW'CAS'TLE (*s.*) A borough town in Northumberland; it is remarkable for the coal trade; has a market on Tuesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 271 miles from London.
NEW'CAS'TLE (*s.*) A borough town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 143 miles from London.
NEW'CASTLE (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 220 miles from London.
New'castle (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newcastle, brought from Newcastle, made at Newcastle.
Newcho'sen (*adj. from new, and chosen*) Newly chosen, lately chosen.
New'closing (*adj. from new, and closing*) Lately closing, newly healing.
Newco'me (*adj. from new, and come*) Newly come, lately come.
Newcom'er (*s. from new, and comer*) One newly come to any place.
Newcreat'ed (*adj. from new, and created*) Newly created, lately created.
Newdeliv'ered (*adj. from new, and delivered*) Newly delivered, lately brought to bed.

NEW

Newe (*adv. obsolete*) Now, lately.
NEW'EL (*s. in architecture*) The upright post in a staircase round which the steps are set; the compass round which the stairs are carried.
New'el (*s. obsolete*) Novelty.
Newelec'ted (*adj. from new, and elected*) Newly elected, lately chosen.
New'ell (*s. obsolete*) A novelty.
NEWENG'LAND (*s. in geography*) One of the colonies of North America subject to Great Britain.
Neweng'land (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to New-England, imported from New-England.
NEW'ENT (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Friday, and is 114 miles from London.
New'ent (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newent, made at Newent.
Newentrust'ed (*adj. from new, and intrusted*) Lately intrusted.
New'er (*adj. comp. of new*) New in the greatest degree.
New'est (*adj. sup. of new*) New in the greatest degree.
New'et (*s. a different spelling*) A newt, a small kind of lizard.
New'fallen (*adj. from new, and fallen*) Newly fallen, lately fallen.
Newfan'gell (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Newfangled.
Newfang'led (*adj. from new, and fang'le*) Formed with a foolish affectation of novelty.
Newfang'ledness (*s. from newfangled*) A vain and foolish affectation of novelty.
Newfan'glene's (*s. a different spelling*) Newfangledness, a vain and foolish affectation of novelty.
Newfash'ion (*s. from new, and fashion*) A fashion lately come up.
Newfash'ion (*adj. from the sub.*) Newfashioned, lately come into fashion.
Newfash'ioned (*adj. from newfashion*) Lately come into fashion, just come into fashion.
New'formed (*adj. from new, and formed*) Newly formed, lately formed.
New'found (*adj. from new, and found*) Lately found.
NEW'FOUNDLAND (*s. in geography, from new, found, and land*) An island in North America, famous for the cod fishery, subject to Great Britain.
New'foundland (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newfoundland, brought from Newfoundland.
NEWGAL'LOWAY (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland.
New'grown (*adj. from new, and grown*) Lately grown, lately sprung up.
Newheal'ed (*adj. from new, and healed*) Newly healed, lately healed.
New'ing (*s. from new*) Barm, yeast.
Newkind'led (*adj. from new, and kindled*) Newly lighted up, lately kindled.
New'laid (*adj. from new, and laid*) Newly laid, lately laid.
New'ly (*adv. from new*) Recently, lately.
New'lyche (*adv. obsolete*) Newly.
New'made (*adj. from new, and made*) Newly made, lately made.
NEWMAR'KET (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeshire; it has a market on Thursday and is 60 miles from London.
Newmar'ket (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newmarket, made at Newmarket.
Newmar'ried (*adj. from new, and married*) Newly married, lately married.
Newmod'el (*v. t. from new, and model*) To make up anew, to make an old thing look like a new one.
Newmod'eled (*p. from newmodel*) Made up anew, dressed up in a new form.
Newmod'elling (*p. a. from newmodel*) Dressing up in a new form.
New'moon (*s. from new, and moon*) The state of the moon immediately after her conjunction with the sun, the state of the moon for a few days after her conjunction with the sun.
Newmoul'ded (*adj. from new, and moulded*) Newly moulded, lately made.
New'ness (*s. from new*) Novelty, the state of being new.
NEWN'HAM (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Friday, and is 114 miles from London.
Newn'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Newnham, made at Newnham.
NEW'PORT (*s.*) A borough town in Hampshire; it is situate in the Isle of Wight, has a market on Wednesday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 93 miles from London.
NEW'PORT (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market, sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles from London.

NEW'PORT

NEWPORT (s.) A town in Pembrokehire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 236 miles from London.

NEWPORT (s.) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 140 miles from London.

NEWPORT (s.) A town in Monmouthshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 153 miles from London.

Newport (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Newport, made at Newport.

NEWPORTPAGNEL (s.) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 52 miles from London.

NEWS (s. it has no singular, from new) A fresh account of any thing, something new; the public papers which give an account of present transactions.

News-gatherer (s. from news, and gather) One who collects news.

News-monger (s. from news, and monger) One who deals in news, one who makes it his employment to hear and tell news.

News-paper (s. from news, and paper) A paper published and dispersed with an account of present transactions.

News-paper (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to a paper published with an account of present transactions.

News-writer (s. from news, and writer) One who writes for the public papers, one who publishes a news paper.

NEWT (s. in zoology) An est, a small kind of lizard.

NEWTON (s.) A borough town in Lancashire; it has a small market on Saturdays, sends two members to parliament, and is 187 miles from London.

Newton (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Newton, made at Newton.

NEWTON (s.) A man's name, one of the greatest philosophers of the past age.

NEWTONBUSH (s.) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 186 miles from London.

Newtonian (adj. from Sir Isaac Newton) Belonging to the philosophy taught by Sir Isaac Newton.

NEWTOWN (s.) A borough town in Hampshire; it is situate in the Isle of Wight, has no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 94 miles from London.

Newtown (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Newtown, made at Newtown.

New-year (s. from new, and year) The year recently commenced.

New-year-gift (s. from new, year, and gift) A present at the commencement of the year.

NEXIBLE (adj. from the Lat. nexibilis, but not used) Capable of being knit together. *Cole.*

NEXILITY (s. from the Lat. nexilitas, but not used) Closeness, compactness of style. *Bailey.*

NEXT (adj. from the Sax.) Nearest in place, immediately succeeding; nearest in any gradation; with to, "The next man to the king."

Next (s. from the adj.) The nearest in place, the person or thing that immediately succeeds.

Next (adv. from the adj.) At the turn immediately succeeding, at the time immediately succeeding.

Nexte (s. obsolete) The last foregoing. *Chaucer.*

NEYLAND (s.) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 57 miles from London.

Neyland (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Neyland, made at Neyland.

NAGARA (s. in geography) A prodigious cataract in North America.

NIAISERY (s. from the French niais silly, but not used) Simplicity, childishness. *Cole.*

NIAS (adj. from the French niais) Silly, foolish, simple; just taken from the nest. "A nias barok."

NIB (s. from the Sax. neb) The beak of a bird, the point of a pen, the extreme point of any thing resembling the beak of a bird.

nibbed (adj. from nib) Having a nib.

nibble (v. t. from nib) To bite by little at a time.

nibble (v. int.) To bite at; to find fault, to be disposed to little ill natured criticisms; with at: as, "And fain would nibble at your grandames gold."

nibbled (p. from nibble) Eaten away by little at a time.

nibbler (s. from nibble) One that nibbles, one that acts the part of a little ill natured critic.

nibbling (p. a. from nibble) Biting by little at a time; acting the part of a little ill natured critic.

NIBHAZ (s. from the Heb. signifying one that makes fruitful) One of the idols worshipped in Samaria.

NICANOR (s. from the Greek νικανω to conquer) The name of a man.

NICE (adj. from the Sax. nefe) Exact, accurate; delicate, scrupulous; refined, subtle; squeamish, finical, proud.

Nice (adj. obsolete) Simple, filly, ignorant. *Chaucer.*

NICE (s.) A city in Bithynia famous for the first general council.

Nice (s. not so common a spelling) A niche. *Bailey.*

Nice'an (adj. from Nice) Nice. *Cole.*

NICEPHORIA (s. from the Greek νικη a victory, and φερω to bear) A rejoicing or triumph on account of a victory. *Scott.*

Nicely (adj. from nice) Accurately, minutely; delicately, finically.

Nice'ne (adj. from Nice) Belonging to Nice, belonging to the famous general council held at Nice, in the year of Christ 325.

Nice'ness (s. from nice) Accuracy, minute exactness; exactness beyond what is necessary; delicacy, delicacy beyond necessity.

Nic'er (adj. comp. of nice) Nice in a greater degree.

Nic'est (adj. sup. of nice) Nice in the greatest degree.

Nicete' (s. not used) Simplicity, idleness. *Cole.*

Nice'ties (s. plu. of nicety, not much used in the singular) Dainties, delicacies in eating.

Nicety (s. from nice) Minute exactness, delicacy, effeminate softness, cautious treatment, delicate management.

NICHAR (s. in botany) The name of a plant.

NICHE (s. in architecture, from the French) A hollow or cavity in the thickness of a wall.

Niched (adj. from niche) Placed in a niche.

Nich'ls (s. a law term) Issues on debts which are worth nothing, on account of the insolvency of the party from whom they are due.

NICHOLA'ITAN (s. in ecclesiastical history) One of a very ancient sect, who held that married women should be common in order to prevent jealousy.

NICHOLAS (s.) A man's name.

NICIA (s.) The name of a woman.

Nicite (s. an obsolete spelling) Nicety, coyness, folly. *Ch.*

NICK (s. from the Teutonic nicke, the twinkling of an eye) An exact point of time suiting some special convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.

Nick (v. t. from the sub.) To hit, to touch luckily; to cut in notches, to suit, to tally; to defeat, to trick, to disappoint by some unexpected turn.

NICK (s. from Nicholas) A man's name, Nicholas in familiar style.

Nick'd (p. from nick) Cut in notches, cheated, tricked.

Nick'ing (p. a. from nick) Cutting in notches, disappointing, tricking.

Nick'ing (s. from the part.) The lucky performance of any business, the act of cutting in notches, the state of being cut in notches.

Nick'name (s. from nick, and name) A name given in contempt, a term of derision.

Nick'name (v. t. from the sub.) To give a name to any thing in derision, to call by an opprobrious name.

Nick'named (p. from nickname) Called by an opprobrious name.

Nick'nam'ing (p. a. from nickname) Giving a name in reproach, calling by an opprobrious name.

Nick'umpoop (s. a cant word) A blockhead, a dull stupid fellow. *Scott.*

Nicode'mite (s. from Nicodemus) One of a sect in Switzerland who professed faith in private.

NICODE'MUS (s. from the Greek) A man's name.

Nicola'itan (s. a different spelling) A Nicholaitan, one of the sect who held the community of wives.

NICOLAS (s. a different spelling) Nicholas, A man's name.

NICOPOLIS (s. from the Greek) The name of a city. *Titus.*

NICOTIA'NA (s.) Tobacco so called from the name of a Portuguese merchant who first sent it into France.

NICTA'RIA (s. from the Greek νικη a victory) A festival and sacrifice on obtaining a victory.

NIC'TATE (v. int. from the Lat. nicto) To wink.

Nic'tating (p. a. from the verb) Winking. *Ray.*

Nic'tation (s. from nictate) The act of winking. *Cole.*

Nic'titating (adj. from nictate) Winking; belonging to a thin membrane chiefly found in birds and fishes, which serves on occasion to defend the eye, without a total obstruction of vision.

NIDE (s. from the Lat. nidus a nest) A brood as of pheasants.

Nid'erling (s. an old word) A niget, a coward. *Bailey.*

Nid'geries (s. not used) Trifles, fooleries. *Bailey.*

Nid'get (s. an old word) A coward, a dastard, one who retired

- refused to come to the royal standard in times of exigency.
- Nidg'ing (*s. an old word*) A coward. *Scott.*
- Nidification (*s. from nidify*) The act of building a nest. *Derham,*
- Nid'ifice (*s. from nidify*) A nest, a bird's nest. *Cole.*
- NID'IFY (*v. int. from the Lat. nidus a nest, and facio to make, but not used*) To make a nest. *Cole.*
- Nid'ing (*adj. an old word*) Abject, base minded, cowardly. *Carew.*
- Nid'ing (*s. an old word*) A coward, a nidget.
- NIDOR (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) The smell of any thing burnt; splendor, brightness. *Cole.*
- Ni'dorose (*adj. from nidor*) Resembling the smell of roasted fat.
- Nidoros'ity (*s. from nidorose*) An eruption with the taste of undigested roast meat.
- Ni'dorous (*adj. from nidor*) Resembling the smell of roasted fat.
- NID'ULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. nidulor*) To make a nest, to build a nest. *Bailey.*
- Nidula'tion (*s. from nidulate*) The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*
- NIECE (*s. from the Lat. neptis*) The daughter of a brother or sister.
- Ni'fle (*s. an old word*) A toy, a thing of no value.
- Ni'fle (*v. int. a local word*) To trifle, to spend time to little purpose.
- Ni'fing (*p. a. from nifle, a local word*) Trifling, spending time to little purpose.
- Nig, Nigg (*s. a contraction from niggard*) A niggard, a covetous fellow.
- Nig'ardie (*s. obsolete*) Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*
- NIGEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The fennel flower.
- Nig'leon (*s. an old word*) An idiot, a fool. *Cole.*
- Ni'geot (*s. an old word*) An idiot, a fool. *Cole.*
- Ni'GER (*s. from the Lat.*) A man's name.
- NIG'GARD (*s. from the Islandick nygr*) A miser, a fordid covetous fellow.
- Nig'gard (*adj. from the sub.*) Sordid, avaricious; sparing, wary.
- Nig'gard (*v. t. from the sub.*) To flint, to shut up in narrow bounds. *Shakespeare.*
- Nig'gardish (*adj. from niggard*) Avaricious, tending to avarice.
- Nig'gardly (*adj. from niggard*) Sordid, avaricious; sparing, wary.
- Nig'gardly (*adv. from the sub.*) Sparingly, fordidly.
- Nig'gardness (*s. from niggard*) Sordidness, avarice.
- Nig'ges (*s. obsolete*) Niggards. *Chaucer.*
- NIGH (*prep. from the Sax. nyh*) In a place near to.
- Nigh (*adv. from the prep.*) At no great distance, nearly, to a place near.
- Nigh (*adj. from the adv.*) Near, nearly allied.
- Nigh (*v. int. obsolete*) To approach, to draw near. *Spem.*
- Nigh'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To draw near. *Chaucer.*
- Nigh'ing (*p. a. from nigh, obsolete*) Drawing near, approaching. *Spenser.*
- Nigh'ly (*adv. from nigh*) Nearly, within a little distance.
- Nigh'ness (*s. from nigh*) Nearness, proximity.
- NIGHT (*s. from the Sax. night*) The time of darkness, the time in which the sun is below the horizon, gloominess, a state of darkness.
- Night'bird (*s. from night, and bird*) A bird that seeks its prey in the night.
- Night'brawler (*s. from night, and brawler*) One who makes a disturbance in the night.
- Night'cap (*s. from night, and cap*) A cap worn in bed, a cap worn in undress.
- Night'crow (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a nightbird.
- Night'dew (*s. from night, and dew*) The dew that falls in the night.
- Night'dog (*s. from night, and dog*) A dog that hunts in the night, a dog used by deerstealers.
- Night'dress (*s. from night, and dress*) The dress worn at night.
- Night'ed (*adj. from night*) Black, clouded, darkened. *Sh.*
- Night'e'rtale (*adv. obsolete*) By night, in the night time. *Chaucer.*
- Night'faring (*adj. from night, and faring*) Travelling in the night.
- Night'fire (*s. from night, and fire*) The ignis fatuus.
- Night'fly (*s. from night, and fly*) A moth that flies about in the night.
- Night'founded (*adj. from night, and founded*) Lost in the night, distressed in the night.
- Night'gown (*s. from night, and gown*) A loose gown used for an undress.
- Night'hag (*s. from night, and hag*) A witch supposed to wander in the night.
- Night'hawk (*s. from night, and hawk*) A kind of hawk that seeks its prey in the night.
- Night'ingale (*s. in ornithology*) A small bird that frequently sings in the night with remarkable melody; a term of endearment; "My nightingale!"
- Night'ly (*adj. from night*) Done by night, acting by night, happening every night.
- Night'man (*s. from night, and man*) One who carries away ordure in the night time.
- Night'magistrate (*s. a cant word*) A constable. *Scott.*
- Night'mare (*s. from night, and mare*) A morbid oppression in the night, the incubus.
- Night'piece (*s. from night, and piece*) A picture so drawn as to appear as though viewed in the night.
- Night'rail (*s. from night, and the Sax. regl a robe*) A loose kind of garment to be thrown over a night dress.
- Night'raven (*s. from night, and raven*) A kind of night bird.
- Night'robber (*s. from night, and robber*) One who robs in the night.
- Night'rule (*s. from night, and rule*) A tumult in the night. *Shakespeare.*
- Night'shade (*s. in botany*) The solanum, a genus of plants.
- Night'shining (*adj. from night, and shining*) Shining in the night.
- Night'shriek (*s. from night, and shriek*) A cry in the night.
- Night'spell (*s. from night, and spell*) A prayer or spell against the nightmare. *Chaucer.*
- Night'tripping (*adj. from night, and tripping*) Going lightly in the night.
- Night'walk (*s. from night, and walk*) A walk in the night.
- Night'walker (*s. from nightwalk*) One who roves in the night with some ill design.
- Night'warbling (*adj. from night, and warbling*) Singing in the night.
- Night'ward (*adj. from night, and ward*) Approaching to night. *Milton.*
- Night'watch (*s. from night and watch*) A period or portion of the night, as distinguished by the charge of the watch.
- Nig'on (*s. obsolete*) A niggard. *Chaucer.*
- NIGREFACT'ION (*s. from the Lat. niger black, and facio to make, but not much used*) The act of making black. *Bailey.*
- Nig'refy (*v. t. a different spelling*) Nigrify, to make black.
- Nig'refying (*p. a. from nigrefy*) Making black. *Cole.*
- NIGRES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. nigresco to grow black*) Approaching to blackness, growing black.
- Nigrifac'tion (*s. from nigrefy*) The act of making black.
- Nigrifac'tion (*s. from nigrefy*) The act of making black. *St.*
- NIG'RIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. niger black, and facio to make, but not used*) To make black. *Bailey.*
- NIGRI'TIA (*s. in geography*) A country in Africa, the country inhabited by the negroes.
- Nig'romancy (*s. not a common spelling*) Necromancy, a kind of witchcraft. *Cole.*
- NIHIL'IFY (*v. t. from the Lat. nihil nothing, and facio to make*) To slight, to account as nothing. *Cole.*
- NIHIL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. nihil nothing*) Nothingness, a state of nonentity.
- Ni'hils (*s. a law term*) Issues or debts worth nothing, on account of the insufficiency of the person from whom they are due.
- NILE (*s. in geography*) A great river in Egypt which generally overflows the country once a year.
- NILL (*v. t. from the Sax. nillon*) To reject by an act of the will, to refuse, not to will.
- NILL (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The shining particles or ashes which proceed from brais melted and tried in a furnace.
- Ni'lling (*p. a. from nill*) Rejecting by an act of the will.
- Ni'lling (*s. from the part.*) The act of refusing performed by the will.
- Ni'lling (*adj. not used*) Unwilling. *Bailey.*
- NILOM'ETER (*s. from Nile, and the Greek μέτρον to measure*) An instrument by which the ancients measured the height of the water in the river Nile.
- NIL'UFAR (*s. in botany*) The water lily.
- NI'LUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The Nile.
- Nilt (*v. int. second person sing. obsolete*) Wilt not. *Ch.*
- NIM (*v. t. from the Dutch nimen*) To take, to steal. *Hud.*
- NIMBIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. nimbus a storm, and fero to bring*) Producing storms. *Bailey.*
- NIM'BLE (*adj. from the Sax. numan*) Quick, active, ready; speedy, expeditious.
- Nim'blefooted (*adj. from nimble, and foot*) Speedy, nimble on foot.

NIP

Nimb'leness (*s. from nimble*) Quickness, activity, agility, speed.
Nimb'ler (*adj. comp. of nimble*) Nimble in a greater degree.
Nimb'less (*s. not so common a spelling*) Nimbleness. *Spem.*
Nimb'lest (*adj. sup. of nimble*) Nimble in the greatest degree.
Nimb'lewitted (*adj. from nimble, and wit*) Quick, eager to speak.
Nimb'ly (*adv. from nimble*) Quickly, speedily; with activity.
NIM'BOSE (*adj. from the Lat. nimbosus stormy, but not much used*) Tempestuous, stormy.
Nimbos'ity (*s. from nimbose*) Storminess. *Bailey.*
Nim'bot (*s. an old word*) A dwarf. *Cole.*
NIM'BUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of cloud or circle round the head as on some ancient medals.
NIMETUL'ABITE (*s. with the muffled men*) One of a particular sect among the Turks, who meet every Monday night, to sing hymns to God.
NIM'ETTY (*s. from the school Lat. nimietas*) The state of being too much.
NIM'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. nimius*) Excessive, being too much. *Bailey.*
Nim'mer (*s. from nim*) A thief, a pilferer. *Johnson.*
Nim'ming (*p. a. from nim*) Taking, stealing. *L'Estran.*
NIM'RIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a leopard*) The name of a place. *Isaiah.*
NIM'ROD (*s. from the Heb. signifying a ruler*) A man's name.
NIM'SHI (*s. from the Heb. signifying rescued from danger*) A man's name.
Nin'compoop (*s. a kind of cant word, supposed to be from the Lat. non not, and compos rational*) A trifter, a fool. *Addison.*
Nin'compoop (*s. a different spelling*) A ninecompoop. *Bai.*
NIND'SIN (*s. in botany*) A species of fum.
NINE (*adj. from the Sax. nigon*) Five and four, next in order below ten.
Nine (*s. from the adj.*) The number or figure representing five and four, the next in order below ten.
Ninefold (*adj. from nine, and fold*) Repeated nine times.
Ninefold (*adv. from the adj.*) With the same number or quantity nines time repeated. *"Immures us round ninefold."* *Milton.*
Ninepence (*s. from nine, and pence*) A sum of money to the value of thirty-six farthings; a silver coin in value thirty-six farthings.
Ninepins (*s. from nine, and pins*) A play in which nine pieces of wood are set up to be thrown down by a bowl.
Nine score (*adj. from nine, and score*) Twenty nine times repeated.
Nine score (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of twenty nine times repeated.
Nineteen (*adj. from nine, and ten*) Consisting of ten and nine.
Nineteen (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of ten and nine.
Nineteenth (*adj. from nineteen*) Next in order below twenty.
Nineteenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order below twenty.
Nineteieth (*adj. from ninety*) Next in order to the eighty-ninth.
Nineteieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the eighty-ninth.
Ninety (*adj. from nine*) Consisting of the number ten nine times repeated.
Ninety (*s. from the adj.*) The number ten nine times repeated.
NINEVEH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a dwelling*) A very large and populous city, once the capital of the Assyrian empire.
Ninevite (*s. from Nineveh*) An inhabitant of Nineveh.
NIN'GID (*adj. from the Lat. ningo to snow*) Snowy. *Ba.*
Ninthe (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Ninth. *Chaucer.*
NINNY (*s. from the Spanish ninno a child*) A simpleton, a silly fellow.
Ninnyhammer (*s. from ninny, and hammer*) A simpleton, a silly fellow. *Addison.*
Nin'si (*s. in botany*) The panix.
Ninth (*adj. from nine*) Next in order below ten, next in order to the eighth.
Ninth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the eighth.
Ninthly (*adv. from ninth*) In the ninth place.
Nineth (*adj. a different spelling*) Ninetieth. *Scott.*
NIP (*v. t. from the Dutch nypen*) To pinch off with

NOB

the nails of the fingers, to bite with the teeth; to blast, to destroy; to vex, to satirize.
Nip (*s. from the verb*) A pinch, a small cut, a blast, a farcasm.
Nip'ped (*p. from nip*) Pinched off, blasted, destroyed, vexed, treated with farcasm.
Nip'per (*s. from nip, but now grown out of use*) A satirist. *Afcham.*
Nip'pers (*s. from nip*) Small pinchers.
Nip'ping (*p. a. from nip*) Pinching off, blasting, satirizing.
Nip'pingly (*adv. from nipping*) With bitter farcasm.
NIP'PLE (*s. from the Sax. nypele*) That part of the breast at which the infant sucks, a dug; the orifice at which any animal juice is separated. *"The nipple of the oil bag."* *Derham.*
Nip'plewort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Nipt (*v. pret. of nip*) Nipped, did nip.
Nipt (*p. from nip*) Nipped. *Shakespeare.*
NIRURI (*s. in botany*) The phyllanthus.
Nis (*v. neut. obsolete*) Is not. *Chaucer.*
NISAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fight*) The first month of the Jews answering to the moon of our March.
Nise (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Nice. *Chaucer.*
NI'SEY (*s. from the French niais*) A silly fellow. *Scott.*
NI'SIPRI'US (*s. a law term, from the Lat.*) The writ by which a judge and jury are empowered to try and determine civil causes.
Ni'sipri'us (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the place where civil causes are tried, belonging to the persons concerned in trying civil causes.
NIS'ROCK (*s. from the Heb. signifying flight*) The name of an idol. *Isaiah.*
Nist (*v. int. obsolete, from ne, and wist*) Wist not, knew not. *Chaucer.*
Nist'est (*v. int. second person sing. obsolete*) Wistest not, knewest not. *Chaucer.*
NIT (*s. from the Sax. knitu*) The egg of a louse, the egg of any small animal.
NI'TENCY (*s. from the Lat. niteo to shine*) Lustre, clear brightness.
NI'TENCY (*s. from the Lat. nitor to endeavour*) An endeavour, a tendency to expand itself.
Nith'ing (*s. an old word*) A coward.
Nith'ing (*adj. a local word*) Sparing of, parsimonious. *Bailey.*
NITHS'DALE (*s.*) A county of Scotland.
NI'TID (*adj. from the Lat. nitidus*) Bright, shining, lustrous.
Nitid'ity (*s. from nitid*) Splendor, brightness. *Bailey.*
Ni'tirtale (*adv. obsolete*) By night, in the night time. *C.*
NI'TRE (*s. from the Lat. nitrum*) Saltpetre.
Ni'trous (*adj. from nitre*) Impregnated with nitre, consisting of nitre.
Ni'try (*adj. from nitre*) Nitrous.
Nit'tily (*adv. from nit*) Lousily.
Nit'tle (*adj. a local word*) Near, lying at hand. *Bailey.*
Nit'ty (*adj. from nit*) abounding with nits.
NI'VAL (*adj. from the Lat. nivalis*) Abounding with snow. *Johnson.*
NIV'EOUS (*adj. from the Lat. niveus*) Snowy. *Brown.*
NIXID'II (*s. in heathen mythology*) The gods who were supposed to preside over women in child-birth.
Nixte (*adj. obsolete*) Next, nearest. *Chaucer.*
NO (*adv. from the Sax. na*) Not, not indeed, not even.
NO (*s. from the adv.*) A denial, the word of denial.
NO (*adj. from the adv.*) None, not any.
NO (*s. from the Heb. signifying forbidding*) The name of a place, the people inhabiting the place. *Nabum.*
NOADI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a witness*) A man's name.
NO'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying rest*) A man's name; the name of a woman. *Numbers.*
NOB (*s. from the Heb. signifying prophesy*) The name of a city in the land of Israel.
NO'BAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that barks*) The name of a city. *Numbers.*
NOBIL'ITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. nobilito*) To ennoble, to make noble.
Nobil'itated (*p. from nobilitate*) Ennobled.
Nobil'itating (*p. a. from nobilitate, but not used*) Ennobling, raising to nobility.
Nobility (*s. from nobilitate*) Antiquity of family; a high rank or dignity conferred by sovereigns; persons of rank above the commons; dignity, grandeur.
Nob'lay (*s. obsolete*) Nobility, pomp, grandeur. *Chau.*
NO'BLE (*adj. from the Lat. nobilis*) Descended of an ancient or splendid family; raised to a degree above the commons;

N O D

commons; great, worthy, exalted; magnificent, stately, generous, free; principal, capital.
No'ble (*s. from the adj.*) One of the nobility, one of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence.
No'bleman (*s. from noble, and man*) One of the nobility, one who is ennobled.
No'bleness (*s. from noble*) Greatness, worth, dignity; splendor of descent, lustre of pedigree.
No'bler (*adj. comp. of noble*) Noble in a greater degree.
No'blest (*s. from noble, but now grown obsolete*) Dignity, greatness, nobility, the nobility. *Shakespeare.*
No'blest (*adj. sup. of noble*) Noble in the greatest degree.
No'bleye (*s. obsolete*) Nobility. *Chaucer.*
No'bly (*s. obsolete*) Nobility. *Chaucer.*
No'bly (*adv. from noble*) From an ancient family, greatly, splendidly.
No'hly (*s. obsolete*) Nobility. *Chaucer.*
No'hody (*s. from no, and body*) No one, not any one.
No'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. noceo to hurt*) Hurtful, mischievous; guilty, criminal.
No'CIVE (*adj. from the Lat. noceo to hurt*) Hurtful, nocent. *Bailey.*
Nock (*s. from the Italian*) A slit, a notch; the aperture of the fundament.
Nock (*v. t. a local word*) To perform the act of generation on a female.
Nock'id (*adj. obsolete*) Notched. *Chaucer.*
Noctambulation (*s. from noctambulo*) The act of walking in sleep. *Bailey.*
NOCTAM'BULI (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) People who walk in their sleep. *Dict. of Arts.*
Noctambulist (*s. from noctambulo*) One who walks in his sleep.
NOCTAM'BULO (*s. from the Lat. nox night, and ambulo to walk*) One that walks in his sleep.
NOCTID'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. nox night, and dies a day*) Comprizing a night and a day.
NOCTIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. nox night, and fero to bring*) Bringing night. *Bailey.*
NOCTILUCA, NOCTILUCE (*s. from the Lat. nox night, and luceo to shine*) Any thing that shines in the night; a kind of phosphorus..
NOCTIV'AGANT (*adj. from the Lat. nox night, and vagor to wander*) Wandering in the night. *Bailey.*
NOCTUA (*s. in ornithology*) An owl.
Noctuary (*s. from the Lat. nox night*) An account or journal of what passes in the night.
NOCTUM (*adj. from nox night, but not much used*) Belonging to the night, nightly. *Bailey.*
NOCTURLABE (*s. in astronomy*) An instrument to find the motion of the polar star.
Nocturn (*s. from the adj.*) An office of devotion performed in the night.
Nocturnal (*adj. from nocturn*) Belonging to the night, nightly.
Nocturnal (*s. from the adj.*) The nocturn, an office of devotion performed in the night.
Nocturnalous (*adj. from nocturn*) Belonging to the night. *Scott.*
NOCUMENT (*s. from the Lat. nocumentum, but not used*) A damage, a hurt. *Bailey.*
NOCUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. noceo to hurt*) Hurtful. *Bailey.*
NOD (*v. int. supposed to be from the Lat. nuto*) To decline the head with a motion, to bend downwards with quick motion; to give a gentle blow; to be drowsy.
Nod (*s. from the verb*) A quick decline of the head, a quick declination of the body; the motion of the head in drowsiness, a slight obeisance.
NOD (*s. from the Heb. signifying vagabond*) The name of a country. *Genesis.*
Noda'tion (*s. from node*) The state of being knotted, the act of knotting.
Nod'der (*s. from nod*) One that nods.
Nod'ding (*p. a. from nod*) Reclining the head with a quick motion; reclining the head in drowsiness, sleeping by short naps.
Nod'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of reclining the head with a quick motion, the act of sleeping by short naps.
NOD'DLE (*s. from the Sax. knol*) The head in contempt.
Nod'dle (*v. int. from the sub. a colloquial word*) To move the head with a tremulous kind of motion.
Nod'dling (*p. a. from noddle, a colloquial word*) Moving the head with a tremulous motion.
NOD'DY (*s. from the French naudin*) A simpleton, a silly fellow.

N O M

NODE (*s. from the Lat. nodus*) A knot, a knob; a swelling on a bone; an interfection.
No'dole (*adj. from node*) Knotty, full of knobs.
Nodos'ity (*s. from nodose*) A complication, the state of being nodous.
No'dous (*adj. from node*) Full of knots.
No'dull (*s. from node*) A small lump.
NO'DULUS (*s. with physicians*) A small bag of ingredients put into any liquor to give it a tincture.
NO'DUS (*s. with physicians*) The nodulus.
NOE (*s. a different spelling*) Noah, a man's name. *Mat.*
NOEL (*s.*) A man's name.
NOE'TIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect who allowed but of one person in the Godhead.
No'fus (*s. in old records*) A coffin made of wood.
NOG'GEN (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Hard, rough, harsh. *Johnson.*
NOG'GIN (*s. from the German nassel*) A measure containing a quarter of a pint, a small mug.
Noi'ance (*s. not so common a word*) An annoyance. *Tusser.*
Noie (*v. t. an old word*) To annoy. *Tusser.*
Noie (*s. obsolete*) Harm, hurt, trouble. *Chaucer.*
Noi'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To hurt, to annoy. *Chaucer.*
Noi'er (*s. from noie obsolete*) One who hurts, one who annoys. *Tusser.*
Noi'ful (*adj. from noie, obsolete*) Hurtful. *Chaucer.*
Noi'ous (*adj. from noie, obsolete*) Hurtful, mischievous. *Sp.*
NOISE (*s. from the French*) A sound, an outcry, a clamour, an occasion of much talk.
Noise (*v. t. from the sub.*) To report, to spread by rumour.
Noise (*v. int.*) To sound loud, to make a troublesome kind of sound.
Nois'ed (*p. from noise*) Reported, spread by rumour; with abroad, and about; as, "It may soon be noised about the city."
Nois'eful (*adj. from noise*) Loud, clamorous. *Dryden.*
Nois'efess (*adj. from noise*) Silent, making no noise. *Dry.*
Noisemaker (*s. from noise, and maker*) One that makes a noise, one that makes an outcry.
Nois'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To make a noise. *Chaucer.*
Nois'ier (*adj. comp. of noisy*) Noisy in a greater degree.
Nois'iest (*adj. sup. of noisy*) Noisy in the greatest degree.
Nois'iness (*s. from noise*) Loudness of sound, importunity of clamour.
NOISOME (*adj. supposed to be from the Lat. noxa a hurt*) Offensive, disgusting; noxious, unwholesome.
Nois'omely (*adv. from noisome*) With an unwholesome stench, offensively.
Nois'omeness (*s. from noisome*) Offensiveness, the state or quality of being noisome.
Nois'y (*adj. from noise*) Sounding loud, clamorous, turbulent.
Nold, Nolde (*v. int. obsolete*) Would not. *Chaucer.*
NO'LENS (*adj. from the Lat. but not much used*) Unwilling. *Bailey.*
NO'LENSVO'LENS (*adv. from the Lat.*) At all adventures, whether willing or not willing. *Bailey.*
NO'LIMITAN'GERE (*s. in surgery, from the Lat. touch me not*) A kind of cancerous swelling apt to be much exasperated by applications.
NO'LIMITAN'GERE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant remarkable for a property of darting out its feelers on the first approach of the hand to touch its pods.
NOLI'TION (*s. from the Lat. nolo to be unwilling*) Unwillingness, the contrary to volition.
NOLL (*s. from the Sax. knol*) A head, a noddle. *Shakespeare.*
Nom (*p. obsolete from nim*) Took, taken. *Chaucer.*
NOMADES (*s. in antiquity*) A people who had no fixed abode, but frequently shifted their habitations for the convenience of pasturage.
NO'MÆ (*s. in surgery*) Deep ulcers in the mouth.
NO'MANCY (*s. from the Lat. nomen a name, and the Greek μαγεία magic*) A kind of divination drawn from the letters of a person's name.
NO'MARCH, NOMAR'CHA (*s. from the Greek νόμος law, and αρχος a chief*) An Egyptian magistrate, one who has the pre-eminence in the administration of justice.
No'marchy (*s. from nomarch*) The district of the nomarch.
NO'MAS (*s. in surgery*) A corroding kind of ulcer.
Nom'bir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A number. *Chaucer.*
Nom'bles (*s. a different spelling*) The mumbles, the trails of a deer. *Philly.*
Nom'bre (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A number. *Chaucer.*
NOM'BRIL (*s. in heraldry*) The division of an escutcheon next below the fess. *Nom'bril*

Non'bril (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to that division of an escutcheon next below the fess.

NOME (*s. in Egyptian antiquity, from the Greek νομος a law*) the district of the nomarch, one of the governments or divisions of Egypt. *Dict. of Arts.*

NOME (*s. in algebra, from the Lat. nomen*) A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign. *Nome, Nomen* (*p. obsolete from nim*) Took, taken. *Ch.*

NO'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A name, a noun.

NOMENCLA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. nomenclatura*) One who calls persons or things by their proper names.

NOMENCLA'TURE (*s. from the Lat. nomenclatura*) The act of naming; a dictionary, a vocabulary.

Nom'inal (*adj. from nomen*) Relating to names, consisting in name only, titular.

NOMINA'LIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The festivals celebrated by the Romans when they gave names to their children.

Nom'inalist (*s. from nominal*) One of a sect of school philosophers who held that words or names only were to be attended to in all logical disquisitions.

Nom'inally (*adv. from nominal*) By name, in name only, titularly.

Nom'inals (*s. from nominal*) The nominalists.

NOM'INATE (*v. t. from the Lat. nomen a name*) To name, to mention by name, to entitle, to set down or appoint by name.

Nom'inated (*p. from nominate*) Named, mentioned by name, set down or appointed by name.

Nom'inating (*p. a. from nominate*) Naming, setting down or appointing by name.

Nomina'tion (*s. from nominate*) The act of mentioning by name, the power of appointing.

Nom'ivative (*adj. from nominate*) Naming, belonging to that case of a noun in which it stands as the agent or subject of a verb.

Nom'ivative (*s. from the adj.*) That case of a noun in which it stands as the agent or subject of a verb.

Nom'inee (*s. from nomen*) One named or appointed to any office.

NO'MOCANON (*s. from the Greek νομος a law, and κανων a rule*) A collection of rules or canons.

Nomog'rapher (*s. from nomography*) one who writes on the subject of laws.

NOMOG'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek νομος a law, and γραφω to write*) A treatise or description of laws.

NOMOTH'ESY (*s. from the Greek νομος a law, and τιθημι to put, but not much used*) The institution of laws, the publication of laws. *Cole.*

NOMOTHE'TA (*s. from the Greek νομος a law, and τιθημι to put*) A lawgiver. *Bailey.*

Nomothet'ical (*adj. from nomotheta*) Belonging to a lawgiver, belonging to the institution of laws. *Cole.*

Nompareil (*s. a different spelling*) Nonpareil, one of the least sorts of printing letters. *Scott.*

Nom'pere (*s. obsolete*) An umpire or arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

NON (*s. from the Lat. seldom or never used, but in composition*) Not.

Nonabil'ity (*s. from non and ability*) Inability; a legal exception against a person.

Nonaccept'ance (*s. from non and acceptance*) The refusal of acceptance.

NONACES'SIS (*s. in antiquity*) A Roman coin in value about five shillings and seven-pence.

Non'act (*s. from non and act*) A forbearance from action, the contrary to act. *Ayliffe.*

Nonadmis'sion (*s. from non, and admission*) A refusal of admittance. *Ayliffe.*

Non'age (*s. from non and age*) Minority, the time of life before a person comes to age.

NONAGES'IMAL (*adj. in astronomy*) Belonging to the ninetyeth or highest degree in the ecliptic.

NO'NAGON (*s. in geometry*) A plain figure with nine sides and angles.

Nonappear'ance (*s. from non and appearance*) The omission of timely and proper appearance, a failure of appearance.

NONASSUMP'SIT (*s. a law term*) A general plea by which a person denies that he has made any promise.

NONASPH'E'RA (*s. in the old astronomy*) The ninth sphere, the primum mobile.

Nonatten'tion (*s. from non and attention*) The want of proper and timely attention.

NONCE (*s. the derivation is uncertain and the word is now nearly obsolete*) Purpose, intent, design. *Shak.*

Noncer'tain (*s. obsolete*) Uncertain. *Chaucer.*

Non'claim (*s. a law term*) An omission of claim within the time specified by law.

NON COMPOS MEN'TIS (*adj. from the Lat.*) Destitute of the proper exercise of reason, incapable of performing a legal act.

Nonconcur'ence (*s. from non and concurrence*) A refusal of concurrence.

Nonconfor'mist (*s. from non and conformist*) One who does not conform to the ritual of the church of England, a dissenter, one who cannot in conscience commune with the established church, one who does not conform to a general custom.

Nonconfor'mity (*s. from non and conformity*) A refusal to join with the established religion; a refusal of compliance.

NON'DEScript (*adj. from the Lat. non not, and describo to describe*) Undescribed, mentioned but not described.

Non'descript (*s. from the adj.*) A plant or other natural production, which has been mentioned but not described.

NONE (*adj. generally used without the sub. from the Sax. non*) Not any, no other.

None (*s. from the adj.*) No one, no one of any number, no part of any quantity. "Israel would none of me."

NONE (*s. from the Lat. nonus the ninth*) One of the canonical hours in the Roman church answering to three o'clock in the afternoon.

Nonen'tity (*s. from non and entity*) Non-existence, a thing not existing.

NONES (*s. in the Roman calendar*) the fifth day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December; the seventh day of March, July, and October: the ninth day before the ides.

No'nesuch (*s. from none, and such, a cant word frequently used ironically*) An extraordinary person, any thing that excels.

No'nesuch (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower.

Nonexis'tence (*s. from non and existence*) The state of not existing.

Nonju'rer (*s. a different spelling*) A nonjuror.

Nonju'ring (*adj. from nonjuror*) Refusing to swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJU'ROR (*s. from the Lat. non not, and juro to swear*) One who supposing James the second to have been unjustly deposed refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

Nonnatural (*s. with physicians, generally used in the plu. from non and natural*) Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease: the nonnaturals have been usually ranged under six heads, air, diet, sleep, exercise, passion, and excretion.

Nonne (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A nun. *Chaucer.*

NONOB'STANT (*adv. from the Lat. non not, and obisto to binder*) Notwithstanding, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary. *Chaucer.*

NONOBSTAN'TE (*adv. from the Lat. a law term*) Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary.

Nonobstan'te (*s. from the adv.*) A licence from the king to do that which could not be lawfully done without it.

Nonorgan'ical (*adj. from non and organical*) Having no organs, destitute of organs or instruments of motion.

NONPARE'IL (*s. from the French*) An unequalled excellence; a kind of apple; a small size of printing letter.

Non'plevin (*s. a law term*) A default in not replevying land in due time.

NON'PLUS (*s. from the Lat. non not and plus more, used rather in low or droll style*) A puzzle, an inability to proceed. *Locke.*

Non'plus (*v. t. from the sub.*) To confound, to puzzle, to put to a stand.

Non'plused (*p. from nonplus*) Confounded, put to a stand.

Non'plusing (*p. a. from nonplus*) Confounding, puzzling, putting to a stand.

Non'plust (*v. t. pret. of nonplus*) Nonplused, did nonplus.

Non'plust (*p. from nonplus*) Nonplused. *Dryden.*

Non'power (*s. from non and power*) Impotence. *Chaucer.*

Nonproficiency (*s. from non, and proficiency*) The neglect or improvement. *Bailey.*

Nonregard'ance (*s. from non and regardance*) The want of proper regard. *Shakespeare.*

Nonres'idence (*s. from non and residence*) A failure of residence.

Nonres'ident (*adj. from non, and resident*) Omitting residence, not residing at the proper place.

Nonres'ident (*s. from the adj.*) One who does not reside at the proper place.

Nonresistance (*s. from non, and resistance*) Ready or implicit obedience to a superior, the principle of not opposing the king.

Nonresistance (*s. a different spelling*) Nonresistance. *Scott.*

Non'sense (*s. from non, and sense*) Unmeaning words ungrammatical

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ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

Nonfens'ical (*adj. from nonsense*) Unmeaning, foolish.

Nonfens'ically (*adv. from nonfensical*) Unmeaningly, foolishly.

Nonfens'icalness (*s. from nonsense*) Ungrammatical jargon, trifling absurdity.

Nonfol'vent (*adj. from non and solvent*) Unable to pay debts.

Nonfol'vent (*s. from the adj.*) One who is not able to pay his debts.

Nonfol'ution (*s. from non and solution*) A failure of solution.

Nonfaring (*adj. from non and sparing*) Mergiless, sparing none.

Nonfuit (*s. from non and fuit, a law term*) A renunciation of a fuit by one of the parties; a failure in the management of a fuit which sets aside the trial.

Nonfuit (*v. t. from the sub.*) To deprive of a legal process by some defect in the proceedings.

Nonfuit (*p. from nonfuit*) Deprived of a legal process by some defect in the proceedings.

Nonfuiting (*p. a. from nonfuit*) Depriving of the benefit of a legal determination by some defect in management.

Nonten'ure (*s. from non and tenure*) A plea of exemption from the jurisdiction of a court.

Non'term (*s. from non and term*) The vacation between the terms.

NONU'PLA (*s. in music*) A quick time suited to jiggs.

Noo'die (*s. from noddie*) A simpleton, a silly fellow.

NOOK (*s. from the German, eenhoek*) A corner, a covert, formed by an intersection; the fourth part of a yard land.

NOON (*s. from the Sax. non*) The middle of the day, the point of time when the sun crosses the meridian, mid-day.

Noon (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) None. *Dryden.*

Noon'day (*s. from noon and day*) Noon, the middle of the day. *Chaucer.*

Noon'day (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the middle of the day, meridional.

Noon'ing (*s. from noon*) A nap in the middle of the day, a repose at noon.

Noon'tide (*s. from noon and tide*) The time of noon, midday.

Noon'tide (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the middle of the day, meridional.

NOOSE (*s. probably from the Lat. nodus a knot*) A kind of running knot, a knot the more it is drawn the faster it grows.

Noose (*v. t. from the Lat.*) To tie in a running knot, to catch, to entrap.

Noosed (*p. from noose*) Tied with a running knot, caught as in a noose.

Noo'fing (*p. a. from noose*) Catching in a noose, tying in a noose.

NOP, NOPE (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the bullfinch.

NOPH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a honeycomb*) The name of a country. *Isaiah.*

NOR (*conj. from the Lat. ne*) Neither.

Nore (*s. obsolete*) Comfort, nourishment. *Chaucer.*

NOR'FOLK (*s.*) A county of England situate on the sea coast of the German ocean; the air is salubrious, and the soil for the most part fruitful; it contains one city, and thirty two market towns; and sends twelve members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Norwich, and two for each of the boroughs Lynnregis, Great Yarmouth, Thetford, and Castlerising.

Norfolk (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Norfolk, produced in the county of Norfolk.

Nor'ice (*s. obsolete*) A nurse. *Chaucer.*

Nor'ie (*s. obsolete*) A foster child. *Chaucer.*

Nor'is (*s. an old spelling*) A nurse. *Chaucer.*

Nor'iture (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Nurture. *Chaucer.*

Nor'mal (*adj. in geometry*) Perpendicular, forming a right angle.

Nor'man (*s. a sea term*) A short wooden bar to be put into the windlafs.

Nor'man (*s. an old word*) A Norwegian, an inhabitant of the north west part of Europe.

Nor'man (*adj. from Normandy*) Belonging to Normandy.

Nor'man (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Normandy.

NOR'MANDY (*s. in geography*) A province of France famous in the history of England as the patrimony of William the conqueror.

Norman'ic (*adj. from Norman*) Belonging to Normandy. *Urry.*

NOR

NOR'REY (*s.*) One of the heralds at arms, a king at arms whose office lies on the north side of the river Trent.

NOR'ROY (*s. from north, and roy, a different spelling*) Norrey, one of the heralds.

NORTH (*s. from the Sax. north*) The point of the heavens opposite to the south, the point of the horizon opposite to the sun at noon.

North (*adj. from the sub.*) Northern, situate towards that point which is opposite to the sun at noon.

NORTHAL'LERTON (*s.*) a borough town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 224 miles from London.

Northal'lerton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Northallerton, made at Northallerton.

NORTHAMP'TON (*s.*) a large town the capital of Northamptonshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 62 miles from London.

Northamp'ton (*s. from the sub.*) Belonging to Northampton, made at Northampton.

Northamp'tonshire (*adj. from Northampton*) One of the inland counties of England; it is near the centre of the kingdom, the air is accounted exceedingly salubrious, and the soil very fruitful in corn and pasture; and it sends nine members to parliament, two for the shire and two for each of the boroughs Northampton, Peterborough, and Brackley, and one for Highamferris.

Northamp'tonshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Northampton, produced in the county of Northampton.

NORTHCUR'RY (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and is 139 miles from London.

Northcur'ry (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Northcurry, made at Northcurry.

Northea'st (*s. from north and east*) The middle point between the north and the east.

Northea'st (*adj. from the sub.*) Lying between the north and the east.

North'erly (*adj. from north*) Lying towards the north.

North'ern (*adj. from north*) Lying towards the north, northerly.

North'ing (*s. a sea term from north*) The difference of latitude which a ship makes in her course.

NORTH'LECH (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a small market on Wednesday, and is 88 miles from London.

North'lech (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Northlech, made at Northlech.

North'light (*s. from north and light*) The northern light, the aurora borealis.

North'in (*adj. an old spelling*) Northern. *Chaucer.*

North'star (*s. from north and star*) The star nearest to the northpole. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHUM'BERLAND (*s.*) The most northern county in England; it is mountainous and barren, abounds with coal more than any county and sends eight members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs Morpeth, Newcastle, and Berwick upon Tweed.

Northum'berland (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Northumberland, produced in the county of Northumberland.

North'ward (*adj. from north*) Lying towards the north.

North'ward, North'wards (*adv. from the adj.*) Towards the north.

Northwest (*s. from north and west*) The point between the north and west.

Northwest (*adj. from the sub.*) Lying between the north and west.

NORTH'WICH (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 172 miles from London.

North'wich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Northwich, made at Northwich.

North'wind (*s. from north and wind*) The wind that blows from the north.

Nor'tilry, Nor'terly (*s. obsolete*) Nurture, the act of nursing or bringing up children. *Chaucer.*

Nor'tory (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Nurture, the act of nursing children. *Chaucer.*

Nor'tury (*s. obsolete*) Nurture. *Chaucer.*

NOR'WAY (*s. in geography*) A cold barren country lying between Sweden and the north-east part of the Atlantic ocean.

Norway (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Norway, imported from Norway.

Norwe'gian (*adj. from Norway*) Belonging to Norway.

Norwe'gian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Norway.

NOR'WICH (*s.*) A large and populous city of Norfolk famous for the manufacture of crapes and other stuffs; it is the see of a bishop, has a market on Wednesday, Friday,

NOT

Friday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 109 miles from London.
Notwich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Norwich, made at Norwich.
Nurse (*s. an old word*) A nurse. *Bailey.*
Nursey (*s. an old word*) A foster child. *Bailey.*
Nose (*s. from the Sax. nose*) The prominence on the middle of the face which is the organ of smelling; the end of any thing; scent, sagacity. "To lead by the nose," to lead blindly, to drag by force. "To thrust the nose into," to be meddling. "To put the nose out of joint," to supplant in the affections of another.
Nose (*v. t. from the sub.*) To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.
Nose (*v. int.*) To bluster, to look big.
Nosmell (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Nosed (*p. from nose*) Scented; opposed.
Nogay (*s. from nose, and gay*) A bunch of flowers, a posy.
Noisels (*adj. from nose*) Having no nose, destitute of a nose.
Noisemart (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Noising (*p. a. from nose*) Scenting, smelling; facing, opposing, looking big.
Noising (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking by the nose; that which is put on at the end of any thing resembling a nose.
Noisle (*s. from nose*) The end of any thing.
NOOCOMIUM (*s. from the Greek νοκος a disease, and νοκος to cure*) An infirmary, an hospital for the cure of poor people. *Phillips.*
NOOLOGY (*s. from the Greek νοκος a disease, and νοκος a description*) The doctrine of diseases.
NOOPOETIC (*adj. from the Greek νοκος a disease, and νοκος to make*) Producing diseases. *Arbutnot.*
NOSTRIL (*s. from the Sax. nota a nose, and thyril a hole*) The cavity of the nose.
NOSTRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A medicine not yet made public; a quack medicine.
NOT (*adv. from the Sax. ne aught*) In no wise, on no terms; in the state of the dead, out of existence.
NOT (*v. int. a contraction from ne not*) Know not. *Cb.*
NOTA (*s. from the Lat.*) A note, a character. *Bailey.*
NOTABLE (*s. obsolete*) A remark, a notable thing. *Cb.*
Notability (*s. in droll style, from notable*) Notableness.
Notable (*adj. from note*) Capable of being noted, fit to be noted, remarkable; industrious, careful, bustling.
Notableness (*s. from notable*) The state or quality of being notable; an appearance of business; importance in ironical or droll style.
Notably (*adv. from notable*) Remarkably, with a shew of importance, importantly in droll or ironical style.
NOTÆ MATERNE (*s. from the Lat. nota a note, and mater a mother*) The navi, the marks which are impressed on a child before it is born by the imagination of the mother.
Notarial (*adj. from notary*) Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*
NOTARICON (*s. in antiquity*) The third part of the Jewish cabbalat.
Notary (*s. from note*) An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the public.
Notary public (*s. from notary and public*) A notary, one whose business it is to take notes of any thing that may concern the public.
Notation (*s. from nota*) The act of recording any thing, the act of noting any thing; a meaning, a signification.
Notch (*s. from the Italian nocchia*) A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.
Notch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut in small hollows.
Notched (*p. from notch*) Cutting in notches, cut in small hollows.
Notching (*p. a. from notch*) Cutting in notches.
Notch (*v. t. pret. of notch*) Notched, did notch. *Shake.*
Notch (*p. from notch*) Notched, cut in notches.
Notchweed (*s. in botany*) The vetch.
NOTE (*s. from the Lat. nota*) A mark, a token; an abbreviation, a symbol; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; a short hint, a small paper; a paper given as an acknowledgement of a debt; a short explanation, a brief comment; a voice, a tune, a single sound in music; business. *Chaucer.*
Note (*v. t. from the sub.*) To observe, to remark; to record, to set down; to put down the notes of a tune; to charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
Note (*v. t. contracted from ne not*) To be ignorant of, to know not. *Chaucer.*
Notebook (*s. from note, and book*) A memorandum-book, a book in which notes and memorandums are set down.
Noted (*p. from note*) Remarked, observed, set down.

NOV

No'ted (*adj. from note*) Famous, eminent, remarkable.
No'tefull (*adj. obsolete, from note*) Notable, remarkable. *Cb.*
No'teherd (*s. an old word*) A neat herd. *Bailey.*
No'ter (*s. from note*) One that notes, one who takes notice.
NO'THÆ COS'TÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The short ribs.
Noth'er, No'thir (*conj. obsolete*) Nor, neither. *Chaucer.*
Noth'ing (*s. from no, and thing*) A nonentity, that which has no existence; a thing of no value, a trifle; a very small matter, a thing of no consequence. "To make nothing of," to do with ease, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.
Noth'ing (*adv. from the sub.*) In no degree, in no measure. "But Adam with such counsel nothing swayed."
Noth'ingness (*s. from nothing*) The state of being nothing, nihility; nothing, a thing of no value.
NO'THUS (*s. with physicians*) A disease which goes beyond the ordinary or common rule.
No'tice (*s. from note*) Observation, regard; information, intelligence.
No'tice (*v. t. from the sub. but not much used*) To observe, to note.
No'ticed (*p. from notice*) Noted, observed.
No'ticing (*p. a. from notice, but not much used*) Noting, observing.
Notifica'tion (*s. from notify*) The act of making known, a representation by marks and symbols.
Notified (*p. from notify*) Made known, published.
NOTIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. nota a note, and facio to make*) To make known, to declare, to publish.
NOTIFYING (*p. a. from notify*) Making known, declaring, publishing.
NOTION (*s. from the Lat. nosco to know*) Thought, representation formed in the mind; an opinion, an idea; sense, understanding. *Shakespeare.*
Notional (*adj. from notion*) Imaginary, ideal, consisting in opinion.
Notional'ity (*s. from notional but not used*) An empty ungrounded opinion. *Glanville.*
Notionally (*adv. from notional*) In idea, mentally, in conception.
No'tis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Nuts. *Chaucer.*
NOTONÆ'TA (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of small beetles living in the water and swimming on their backs. *Phillips.*
Notori'ety (*s. from notorious*) The state of being publicly known.
NOTORIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. notorius*) Public, known to all; known to disadvantage.
Notori'ously (*adv. from notorious*) Publicly, evidently, openly.
Notori'ousness (*s. from notorious*) The state of being notorious.
NOTOZEPHY'RUS (*s. from notus, and zephyrus*) The southwest wind.
Nott (*v. t. perhaps from not*) To shear, to crop. *Ains.*
Nott (*adj. from the verb*) Shorn, cropped, having no horns.
Nor'ted (*p. from nott*) Shorn, cropped.
Not'ting (*p. a. from nott*) Shearing, cropping.
NOTTINGHAM (*s.*) The county town of Nottinghamshire; it is famous for the manufacture of stockings, is a county of itself, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 124 miles from London.
Not'tingham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Nottingham, made at Nottingham.
Not'tinghamshire (*s. from Nottingham*) one of the inland counties of England; it contains nine market towns and one hundred and sixty eight parishes, and sends eight members to parliament, two for the county, two for the town of Nottingham, and two for each of the boroughs East Retford, and Newark.
Not'tinghamshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Nottingham, produced in the county of Nottingham.
NO'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The southwind.
Not'wheat (*s. from not, and wheat*) A kind of unbearded wheat. *Carew.*
Notwithstand'ing (*conj. from not and withstanding*) Nevertheless, however; though, although. "Notwithstanding it will weaken him for a time." But this sense and construction are judged by some to be improper. *Add.*
Notwithstanding (*adv. from not, and withstanding*) In spite of, without regarding. "I will do it notwithstanding your prohibition." This is judged the most proper sense and construction of the word.
No'tvale (*s. an old word*) Fresh land ploughed up for tillage; land ploughed up for fallow. *NO'VASCO'TIA*

NOU

NO/VASCO/TIA (s.) New Scotland, one of the colonies in North America subject to Great Britain.

NOVA/TIAN (s. from the Lat.) A man's name.

NOVA'TIAN (s. from the foregoing, in church history) One of a sect of Christians which arose in the third century, and accused the church of too great lenity in receiving into her communion on a profession of repentance, those who had denied the faith under the persecution of Decius the Roman emperor; they likewise affirmed, that the church had no power to remit mortal sins, and condemned second marriages.

NOVA/TOR (s. from the Lat. nova new) An innovator, an usurper.

NOV'EL (adj. from the French nouvelle) New, having a late date, later, unusual.

Nov'el (s. from the adj.) A small tale, a love tale; a law annexed to the code.

Nov'el'ist (s. from novel) A writer of novels, an innovator, one who asserts a novelty.

Nov'ellerie (s. obsolete) Novelty. *Chaucer.*

Nov'elness (s. from novel) The state of being new, novelty.

Nov'elrie, **Nov'elry** (s. an obsolete spelling) Novelty. *Ch.*

Nov'elty (s. from novel) The state of being novel, newness.

NOVEM/BER (s. from the Lat.) The eleventh month of the year, the ninth month from March which was formerly reckoned the first.

NOVEMD/ALE (s. from the Lat. novem nine, and dies a day) A religious solemnity upon particular occasions among the Romans continued for nine days.

NOVEM/SILES (s. in Roman mythology) The gods of the Sabines; heroes lately received into the number of the gods.

NOVEMVIRI (s. from the Lat. novem nine, and vir a man) The archons, the nine magistrates of Athens.

NOVEN'ARY (s. from the Lat. novenarius) The number nine, a number or collection consisting of nine.

Noven'ary (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the number nine. *Phillips.*

NOVEN/DIALE (s. a different spelling) The novemdiale.

NOVEN/NIAL (adj. from the Lat. novem nine, and annus a year) Containing the space of nine years, continuing for the space of nine years. *Phillips.*

NOVER/CA (s. from the Lat.) A mother-in-law.

Nover'cal (adj. from noverca) Belonging to a mother-in-law, becoming a step mother.

Nought (s. from the Sax. ne auht) Nothing, "To set at nought," to slight, to disregard.

Nought (adv. obsolete) Not. *Chaucer.*

Nought (conj. obsolete) Nor. *Chaucer.*

Noughtie (adj. obsolete) Naughty, nasty. *Chaucer.*

NOV'ICE (s. from the Lat. novitius) One who is in the rudiments of any knowledge, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house but not taken the vow.

Nov'iceship (s. from novice) The state of a novice. *Scott.*

Novic'iate (s. from novice) The state of being a novice, the state of one in a religious house who has not yet taken the vow, the place where novices are instructed. *Scott.*

NOVILU'NIUM (s. from the Lat. novus new, and luna the moon) The new moon, the space of time in which the moon is invisible.

Novit'iate (s. a different spelling) The noviciate, the state of a novice. *Johnson.*

NOVITY (s. from the Lat. novitas, but not much used) Newness, novelty. *Brown.*

Noul (s.) The crown of the head. *Spenser.*

Nould (v. int. obsolete, from ne would) Would not. *Sp.*

NOUN (s. from the Lat. nomen) One of the parts of speech in grammar, a name.

Nou'rice (s. obsolete) A pupil. *Chaucer.*

Nou'rie (s. obsolete) A pupil. *Chaucer.*

NOU'RISH (v. t. from the Lat. nutrio) To support by food, to increase or support by aliment; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, to educate; to strengthen and refresh as food.

Nour'ish (v. int.) To gain nourishment. *Bacon.*

Nour'ishable (adj. from nourish) Capable of being nourished.

Nour'ished (p. from nourish) Supported, cherished by food, encouraged, educated.

Nour'isher (s. from nourish) One that nourishes, any thing that nourishes.

Nour'ishing (p. a. from nourish) Affording nourishment, supporting, encouraging.

Nour'ishment (s. from nourish) That which nourishes, food, sustenance.

Nour'iture (s. an obsolete spelling) Nurture, education. *Sp.*

Nours'ling (s. from nurse) A nurse, a nursing. *Spenser.*

Nous'el (v. t. the derivation is uncertain) To nurse up. *Sp.*

NUC

Nous'el (v. t. from noose) To entrap, to confine with a noose. *Johnson.*

Nouth (v. third pers. sing. obsolete) Knoweth. *Chaucer.*

NOW (adv. from the Sax. na) At this time, at some point of time lately passed, at one time, at another time. "Now and then," at one time and another.

Now (conj.) And, but, therefore. "Now Barabbas" "was a murderer."

Now (s. from the adv.) The time present, the present moment. "One eternal now."

Now'adays (adv. from now, and day) At the present time, in the present times.

No'ways (adv. an incorrect spelling) Nowise.

NOW'ED (adj. from the French noue) Knotted, inwreathed. *Brown.*

Now'ell (s. an old word) Christmas. *Chaucer.*

Nowes (s. obsolete) The marriage knot.

No'where (adv. from no, and where) In no place.

No'wife (adv. from no, and wife) In no degree, by no means.

Nowl (s. a different spelling) The noll, the top of the head. *Chaucer.*

Now'ther (conj. obsolete) Nor, neither.

NOX (s. from the Lat.) Night.

NOX'IOUS (adj. from the Lat. noceo to hurt) Hurtful, pernicious, unwholesome; guilty, criminal.

Nox'iously (adv. from noxious) Hurtful, perniciously.

Nox'iousness (s. from noxious) Hurtfulness, unwholesomeness.

Noy'ances (s. obsolete) Nufances, troubles. *Chaucer.*

Noye (s. obsolete) Harm, hurt, trouble. *Chaucer.*

Noy'ed (adj. obsolete) Perplexed, annoyed. *Spenser.*

Noy'ous (adj. obsolete) Hurtful. *Spenser.*

Noy'sance (s. obsolete) A nuisance. *Chaucer.*

Noz'le (s. from nose) The nose, the snout, the end of any thing.

Nub (s. a local word) The neck. *Bailey.*

Nub'bing (s. a cant word) The act of hanging. *Bailey.*

Nub'bingcheat (s. a cant word) The gallows.

Nub'bingcove (s. a cant word) A hangman. *Bailey.*

Nub'bingken (s. a cant word) The sessions house. *Bailey.*

Nub'ble (v. t. perhaps from knob) To beat, to bruise. *Ainsworth.*

Nub'bled (p. from nubble) Beaten, bruised with the fist.

Nub'bling (p. a. from nubble) Beating, bruising.

NUBEC'ULA (s. in surgery) A distemper of the eye, the luecoma.

NU'BIA (s. in geography) A country in Africa.

Nu'b'ian (adj. from Nubia) Belonging to Nubia.

NUBIC'ULÆ (s. with physicians) The small cloudlike appearances in urine.

NUBIF'EROUS (adj. from the Lat. nubes a cloud, and fero to bring) Producing clouds.

NUBIG'ENOUS (adj. from the Lat. nubes a cloud, and gigno to beget) Produced by clouds.

NUBIG'EROUS (adj. from the Lat. nubes a cloud, and gero to carry) Bringing clouds.

NU'BILATE (v. t. from the Lat. nubes a cloud, but not much used) To cloud. *Johnson.*

Nu'b'liated (p. from nubilare, but not much used) Clouded.

Nu'b'liating (p. a. from nubilare, but not much used) Clouding.

NU'BILE (adj. from the Lat. nubilis) Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NU'BILOSE (adj. from the Lat. nubes a cloud) Cloudy.

NU'BILOUS (adj. from the Lat. nubilis) Cloudy. *Bailey.*

NUCAMEN'TUM (s. in botany) The julus, the catkin.

NU'CEOUS (adj. from nux a nut) Made of nuts, consisting of nuts. *Bailey.*

NU'CHA (s. in anatomy) The hinder part of the neck. *Dict. of Arts.*

NUCIF'EROUS (adj. from the Lat. nux a nut, and fero to bear) Producing nuts.

NUCIF'RAGA (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird, the nutcracker.

NUCIPR'UNUM (s. in botany) A plum grafted on the hazle.

Nuck'ian (adj. in anatomy) Belonging to certain glands seated near the eye, and first discovered by doct.

Nuck a physician in Holland.

NUCKIANÆ (s. plu. with physicians) Certain glands seated near the eye and first discovered by doct.

Nuck a physician in Holland.

NU'CLEUS (s. from the Lat.) A kernel, any thing included in something else as a kernel; the middle part of a floor formed after the manner of the ancients; the head of a comet, the middle part of a planet. *Nuda'tion.*

NUM

NUR

Nuda'tion (*s. from nude*) The act of laying bare, the act of making naked.

Nud'dle (*v. int. a colloquial word*) To go carelessly, to go on in haste without much consideration.

Nud'dling (*p. a. from nuddle*) To go on carelessly, to proceed in haste, and without much consideration.

NUDE (*adj. from the Lat. nudus*) Naked, bare; having no leaves, having no seed vessel.

NU'DIL (*s. in surgery*) A kind of pledget dipped in ointment and used in diseases or ulcerations of the mouth.

Nu'dity (*s. from nude*) Nakedness, a naked part, a part of a drawing or picture not covered with drapery; a picture representing a naked person.

Nu'el (*s. in architecture, a different spelling*) A newel, the upright post in a staircase.

Nugacity (*s. from the Lat. nugax trifling*) The act of trifling, futility.

Nugal'ity (*s. not so common a word*) Nugacity. *Scott.*

NUGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. nugor to trifle*) The act of trifling.

NU'GATORY (*adj. from the Lat. nugatorius*) Trifling, insignificant.

NU'SANCE (*s. from the French*) Something offensive, something hurtful; something that incommodes a neighbourhood.

NUKE (*s. from the Italian. nuca*) The hinder part of the head, the noddle. *Scott.*

NULL (*adj. from the Lat. nullus*) Void, of no force, ineffectual.

Null (*v. t. from the adj.*) To annul, to deprive of efficacy, to annihilate.

Null (*s. from the adj.*) A cipher, a thing of no power, something that has no meaning. *Bacon.*

Null'd (*p. from null*) Made void, rendered ineffectual.

NULLIB'ETY (*s. from the Lat. nullibi nowhere*) The state of being nowhere. *Johnson.*

Null'ity (*s. from null*) A nullity, nothingness. *Scott.*

NULLIFID'IAN (*s. from the Lat. nullus none, and fides faith*) A person destitute of faith. *Phillips.*

Nullified (*p. from nullify*) Made void.

NUL'LIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. nullus no one, and facio to make*) To annul, to make void. *Johnson.*

Nullifying (*p. a. from nullify*) Making void.

Null'ing (*p. a. from null*) Making void, rendering ineffectual.

Null'ity (*s. from null*) The want of efficacy, the want of existence.

Null'o (*s. not much used*) A cipher. *Phillips.*

NUMB (*v. t. from the Sax. benumen*) To make torpid, to stupify.

Numb (*adj. from the verb*) Torpid, deprived in a great measure of motion and sensation, producing numbness.

Numb'd (*p. from numb*) Rendered torpid, deprived of sensation.

Numb'dness (*s. from numbed*) A torpor, an interruption of motion or feeling.

NUMBER (*s. from the Lat. numerus*) A mark or character distinguishing how many, an aggregate of individuals, many individuals, a multitude; the variation of a word in grammar signifying one or more; verse, poetry, harmony.

Number (*v. t. from the sub.*) To reckon how many, to count; to reckon as one of the same kind.

Numbered (*p. from number*) Reckoned, counted.

Numberer (*s. from number*) One that numbers.

Numbering (*p. a. from number*) Reckoning, counting how many.

Numberless (*adj. from number*) Innumerable, more than can be numbered.

Numbers (*s. from number*) The title of the fourth book of Moses; poetic lines.

Num'bles (*s. a hunting term*) The entrails of the deer kind.

Numb'ness (*s. from numb*) A torpor, an interruption of motion or sensation.

NUMENIUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Apoc.*

NUMERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. numero to number*) Capable of being numbered.

NUMERAL (*adj. from the Lat. numerus*) Pertaining to number, consisting of numbers.

Numerally (*adv. from numeral*) According to number.

NUMERARY (*adj. from the Lat. numerus a number*) Belonging to a particular number. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERATION (*s. from the Lat. numero to number*) The act of numbering, the art of numbering; the first rule in arithmetic teaching the notation of numbers.

NUMERA'TOR (*s. from numeration*) One that numbers;

that number which serves as a common measure of others, that number which stands above the line in a vulgar fraction.

NUMERICAL (*adj. from the Lat. numero to number*) Belonging to number, denoting number; denoting sameness in species and number.

Numer'ically (*adv. from numerical*) With respect to sameness in number.

NUMERIST (*s. from the Lat. numerus a number*) One skilled in numbers, one that deals in numbers.

Nu'mero (*s. in commerce*) The figures or mark by which any number of things are distinguished.

Numeros'ity (*s. from numerous*) The state of being numerous, the flow of numbers, harmony.

NUMEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. numerus a number*) Containing many, consisting of a great number; musical, harmonious.

Nu'merousness (*s. from numerous*) The state or quality of being numerous.

NUMID'IA (*s. in geography*) The ancient name of a large country in Africa.

Numid'ian (*adj. from Numidia*) Belonging to Numidia.

NUMID'ICA (*s. in ornithology*) The turkey hen.

NUMID'ICUSLAPIS (*s. in natural history, from the Lat.*) A kind of African marble.

NUMISMATOGRAPH'IA (*s. from the Lat. numisma a piece of money, and the Greek γραφω to describe*) A description of ancient coins and medals. *Dict. of Arts.*

NUMMARY (*adj. from the Lat. nummus money*) Belonging to money.

NUMMULAR (*adj. from the Lat. nummus money*) Belonging to money.

NUMMULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The moneywort.

Num'skull (*s. from numb, and skull*) A blockhead, a dunce; the head in droll style.

Num'skull'd (*adj. from numskull*) Dull, blockish, stupid.

NUN (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. non not, and nupta married*) A woman secluded in a cloister and debarred by a vow from the converse of men.

Nun (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the tit-mouse.

NUN (*s. from the Heb. signifying posterity*) A man's name.

Nun'chion (*s. a colloquial word*) A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*

NUNCIATURE (*s. from the Lat. nuncio to declare*) The state or office of a nuncio.

NUN'CIO (*s. from the Lat. nuncio to tell*) A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

NUN'CIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A messenger, an apparitor, a beadle.

Nuncupation (*s. obsolete*) The act of naming. *Cba.*

NUNCUPATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. nuncupatus*) Verbally pronounced, solemnly declaratory.

NUNCUPATORY (*adj. from the Lat. nuncupatus*) Nuncupative.

NUNDINA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over the lustrations or purifications of infants.

NUNDINÆ (*s. from the Lat.*) A mart, a fair.

NUN'DINAL (*adj. from nundinæ*) Belonging to fairs or markets.

Nun'dinary (*adj. from nundinæ*) Nundinal, belonging to fairs or markets.

NUNEATON (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 98 miles from London.

Nuneaton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Nuneaton, made at Nuneaton.

Nun'ery (*s. from nun*) The house or habitation of nuns.

NUP'TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. nuptiæ, a marriage*) Belonging to marriage, constituting marriage.

Nup'tial (*s. from the adj. but little used in the singular*) A marriage, nuptials. *Shakespeare.*

Nuptials (*s. from nuptial*) A marriage, marriage solemnities.

NUP'TUAL (*adj. from the Lat. nuptus, married, but not a common spelling*) Nuptial. *Scott.*

Nup'tuals (*s. not a common spelling*) Nuptials. *Scott.*

Nup'tualist (*s. from nuptual*) One who makes matches, a bride, a bridegroom. *Scott.*

Nurse (*s. from nourish*) A woman who suckles a child, a woman who takes care of a child; any thing that breeds or protects; one who waits on sick people; an old woman; the state of being nursed.

Nurse (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring up a child, to bring up another person's child; to bring up any thing young, to feed, to maintain; to take care of the sick; to pamper, to cherish, to soiten.

Nurse

Nurse (*adj. mostly used in composition*) Belonging to one that nurses, belonging to that which cherishes any thing young.

Nursed (*p. from nurse*) Brought up as a child, tended as a sick person, cherished, maintained.

Nur/semaid (*s. from nurse, and maid*) A woman servant employed in nursing children.

Nur/sepond (*s. from nurse, and pond*) A pond for young fish. *Walton.*

Nurser (*s. from nurse*) One that nurses; one that supports.

Nurs'ery (*s. from nurse*) The act of nursing, the object of a nurse's care; the place where young children are nursed and brought up, the place where any thing is fostered and brought up; a plantation of young trees.

Nurs'ing (*p. a. from nurse*) Bringing up a child, feeding, nourishing; waiting on sick people.

Nurs'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing up any thing young; the care to be taken of the sick.

Nurs'le (*v. t. from nurse*) To fondle, to cherish. *John.*

Nurs'led (*p. from nurse*) Fondled, cherished.

Nurs'ling (*p. a. from nurse*) Fondling, cherishing.

Nurs'ling (*s. from nurse*) A fondling, one brought up with more than common tenderness.

Nursus'ly (*s. in botany*) The narcissus.

NUR/TURE (*s. from the French nourriture*) Food, diet; education, institution.

Nur'ture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To train up, to educate, to bring up with care and food to a state of maturity.

Nur'tured (*p. from nurture*) Trained up, educated, cherished.

Nur'turing (*p. a. from nurture*) Training up, educating.

Nur'sance (*s. not so common a spelling*) A nuisance. *Scott.*

Nursh'd (*adj. a local word*) Starved, having the growth spoiled for want of care in bringing up. *Bailey.*

Nur'stle (*v. t. from nurse*) To fondle, to cherish. *Ains.*

Nur'stled (*p. from nurse*) Fondled, cherished.

Nur'sling (*p. a. from nurse*) Fondling, cherishing.

NUT (*s. from the Lat. nux*) A fruit inclosed in a shell, a kernel covered with a hard shell; a gland, the glands, a small protuberance with indentures answering to the teeth of a wheel.

NUTATION (*s. from the Lat. nuto to nod*) A kind of tremulous motion of the earth's axis.

Nut/brown (*s. from nut, and brown*) Brown, having the colour of a ripe nut.

Nut/cracker (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the nuthatch.

Nut/crackers (*s. from nut, and crack*) An instrument to crack nuts.

Nut/crook (*s. from nut, and crook*) A long stick with a hook at the end, used in gathering nuts.

Nut/gall (*s. from nut, and gall*) The excrescence of an oak.

Nut/hatch (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the nutcracker.

Nut/hook (*s. from nut, and hook*) A nutcrack.

Nut/jobber (*s. in ornithology*) The nuthatch.

NUT/MEG (*s. in botany*) The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

Nut/peach (*s. in botany*) A kind of peach, a kind of fruit.

Nut/pecker (*s. in ornithology*) The nuthatch.

NUTRICATION (*s. from the Lat. nutrico to nurse*) A manner of feeding, the manner of being fed.

NUTRIMENT (*s. from the Lat. nutrimentum*) Nutrition, nourishment, food.

Nutrimen'tal (*adj. from nutriment*) Affording-nourishment, alimental.

NUTRITION (*s. from the Lat. nutrio to nourish*) The act or quality of nourishing, nourishment.

Nutrit'ious (*adj. from nutrition*) Having the quality of nourishing.

NU/TRITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. nutrio to nourish*) Tending to nourishment, affording nourishment.

NU/TRITURE (*s. from the Lat. nutrio to nourish*) Nutriment, the power of nourishing.

Nut/shell (*s. from nut, and shell*) The hard substance inclosing the kernel of a nut.

Nut/tree (*s. from nut, and tree*) The hazle, the tree that bears nuts.

NUX (*s. from the Lat.*) A nut; any fruit with a hard kernel; the walnuttree, the juglans.

Nuz'zle (*v. int. from nozzle*) To go with the nose downwards like a hog.

Nuz'zle (*v. t.*) To nurse, to foster. *Johnson.*

Nuz'zled (*p. from nuzzle*) Nursed, fostered. *Sidney.*

Nuz'zling (*p. a. from nuzzle*) Going with the nose downwards; nursing, fostering.

NYCTHEMERON (*s. from the Greek νύξ night, and*

μερον a day) A natural day, the space of twenty-four hours.

Ny/cite (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Coyness, folly. *Chaucer.*

NYCTALOPIA (*s. from the Greek νύξ night, αλωπη blind, and οψ an eye*) A disease of the eye, a dimness of sight either in the night more than in the day, or in the day more than in the night.

Nyctalops (*s. from nyctalopia*) One that is purblind, one who sees best in the night. *Col.*

NYCTHAN'THES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Nycthe'mer (*s. from nycthemeron*) A natural day, the space of twenty-four hours.

NYCTERIS (*s. in zoology*) The bat, the rearmouse.

NYCTICORAX (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the heron kind, the night raven.

Nye (*s. a different spelling*) A nide, a brood as of pheasants.

Nye (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Nigh, near. *Chaucer.*

Nygh'tertale (*adv. obsolete*) By night, in the night time. *Chaucer.*

Ny'gromance, Ni'gromancy (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Necromancy. *Chaucer.*

NYMPH (*s. from the Greek νύμφη*) A supposed goddess of the woods, meadows, and waters; a woman, a lady, a young woman in polite language.

Nymph'a (*s. from nymph*) The embryo of an insect, the first transformation or change of the eruca; the hollownefs or void space in the nether lip.

NYMPH'Æ (*s. in anatomy*) The two spongy substances situate one on either side just within the lips of the uterus.

NYMPH'Æ/A (*s. in botany*) The water lily.

NYMPH'Æ/UM (*s. from the Greek νύμφη a bride*) A public hall among the ancients richly adorned in which those who had not conveniences at home used to hold their marriages.

Nymph'al (*adj. from nymph*) Belonging to the nymphs.

NYMPH'AS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

Nymph'et (*s. from nymph*) A little nymph. *Col.*

NYMPHOIDES (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the menyantes.

NYMPHOMANIA (*s. from the Greek νύμφη a bride, and mania madness*) A disease or inflammation of the nymphæ which provokes the patient to transgress the bounds of modesty in a manner bordering on madness.

NYMPHOTO'MIA, NYMPHOT'OMY (*s. from the Greek νύμφη the nymphæ, and τεμνω to cut*) The operation of cutting the nymphæ when too protuberant.

Nymph'ous (*adj. from nymph*) Belonging to the nymphs. *Col.*

Nys (*v. neut. obsolete, from ne is*) Is not, is none. *Sp.*

NYS'SA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Nything (*adj. a local word*) Sparing. *Col.*

O.

O, (*s.*) The fourteenth letter, and fourth vowel of the English alphabet; as an old numeral stands for eleven, and, with a dash over it, for eleven thousand; a cypher which signifies nothing by itself, but when subjoined to another figure increases its value ten fold; a circle, an oval. "Within the wooden O."

O (*interj.*) Denoting an exclamation, implying desire.

O (*adj. obsolete*) One. *Chaucer.*

Oaf (*s. prob. from oaf a fairy*) A changeling, a child supposed to be left by fairies; a blockhead, an idiot.

Oaf'ish (*adj. from oaf*) Stupid, dull, foolish.

Oaf'ishness (*s. from oaf'ish*) Stupidity, dullness.

OAK (*s. from the Sax. ac*) A well known timber tree, the wood of the oaktree.

Oak (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Made of oak, oaken.

Oak'am (*s. a different spelling*) Oakum. *Scott.*

Oak'apple (*s. from oak, and apple*) A kind of spongy excrescence growing on the oak.

Oak'berry (*s. from oak, and berry*) A kind of small excrescence sticking close to the body of the oak.

Oak'en (*adj. from oak*) Made of oak, gathered from the oak.

Oak'empin (*s.*) The name of a very hard apple.

Oak'leaf (*s. from oak, and leaf*) The leaf of the oak.

Oak'leaves (*s. plur. of oakleaf*) The leaves of the oak.

Oak'nut (*s. from oak, and nut*) A kind of inflammable excrescence growing on the oak. *Oak'tree*

Oak'tree (s. from oak, and tree) A well known timber tree.

Oak'um (s. the derivation is not noted) The hemp of old untwisted cords.

OAR (s. from the Sax. are) A long pole with a broad end by which vessels are moved in the water.

Oar (v. t. from the sub.) To row, to move by rowing. *Shakespeare.*

Oar (v. int.) To row. *Pope.*

Oar (s. not so common a spelling) Ore. *Scott.*

Oar'ed (p. from oar) Moved by oars.

Oar'fined (adj. from oar, and fin) Having oars, furnished with oars as a fish with fins. *Denham.*

Oar'ing (p. a. from oar) Rowing.

Oar'y (adj. from oar) Having the form of oars, having the use of oars.

Oast (s. obsolete) A kiln. *Mortimer.*

OAT (s. from the Sax. etain to eat) A well known sort of grain; a genus of plants.

Oat'cake (s. from oat, and cake) A cake made of the meal of oats.

Oat'en (adj. from oat) Belonging to oats, made of oatmeal, bearing oats.

OATH (s. from the Sax. oth) A solemn attestation, the form of attestation before a magistrate; an appeal to the Divine Being by the mention of something sacred; a prophane recital of a sacred name.

Oath'able (adj. from oath, but now grown obsolete) Capable of having an oath administered. *Shakespeare.*

Oath'breaking (s. from oath, and break) Perjury, the violation of an oath. *Shakespeare.*

Oat'malt (s. from oat, and malt) Malt made of oats.

Oat'meal (s. from oat, and meal) The meal of oats.

Oat'meal (s. in botany) The name of an herb. *Ains.*

Oats (s. plu. of oat) A well known kind of grain.

Oat'thistle (s. in botany) The name of an herb.

Oaz'inefs (s. a different spelling) Oozinefs. *Scott.*

Oaz'y (adj. a different spelling) Oozy. *Scott.*

OBAC'ERATE (v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and cera-trum chaff, but not used) To stop the mouth of any one before he has told his tale quite out. *Cole.*

OBADI'AH (s. from the Heb. signifying the servant of the Lord) A man's name.

OBAL (s. from the Heb. signifying the infirmity of old age) A man's name.

OBAMBULATE (v. int. from the Lat. ob against, and ambulo to walk, but not used) To walk abroad, to walk about. *Cole.*

OBAMBULA'TION (s. from obambulate, but not much used) The act of walking about.

OBARMA'TION (s. from the Lat. ob against, and arma, but not used) The act of arming against an enemy. *Cole.*

Obay (v. t. obsolete) To abide, to suffer. *Chaucer.*

OBDUCE (v. t. from the Lat. ob upon, and duco to lead) To draw over as a covering.

Obdu'ced (p. from obduce) Drawn over as a covering.

Obdu'cing (p. a. from obduce) Drawing over as a covering.

Obduction (s. from obduce) The act of covering, the act of drawing any thing over as a covering.

Obdu'racy (s. from obdurate) Hardness, hardness of heart, inflexible wickedness.

BDURATE (adj. from the Lat. ob against, and duro to harden) Hardened, impenitent; stubborn, rugged.

Obdu'rately (adv. from obdurate) Stubbornly, inflexibly, impenitently.

Obdu'rateness (s. from obdurate) Stubbornness, hardness, impenitence.

Obdura'tion (s. from obdurate) Hardness of heart, stubbornness, impenitence.

Obdu'red (adj. from obdurate) Hardened, inflexible, impenitent. *Milton.*

OBED (s. from the Heb. signifying a servant) A man's name.

BEDEDOM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

Ob'dience (s. from obedient) A submission to authority, compliance with command, obsequiousness.

Ob'diencer (adj. obsolete) Obedient, subject. *Chaucer.*

Ob'dient (adj. from the Lat. obedio to obey) Submissive to authority, compliant with command, obsequious.

Ob'dient'ial (adj. from obedient) Observing the rules of obedience.

Ob'diently (adv. from obedient) With obedience, with obsequiousness.

Ob'dientness (s. from obedient) The state or quality of being obedient. *Scott.*

OBESANCE (s. from the French) A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.

OBEI'SANT (adj. from the French obéissant) Reverent, making a reverence. *Scott.*

Obei'saunce (s. an obsolete spelling) An obeisance. *Ch.*

Obei'sin (v. t. obsolete) To obey. *Chaucer.*

Obei'sing, Obeis'ing (adj. obsolete) Obedient, obeying. *Chaucer.*

Obeis'ing (s. obsolete) Obedience. *Chaucer.*

OBELÆ'A (s. in anatomy) One of the futures of the skull.

OBELISCOTHE'CA (s. in botany) The rudbeckia.

Obeli'se (v. t. not used) to blot out. *Cole.*

OB'ELISK (s. from the Lat. obeliscus) A kind of magnificent pillar of solid marble or stone; a note (†) generally referring to something in the margin.

OBEQUITATE (v. int. from the Lat ob against, and equito to ride, but not much used) To ride about. *Cole.*

Obequita'tion (s. from obequitate) The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION (s. from the Lat. ob against, and erro to err) The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE (adj. from the Lat. obesus) Fat, laden with flesh.

Obes'eness (s. from obese) Fatness, fatness occasioned by a morbid habit, incumbrance of flesh.

Obes'ity (s. from obese) Fatness occasioned by the smallness of the veins or an ill habit of body. *Greav.*

OBE'Y (v. t. from the Lat. obedio) To pay submission to, to comply with, to observe, to do; with to: as, "To whom ye obey." But this construction is now grown obsolete.

Obey'ed (p. from obey) submitted to, observed, done.

Obey'ing (p. a. from obey) Paying obedience, observing, doing.

Obeys'ing (s. an old word) Obedience. *Cole.*

OB'JECT (s. from the Lat. objectum) Something presented to the senses, that about which any power or faculty is employed; the word or sentence which receives the force or impression of the verb.

OB'JECT (v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and jaceo to throw) To oppose, to propose by way of opposition; with to or against: as, "I have one thing to object against him; there was but this single fault that Erasmus thought an enemy could object to him."

Objecta'tor (s. from object) An objector. *Cole.*

Object'ed (p. from object) Opposed, proposed by way of opposition.

Object'glass (s. from object, and glass) That glass in an optical instrument which is next to the object.

Object'ing (p. a. from object) Opposing, proposing by way of opposition.

Object'ion (s. from object) The act of presenting any thing in opposition, an adverse argument, a criminal charge, a fault proposed; with to: as, "He made that objection to him."

Object'ive (adj. from object) Belonging to the object, contained in the object, proposed as an object.

Object'ively (adv. from objective) In the manner of an object, in the state of opposition.

Object'iveness (s. from objective) The state of being in objection. *Hale.*

Object'or (s. from object) One who offers an objection, one who starts a difficulty.

Object'plate (s. from object, and plate) The plate in an optical instrument in which the object is placed.

O'BIL (s. from the Heb. signifying one that weeps) A man's name.

O'BIT (s. from the Lat. obiit he died) A funeral song, an office for the dead performed annually in the Roman church, a day set apart for the commemoration of the dead, obsequies.

Obit'uary (s. from obit) A register of the dead.

OBJUR'GATE (v. t. from the Lat. objurgo) To chide, to upbraid.

Objur'gated (p. from objurgate) Reproved, reprimanded.

Objur'gating (p. a. from objurgate) Chiding, reproofing.

Objurga'tion (s. from objurgate) A reproof, a reprehension.

Objur'gatory (adj. from objurgate) Conveying reproof, chiding.

Ob'lat (s. from the Lat. oblatum) An oblate, one of the oblats. *Cole.*

OBLA'TÆ (s. in the Roman church) Consecrated bits of wafers distributed to the communicants in the mass.

Ob'late (s. from oblat) A layman admitted into a religious house, one of the oblats.

OBLA'TE (adj. from the Lat. oblatum) Spheroidal, flattened at the poles.

OBLA'TI

- OBLA'TI** (*s. in church history from the Lat. oblatus*) The seculars who devoted themselves and estates to some monastery; the lay monks who were placed in a religious house by a mandate from the king and were generally disabled soldiers.
- OBLA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. offero oblatum to offer*) An offering, a sacrifice, that which is offered as an act of worship or reverence.
- OBLAT'RATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and latro to bark but not used*) To bark at, to rail at. *Bailey.*
- Oblat'ra'tion** (*s. from oblatrate*) The act of barking at, the act of railing at any one. *Cole.*
- OBL'ECTA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. oblecto to please*) A delight, pleasure.
- OBL'ES'SION** (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and lædo to hurt, but not much used*) An injury. *Bailey.*
- OBL'IGATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. obligo to bind*) To oblige, to lay under an obligation.
- Obl'igated** (*p. from obligate*) Obliged, laid under an obligation.
- Obl'igating** (*p. a. from obligate*) Laying under an obligation.
- Obliga'tion** (*s. from obligate*) The binding power of an oath, an act which binds to performance; a contract, a bond; a favour by which one is bound to gratitude; duty.
- Obligatoriness** (*s. from obligatory*) The state or quality which imposes an obligation. *Scott.*
- Obligatory** (*adj. from obligate*) Binding, having a coercive power, imposing an obligation; *with to or on*: as, "Whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes." *This patent is obligatory on them.*
- OBL'IGE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ob on, and ligo to bind*) To bind, to impose an obligation, to compel, to bind to gratitude, to gratify, to please.
- Obl'iged** (*p. from oblige*) Laid under an obligation, bound in duty or gratitude, gratified, pleased.
- Obligee'** (*s. a law term from oblige*) A person bound by a legal covenant, the person that gives a bond.
- Obl'igement** (*s. from oblige*) An obligation. *Milton.*
- Oblig'eor** (*s. a law term from oblige*) An obliger, the person to whom a bond is given.
- Obl'iger** (*s. from oblige*) One who binds by contract.
- Oblig'ing** (*p. a. from oblige*) Binding, laying under an obligation.
- Oblig'ing** (*adj. from oblige*) Respectful, complaisant, civil.
- Obl'igingly** (*adv. from obliging*) In an obliging manner, with complaisance.
- Obl'igingness** (*s. from obliging*) Civility, complaisance; the force of obligation.
- OBL'IGURATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. obligurio, but not used*) To spend all on the belly. *Bailey.*
- OBLIMA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and limo to smear, but not used*) The act of daubing over, the act of plastering. *Bailey.*
- Obl'iqua'tion** (*s. from oblique*) Obliquity, the state of being oblique.
- OBLI'QUE** (*adj. from the Lat. obliquus*) Deviating from a direct line, contrary to that which is direct; belonging to any case except the nominative.
- Obl'ique'ly** (*adv. from oblique*) In an oblique direction, sideways; in a manner different from the direct meaning.
- Obl'ique'ness** (*s. from oblique*) Obliquity, a deviation from rectitude.
- OBLI'QUER** (*adj. comp. of oblique*) Oblique in a greater degree. *Prior.*
- Obl'iquity** (*s. from oblique*) The state of being oblique, the want of rectitude.
- OBLI'QUUS** (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) An oblique muscle generally distinguished by the part of the body in which it is situate.
- OBLIT'ERATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and litera a letter*) To blot out, to efface any writing; to wear out, to destroy.
- Oblit'erated** (*p. from obliterate*) Blotted out, defaced, worn out, destroyed.
- Oblit'erating** (*p. a. from obliterate*) Blotting out, defacing, wearing out, destroying.
- Obliteration** (*s. from obliterate*) The act of blotting out, the act of defacing, that which is defaced, that which is blotted out.
- Obliv'ial** (*adj. from oblivion*) Causing oblivion, tending to forgetfulness. *Bailey.*
- OBLIVION** (*s. from the Lat. oblivio*) Forgetfulness, a failure of remembrance; an amnesty, a general pardon of crimes in a state.
- Obliv'ious** (*adj. from oblivion*) Causing forgetfulness.
- OBLOCU'TION** (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and loquor to speak*) Obloquy, ill report.
- OB'LONG** (*adj. from the Lat. oblongus*) Longer than broad, having the form of a parallelogram.
- Ob'long** (*s. from the adj.*) A parallelogram.
- Ob'longly** (*adv. from oblong*) In the form of an oblong, in an oblong direction.
- Ob'longness** (*s. from oblong*) The state of being oblong.
- OB'LOQUY** (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and loquor to speak*) Reproach, slander, a censorious speech, the cause of reproach, disgrace: *but this sense is judged improper.* *Shakespeare.*
- OBMUTESC'ENCE** (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and mutus dumb, but not much used*) The act of holding one's peace, silence. *Bailey.*
- OBNEC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and neco to knit, but not used*) The act of knitting together. *Cole.*
- OBNOXI'ETY** (*s. from the Lat. obnoxious, but not used*) Obnoxiousness. *Bailey.*
- OBNOX'IOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and nocco to hurt*) Liable to punishment, subject to, exposed; *with to*: as, "Obnoxious to their particular laws." *offensive, odious; but this sense is colloquial.*
- Obnox'iously** (*adv. from obnoxious*) In a state of subjection, in a manner liable to punishment.
- Obnox'iousness** (*s. from obnoxious*) The state of being exposed, the state or circumstance of being liable to punishment.
- OBNU'BILATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and nubila a cloud*) To cloud, to obscure.
- Obnu'bilated** (*p. from obnubilate*) Clouded, obscured.
- Obnu'bilating** (*p. a. from obnubilate*) Clouding, obscuring.
- Obnubila'tion** (*s. from obnubilate*) The act of darkening with clouds. *Bailey.*
- OBNU'CIATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and nuncio to shew, but not used*) To foretell some unfortunate event. *Cole.*
- Obnuncia'tion** (*s. from obnunciate*) The act of dissolving an assembly on presumption of ill success. *Cole.*
- O'boe** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A hautboy.
- OB'OLE** (*s. from the Lat. obolus, with physicians*) The weight of twelve grains.
- OB'OLUS** (*s. from the Greek ὀβολός*) A small coin of the ancients; a half-penny; the half of a whole coin.
- Obom'brid** (*adj. obsolete*) Overshadowed. *Chaucer.*
- O'boy** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A hautboy. *Bailey.*
- OBREP'TION** (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and repo to creep*) The act of creeping on. *Johnson.*
- OB'ROGATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. obrogo, but not common a word*) To abrogate, to annul.
- OB'RUPT'ENT** (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and rumpo to break, but not used*) Breaking. *Cole.*
- OBSCE'NE** (*adj. from the Lat. obscenus*) Immodest, exciting lewdness; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill omened. *Pope.*
- Obsce'nely** (*adv. from obscene*) With lewdness.
- Obsce'neness** (*s. from obscene*) Lewdness, obscenity.
- Obsce'nity** (*s. from obscene*) Lewdness, immodesty.
- Obscura'tion** (*s. from obscure*) The act of darkening, the state of being darkened.
- OBSCU'RE** (*adj. from the Lat. obscurus*) Dark, unlightened, gloomy; living in the dark, unobserved, abstruse, difficult.
- Obscu're** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To darken, to make dark, to make less visible, to make less noted, to make less intelligible.
- Obscu're'd** (*p. from obscure*) Darkened, rendered less intelligible, rendered less illustrious.
- Obscu'rely** (*adv. from obscure*) With obscurity.
- Obscu'reness** (*s. from obscure*) Obscurity, darkness, want of lustre, privacy.
- Obscu'rer** (*adj. comp. of obscure*) Obscure in a greater degree.
- Obscu'rest** (*adj. sup. of obscure*) Obscure in the greatest degree.
- Obscu'ring** (*p. a. from obscure*) Making obscure, darkening, rendering less intelligible.
- Obscu'rity** (*s. from obscure*) Darkness, want of light, privacy, unintelligibility.
- OBSCU'RO** (*s. with painters*) A proper disposition of shade in a picture.
- OB'SECRATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and sacro sacred*) To supplicate with earnestness. *Cole.*
- Obsecra'tion** (*s. from obsecrate*) Supplication, entreaty.
- OB'SEQUIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. obsequibilis, but not used*) Obedient, ready at command. *Bailey.*
- Ob'sequi'**

OBS

Obsequies (*s. plu. of obsequy*) Funeral rites, funeral solemnities.

OBSEQUIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. obsequium obedience*) Complaisant, obedient, ready at command; belonging to funeral rites. *Shakespeare.*

Obsequiously (*adv. from obsequious*) With complaisance, with ready obedience; in a manner suited to the solemnities of a funeral. *Shakespeare.*

Obsequiousness (*s. from obsequious*) Complaisance, ready obedience.

OBSEQUY (*s. from the Lat. obsequium, more frequently used in the plural*) A funeral solemnity. *Milton.*

OBSERVATION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and sera a halt, but not much used*) The act of securing with a halt or lock. *Bailey.*

OBSERVABLE (*adj. from the Lat. observe to observe*) Remarkable, deserving notice.

Observableness (*s. from observable*) The state of being observable.

Observably (*adv. from observable*) In a manner worthy of observation.

Observance (*s. from observe*) Respect, ceremonial reverence; attention, observation; a rule of practice, a religious rite.

Observances (*s. plu. of observance*) The rules of a monastery.

Observant (*adj. from observe*) Attentive, diligent, watchful; obedient, respectful; submissive, servile; *with of; as, "Observant of the parting ray."*

Observant (*s. from the adj. sometimes accented on the first syllable*) A servile attendant. *Shakespeare.*

Observantines (*s. in church history*) A particular order of the Franciscans. *Bailey.*

Observation (*s. from observe*) The act of observing, a remark, an animadversion.

Observer (*s. from observe*) One that observes, one that remarks.

Observatory (*s. from observator*) A place where astronomical observations are made.

OBSERVE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob over, and servo to preserve*) To watch, to regard attentively, to remark, to note; to regard with religious attention; to obey, to follow.

Observe (*v. int.*) To give attention, to make a remark.

Observe (*v. t. obsolete*) To countenance, to favour. *Ch.*

Observed (*p. from observe*) Watched, attended, noted, remarked; obeyed, followed.

Observer (*s. from observe*) One that observes, one that makes remarks, a spectator, one who adheres to any law or custom.

Observing (*p. a. from observe*) Watching, attending, remarking, obeying; *with upon; as, "Observing upon it."* *Pope.*

Observing (*adj. from observe*) Attentive, watchful.

Observingly (*adv. from observing*) Attentively, carefully.

OBSESSED (*adj. from the Lat. obsessus, but not much used*) Haunted by an evil spirit. *Bailey.*

OBSESSION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and sedeo to sit down*) The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession. *Johnson.*

OBSEST (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and sedeo to sit, but not much used*) Haunted by an evil spirit. *Cole.*

OBSIBULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ob against, and sibilo to hiss*) To hiss against. *Cole.*

Obsidianstone (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone mentioned by Pliny. *Cole.*

OBSIDIONAL (*adj. from the Lat. obsidionalis, but not much used*) Belonging to a siege. *Johnson.*

OBSIGILLATION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and sigillum a seal*) The act of sealing up. *Cole.*

OBSOLETE (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and soleo to be accustomed*) Disused, old fashioned, grown out of use.

Obsolescence (*s. from obsolete*) The state of being unfashionable, the state of being out of use.

OBSTACLE (*s. from the Lat. obstaculum*) An obstruction, an hinderance.

Obstant (*adj. obsolete*) Hindering, obstructing. *Chau.*

OBSTETRIC (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and suto to stand*) Doing the office of a midwife, befitting a midwife.

Obstetrical (*adj. from obstetric*) Belonging to midwifery, befitting a midwife.

OBSTETRICAL (*v. int. from the Lat. obstetrix a midwife*) To act the part of a midwife. *Cole.*

Obstetrication (*s. from obstetric*) The office of a midwife.

Obstetricious (*adj. from obstetricate*) Obstetric. *Cole.*

Obstinacy (*s. from obstinate*) Stubbornness, contumacy, pertinacity.

OBT

OBSTINATE (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and sto to stand*) Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.

Obstinately (*adj. from obstinate*) Stubbornly, inflexibly.

Obstinateness (*s. from obstinate*) Stubbornness.

OBSTIPATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and stipa to stuff*) To fill up, to fill up chinks. *Bailey.*

Obstipation (*s. from obstipate*) The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and streperus noisy*) Loud, clamorous, noisy.

Obstreperously (*adv. from obstreperous*) Loudly, clamorously.

Obstreperousness (*s. from obstreperous*) Loudness, clamour, noise.

OBSTRICITION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and stringo to bind*) A bond, an obligation. *Milton.*

OBSTRUCT (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and struo to build up*) To block up, to hinder; to oppose, to retard.

Obstructed (*p. from obstruct*) Blocked up, hindered, opposed, retarded.

Obstructor (*s. from obstruct*) One that obstructs.

Obstructing (*p. a. from obstruct*) Blocking up, hindering, opposing, retarding.

Obstruction (*s. from obstruct*) A hinderance, an impediment.

Obstructive (*adj. from obstruct*) Causing impediment, hindering.

Obstructive (*s. from the adj.*) An impediment, a hinderance.

Obstructiveness (*s. from obstructive*) The quality which tends to obstruction.

OBSTRUENT (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and struo to build up*) Blocking up, hindering.

Obstruentia (*s. from obstruent*) Medicines which have a tendency to close up the passages. *Scott.*

Obstupefaction (*s. from obtusify*) The act of inducing stupidity, an interception of the exercise of the mental powers.

Obstupefactive (*adj. from obtusification*) Stupifying, obstructing the exercise of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, stupidus stupid, and facio to make*) To stupify. *Cole.*

OBTAIN (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and teneo to hold*) To gain, to acquire, to procure.

Obtain (*v. int.*) To prevail, to be established, to continue in use.

Obtainable (*adj. from obtain*) Capable of being obtained.

Obtained (*p. from obtain*) Gained, acquired, procured.

Obtainer (*s. from obtain*) One who obtains.

Obtaining (*p. a. from obtain*) Gaining, procuring, prevailing.

OBTEMPERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and tempero to temper, but not much used*) To obey.

Obtemperat'ion (*s. from obtemperate*) The act of obeying. *Cole.*

OBTE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and tendo to stretch out*) To oppose, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as a reason.

Obtend'ed (*p. from obtend*) Opposed, offered as a reason.

Obtend'ing (*p. a. from obtend*) Opposing, offering as a reason.

OBTENE'BRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and tenebræ darkness*) To darken, to obscure. *Cole.*

Obtenebrat'ion (*s. from obtenebrate*) The act of darkening, darkness, obscurity. *Bacon.*

Obtension (*s. from obtend*) The act of opposing by way of argument. *Dryden.*

OBTE'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. obtestor*) To beseech, to supplicate.

OBTESTATION (*s. from obtest*) A supplication, an intreaty.

OBTIC'ENCE (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and taceo to be silent, but not used*) The act of keeping silence.

OBTOR'TED (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and torto to wreath, but not much used*) Wreathed, wrested. *Co.*

OBTRACTATION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and tracto to handle*) Detraction, slander.

OBTRI'TE (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and tero to wear, but not much used*) Worn, bruised, trampled under foot. *Cole.*

Obtrition (*s. from obtrite*) The act of bruising or wearing away by friction. *Cole.*

OBTRUDE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and trudo to thrust*) To thrust into any place or state with fraud or violence, to offer with unreasonable importunity.

Obtruded (*p. from obtrude*) Forced upon, urged with unreasonable importunity; *with on or upon*; as "Obtruded on God and his church."

Obtruder (*s. from obtrude*) One that obtrudes.

Obtruding (*p. a. from obtrude*) Imposing, thrusting into any place or office, offering with unreasonable importunity.

Obtrusion (*s. from obtrude*) The act of obtruding, a kind of imposition or force upon others.

Obtrusive (*adj. from obtrude*) Inclined to force one's self or any thing else on others.

OBTUND (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and tundo to blunt*) To deaden, to dull, to quell.

Obtund'ed (*p. from obtund*) Blunted, deadened, quelled.

Obtund'ing (*p. a. from obtund*) Blunting, deadening, quelling.

OBTURA'TION (*s. from the Lat. obturatus stopped up*) The act of stopping up with something smeared over.

OBTURBA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and turbo to trouble*) The act of troubling.

OBTURBA'TOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thigh.

Obtusangular (*adj. from obtuse, and angular*) Having an angle larger than ninety degrees.

OBTU'SE (*adj. from the Lat. obtusus blunt*) Containing more than ninety degrees; blunt, having no sharp points; dull, stupid, flat, dull in sound.

Obtusely (*adv. from obtuse*) Without a point, dully, stupidly.

Obtuseness (*s. from obtuse*) Bluntness, dullness.

Obtus'ion (*s. from obtuse*) The act of blunting, the state of being blunted.

OBVALLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and vallum a trench*) The act of encompassing with a trench, an intrenchment.

OBVARICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and varico to straddle, but not used*) The act of hindering one's passage.

OBVENT'ION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and venio to come*) That which comes without regularity, an incidental advantage.

Obvent'ions (*s. plu. of obvention*) Offerings, spiritual revenues.

OBVE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and verito to turn*) To turn upwards.

Obvert'ed (*p. from obvert*) Turned upwards; *with to and towards*; as, "Obverted to the air." "If the haze be obverted towards us."

Obverting (*p. a. from obvert*) Turning up.

OB'VIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and via a way*) To meet in the way, to prevent.

Obviated (*p. from obviate*) Met in the way, prevented.

Ob'viating (*p. a. from obviate*) Meeting in the way, preventing.

Ob'vious (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and via a way*) Meeting in the way, opposed in front; open, exposed to view; plain, easy, evident, clear.

Ob'viously (*adv. from obvious*) Evidently, apparently.

Ob'viousness (*s. from obvious*) The state of being obvious.

OBULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

OBUMBRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and umbro to shadow*) To shade, to cloud.

Obumbrated (*p. from obumbrate*) Shaded, clouded, obscured.

Obumbrating (*p. a. from obumbrate*) Shading, clouding, obscuring.

Obumbration (*s. from obumbrate*) The act of darkening as with clouds.

OBUN'COUS (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and un-cus hooked*) Very crooked.

OBUNDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and unda a wave*) The act of flowing against.

OBVOLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and volo to fly, but not much used*) To fly against.

OBVOLVE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and volvo to turn, but not much used*) To turn about.

Obvolution (*s. from obvolve*) The act of turning about.

OCCASIO (*s. in old law books*) A tribute imposed on the vassals of a lordship on some urgent occasion.

OCCA'SION (*s. from the Lat. ob on, and cado to fall*) A casualty, an incident; an opportunity, a convenience; an incidental need, a casual exigency.

Occasion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cause, to produce, to influence.

Occasional (*adj. from occasion*) Incidental, casual, producing by accident, produced as occasion may require.

Occasionally (*adv. from occasional*) As occasion may require, incidentally.

Occasioned (*p. from occasion*) Caused, produced.

Occasioner (*s. from occasion*) One that occasions.

Occasioning (*p. a. from occasion*) Causing, producing.

OCCA'tion (*s. in old records*) The breaking of clods, an offence committed in a forest by rooting up trees, or any thing that grows in it.

OCCECA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ob on, and cæco to blind*) The act of making blind.

Oc'cian (*s. obsolete*) The ocean.

OC'CIDENT (*s. from the Lat. occidens*) The west.

Oc'cident (*adj. from the sub.*) Western.

Occident'al (*adj. from occident*) Western.

OCCID'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. occidens*) Western.

Occip'ital (*adj. from occiput*) Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPITA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) A broad muscle placed on the occiput.

OC'CIPUT (*s. from the Lat.*) The hinder part of the head.

Oc'cifer (*s. obsolete*) A murderer.

OCCIS'ION (*s. from the Lat. occido to kill*) The act of killing.

OCCLU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and cludo to shut*) To shut against, to shut up.

Occlud'ed (*p. from occlude*) Shut up.

Occlud'ing (*p. a. from occlude*) Shutting up.

Occlu'se (*adj. from occlude*) Closed, shut up.

Occlu'sion (*s. from occlude*) The act of shutting up.

OCCE'cate (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and cæco to blind, but not used*) To blind, to spoil the sight.

Occeca'tion (*s. from occecate*) The act of spoiling the sight.

Oc'cular (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Ocular.

OC'CULCA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and calco to tread, but not used*) The act of trampling upon any thing.

OCCU'LT (*adj. from the Lat. occulto to cover in the earth*) Hidden, secret, unknown.

Occulta'tion (*s. in astronomy, from occult*) The time that a star or planet is hid from our sight by the interposition of the moon or some other planet.

Occult'ness (*s. from occult*) The state of being hid.

Oc'cupancy (*s. from occupant*) The act of taking possession.

OC'CUPANT (*s. from the Lat. occupans*) One that takes possession, one that occupies.

OC'CUPATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and capio to take*) To possess, to hold.

Oc'cupat'ile (*adj. a law term*) Belonging to that which has been left by the right owner and is now possessed by another.

Occupat'ion (*s. from occupate*) The act of taking possession, the act of possessing; a trade, a calling, an employment.

Oc'cupative (*adj. from occupate*) Possessed, used, employed.

Oc'cupied (*p. from occupy*) Possessed, held, used, employed; *with in*; as, "And is occupied in meditation." Sometimes *with for or about*: as, "All the gold occupied for the work."

Oc'cupier (*s. from occupy*) One that occupies.

OC'CUPY (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and capio to take*) To possess, to keep, to hold; to use, to expend; to busy, to employ, to follow as a business.

Oc'cupy (*v. int.*) To trade, to follow business.

Oc'cupying (*p. a. from occupy*) Possessing, holding, using, enjoying.

OCCU'R (*v. int. from the Lat. ob against, and curro to run*) To appear, to come to pass, to arise to the memory; *with to*; as, "It occurred to me." To clash, to meet; to make opposition to; "I must occur to one specious objection." But these last senses are scarcely English.

Occur'rence (*s. from occur*) An incident, an occasional presentation.

Occur'rent (*adj. from occur*) Incidental, coming in the way.

Occur'rent (*s. from the adj.*) An incidence, an occurrence.

Occur'ring (*p. a. from occur*) Appearing, coming to pass, arising to memory.

Occur'sion (*s. from occur*) A clash, a mutual blow, a collision.

O'CEAN (*s. from the Lat. oceanus*) The sea, the main sea, an immense expanse.

O'cean (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the main sea. "The ocean wave."

Ocean'ic (*adj. from ocean*) Belonging to the ocean.

Ocea'no's

OCT

Oceanous (adj. from ocean, but not much used) Oceanic. Bailey.

OCEANUS (s. in heathen mythology) The supposed god of the ocean.

OCEANUS (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the ocean. Sc.

OCELLATED (adj. from the Lat. ocellatus) Marked with eyes, resembling the eye.

OCEMA (s. from the Greek *οχημα* a vehicle) The vehicle of a medicine, the substance in which the principal ingredients of a medicine are conveyed.

OCHIMY (s. from alchimy) A mixed base metal.

OCHLOCRACY (s. from the Greek *οχλος* a multitude, and *κρατος* power) A form of government in which the common people have the chief power.

OCHLOCRATIA (s. a different spelling) An ochlocracy.

OCHNA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

OCHRE (s. in natural history) A kind of earth slightly coherent and easily dissolved in water.

OCHREOUS (adj. from ochre) Consisting of ochre.

OCHREY (adj. from ochre) Consisting of ochre.

OCHROPS (s. in ornithology) A kind of moor hen.

OCHRUS (s. in botany) A kind of pea.

OCHTHODES (s. in surgery) A callous kind of tumour. Scott.

OCTNUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

OCTIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *ociosus*; but not used) Idle, indispensed for labour. Bailey.

OCTHUM (s. a different spelling) Oakum. Cole.

OCTOMY (s. a different spelling) Ochimy. Bailey.

OCTAN (s. from the Heb. signifying a disturber) A man's name.

OCTAE'DRON (s. in geometry, from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *εδρα* a base) A regular body consisting of eight triangular sides.

OCTAETERIDES (s. in chronology) A circle of eight years used among the Greeks before the discovery of the golden number.

OCTAGON (s. in geometry, from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *γωνια* a corner) A plain figure consisting of eight equal sides and angles.

OCTAGONAL (adj. from octagon) Having eight equal sides and angles.

OCTAE'DRON (s. a different spelling) The octaedron.

OCTANDRIA (s. in botany, from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *ανδρ* a male) A genus of plants comprehending all that have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamina.

OCTANGULAR (adj. from the Lat. *octo* eight, and *angulus* a corner) Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS (s. from octangular) The quality or circumstance of having eight angles.

OCTANT (adj. in astronomy, from the Lat. *octo* eight) Having the distance of the eight part of the heavens, distant from each other forty five degrees.

OCTANT (s. from the adj.) That aspect which includes an eighth part of the heavens.

OCTAPLA (s. from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *πλατος* a side) A kind of polyglot bible consisting of eight columns.

OCTASTYLE (s. in architecture) A building with eight pillars in front.

OCTATEUCH (s. from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *τευχος* a book) The eight first books of the Old Testament.

OCTAVE (s. from the Lat. *octavus* eight) The eighth day after a feast, the eight days together after a feast; an interval in music of eight notes.

OCTAVO (s. from the Lat. *octavus*) A sheet of paper folded into eight leaves, a book in which each sheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTENNAL (adj. from the Lat. *octo* eight, and *annus* a year) Lasting eight years, happening every eighth year.

OCTILE (adj. from the Lat. *octo* eight) Distant one eighth part of the heavens.

OCTILE (s. from the adj.) That aspect in astronomical observations which includes one eighth part of the heavens.

OCTOBER (s. from the Lat.) The eighth month from March, the tenth month of the year.

OCTOEDRAL (adj. from octaedron) Belonging to the octaedron. Scott.

OCTOEDRON (s. a different spelling) The octaedron.

OCTOGENARY (adj. from the Lat. *octogenarius*) Having the age of eight years. Scott.

OCTOGON (s. a different spelling) An octagon. Cole.

OCTOHEDRAL (adj. from octohedron) Belonging to the octaedron.

OCTOHEDRON (s. a different spelling) The octaedron.

OCTONARY (s. from the Lat. *octo* eight) An octave. Co.

OCTONARY (s. from the sub.) Belonging to the number eight. Scott.

ODO

OCTONOCULAR (adj. from the Lat. *octo* eight, and *oculus* an eye) Having eight eyes.

OCTOPET'ALOUS (adj. in botany, from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *πεταλον* a flower leaf) Having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTIC (s. from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *στιχος* a verse) A stanza consisting of eight lines. Cole.

OCTOSTYLE (s. in architecture, from the Greek *οκτω* eight, and *στυλος* a pillar) A building ornamented with eight pillars in front.

OCTULAR (adj. from the Lat. *oculus* an eye) Known by the eye, depending on the eye.

OCTULARLY (adv. from ocular) To the observation of the eye.

OCTULATE (adj. from the Lat. *oculus* the eye) Having eyes, knowing by the eye.

OCTULIST (s. from *oculus*) One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

OCTULUS (s. from the Lat.) The eye, the organ of sight.

OCTULUSBE'LI (s. in natural history) A precious stone, a kind of agate.

OCTULUSCA'TI (s. in natural history) A kind of precious stone.

OCTULUSCHRIS'TI (s. in botany) The wild clary.

OCTULUSLEPORI'NUS (s. in surgery) A disease of the eyes, a contraction of the eyelids which prevents their closing.

OCTULUSMUN'DI (s. in natural history) A kind of precious stone.

OCTY (s. obsolete) The note of the nightingale. Chau.

OCTY (s. int. an old word) To wish, I wish. Bailey.

OCTYMAS'TRUM (s. in botany) The water betony.

OCTYMUM (s. in botany) The ocimum, a genus of plants.

OCTYPE'TE (s. in heathen mythology) The name of one of the Harpies.

ODA (s. in the seraglio of the Grand Signor) A class, an order.

ODABACHI (s. among the Turks) An officer equivalent to a corporal. Dict. of Arts.

ODABASSI (s. a different spelling) An officer among the Turks. Scott.

ODADA'SA (s. a different spelling) The odabassi. Bailey.

ODAXISMUS (s. from the Greek *ωδαξισμος*, but not used) The itching of the gums. Bailey.

ODD (adj. from the Swedish *uddo*) Incapable of being divided into equal numbers, uneven; unheeded, left out of the common account; strange, uncommon, uncouth, unlucky, improper.

ODDER (adj. comp. of odd) Odd in a greater degree.

ODDEST (adj. sup. of odd) Odd in the greatest degree.

ODDLY (adv. from odd) Unevenly, in a manner not to be equally divided; strangely, uncouthly.

ODDNESS (s. from odd) The state of being odd.

ODDS (s. from odd) Inequality, more than an even wager, advantage, superiority; a dispute, a variance; generally with at before it: "At odds with the morning."

ODE (s. from the Greek *ωδη* a song) A poem, a poem written to be sung.

ODED (s. from the Heb. signifying to hold) A man's name.

ODELET (s. from ode) A little ode, a short ode. Bailey.

ODEL (adj. an old word) Other.

ODEUM (s. in Grecian antiquity) A kind of magnificent theatre.

ODIAM (s.) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 41 miles from London.

ODIAM (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Odiam, made at Odiam.

ODIBLE (adj. from the Lat. *odi* to hate) Hateful. John.

ODIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *odiosus*) Hateful, detestable, abominable; exposed to hate, causing hate.

ODIOUSLY (adv. from odious) Hateful, abominably, invidiously.

ODIOUSNESS (s. from odious) Hatefulness, the state of being detested.

ODIUM (s. from the Lat.) A cause of hatred, a disgrace, invidiousness.

ODOLUM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city. 2 Mac.

ODONTAG'RA, ODONTAG'OGOS (s. in surgery) An instrument for drawing teeth.

ODONTAL'GIA (s. from the Greek *οδης* a tooth, and *αλγια* pain) The toothach.

ODONTAL'GIC (adj. from odontalgia) Belonging to the toothach.

ODONTICK (adj. from the Greek *οδης* a tooth) Belonging to the teeth. Cole.

ODONTIASIS

ODON'TIASIS (*s. from the Greek*) The breeding of the teeth.
ODON'TICS (*s. from the Greek ὀδὸς a tooth*) Medicines for the teeth.
ODON'TITIS (*s. in botany*) The eyebright.
ODONTOIDE (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ὀδὸς a tooth, and εἶδος a shape*) The process of the second vertebra so called from its resemblance to a tooth.
ODONTOLITHOS (*s. from the Greek ὀδὸς a tooth, and λίθος a stone*) The stony concretion that grows on the teeth.
ODONTOPHYIA (*s. from the Greek*) The breeding of the teeth.
ODONTOTRIMMA (*s. from the Greek*) A medicine to rub the teeth.
O'DOR (*s. the modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) A sweet scent, fragrance, perfume; a smell.
ODORAMENTUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A perfume, a medicine designed to operate by its smell.
Odoraminous (*adj. from odor, but not used*) Odoriferous.
O'dorate (*adj. from odor*) Scented, perfumed, having a strong smell.
Odora'tion (*s. from odorate*) The act or sense of smelling.
ODORA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The act of smelling, the sense of smelling.
ODORIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. odor a smell, and fero to bring*) Fragrant, sending forth a sweet smell.
Odoriferousness (*s. from odoriferous*) Fragrance, sweetness of smell.
O'dorous (*adj. from odor*) Fragrant, sweet of scent, perfumed.
O'DOUR (*s. the more common spelling, from the French odeur*) Odor.
OD'YSSE (*s. from the Greek Ὀδυσσεύς*) A celebrated epic poem of Homer in which he relates the adventures of Ulysses in his return from the Trojan war. *Scott.*
Od'ysee (*s. a different spelling*) The Odyssey. *Dict. of A.*
Od'ysey (*s. a different spelling*) The Odyssey. *Scott.*
CECONOM'IC (*adj. from the Greek οἶκος a house, and νέμω to distribute*) Belonging to the management of household affairs, conducting the affairs of a family.
Ceconom'ica (*s. from ceconomic*) That part of moral philosophy which treats on the regulation of the passions.
Ceconom'ical (*adj. from ceconomic*) Relating to the management of household affairs.
Ceconom'ics (*s. from ceconomic*) The management of household affairs; that part of moral philosophy which treats on the regulation of the passions.
Ceconomist (*s. from ceconomy*) A good manager of domestic affairs, one that observes the rules of ceconomy.
CECONOMY (*s. from the Greek οἶκος a house, and νέμω to distribute*) The management of household affairs, proper management of domestic concerns, frugality; method, contrivance, harmony.
CECUMENICAL (*adj. from the Greek οἰκουμένη the whole world*) Universal, respecting the whole habitable world.
CEAS'TINE (*adj. from the Greek εἶδω to know, and σῆμα to appoint*) Skilful in weights and measures. *Cole.*
CEDE'MA (*s. from the Greek οἰδεῖν to swell*) A kind of swelling or tumour proceeding from cold and aqueous humours common to hydropic subjects.
Cedemat'ic (*adj. from cedema*) Pertaining to an cedema, tending to an cedema.
Cede'matous (*adj. from cedema*) Belonging to an cedema, tending to an cedema.
Cede'me, Cede'my (*s. from cedema*) The cedema. *Cole.*
CE'LIAD (*s. from the French ceil*) A glance, a wink, a token of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
CENAN'THE (*s. in botany*) The dropwort, a genus of plants.
CENAN'THE (*s. in ornithology*) A species of motacilla.
CENAS (*s. in ornithology*) The wood pigeon, the rock pigeon.
CENELÆON (*s. in pharmacy*) A mixture of wine and oil.
CENOGA'LA (*s. in pharmacy*) A mixture of wine and milk. *Phillips.*
CENOM'SLUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A mixture of wine and honey. *Phillips.*
CENOPOLIST (*s. from the Greek οἶνος wine, and πωλεῖν to sell*) A vintner, one that sells wine. *Bailey.*
CENOP'TÆ (*s. in Grecian antiquity, from οἶνος wine, and πτερόν bow much*) The officers who presided over and regulated public entertainments.

CENGTHE'RA (*s. in botany*) The primrose, a genus of plants.
O'er (*prep. a contraction of*) Over.
O'er (*adv. a contraction of*) Over.
O'erthro'w (*adj. obsolete*) Overthrown, overwhelmed. *Chaucer.*
CE'SOPHAGE'US (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the pharynx.
CE'SOPHAGUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek οἶσος a wicker, and φάγω to eat*) The gullet, the pipe or tube that reaches from the mouth to the stomach.
CE'STRUM (*s. in anatomy*) The clitoris. *Dict. of Arts.*
CE'STRUS (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of two winged flies.
CESY'PUS (*s. from the Greek οἶστρος*) The oily substance found about the flanks of a sheep.
CEUF (*s. in architecture*) An ornament of a pillar.
OF (*prep. from the Sax.*) Belonging to, from, out of, concerning, among, according to; by, in. "Left a more honourable man be bidden of him." "What a friend I have of this man." But these senses and forms of construction are now grown out of use. "Of late;" lately.
OFF (*adv. from the Dutch af*) From, at a distance. "Off hand," not studied.
Off (*prep.*) From.
Off (*v. int. used only in the imp. mode*) Be gone, depart, keep off.
Offa (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of pudding, a kind of paste with which fowls are fed.
OFFA (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
Off'al (*s. from offa*) Waste meat, that which is not eaten at table; coarse flesh, refuse, carrion; any thing of no great value.
OFFEN'CE (*s. from the Lat. ob against, and fendo to provoke*) A crime, a transgression, an injury, an affront, a conceived displeasure.
Offen'ceful (*adj. from offence*) Giving offences, injurious.
Offen'celess (*adj. from offence*) Inoffensive, innocent.
OFFE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and fendo to provoke*) To transgress, to violate; to affront, to make angry; to injure, to assail.
Offe'nd (*v. int.*) To commit a transgression, to cause anger.
Offend'ed (*p. from offend*) Provoked, affronted, injured, hurt.
Offend'er (*s. from offend*) One who offends, a criminal, one who has done an injury.
Offend'id (*p. obsolete*) Hurt. *Chaucer.*
Offend'ing (*p. a. from offend*) Transgressing, affronting, injuring.
Offend'ers (*s. from offender*) A woman who offends.
Offen'sion (*s. obsolete*) An offence. *Chaucer.*
Offen'sive (*adj. from offence*) Displeasing, disgusting, injurious, assailing.
Offen'sively (*adv. from offensive*) With offences, in an offensive manner.
Offen'siveness (*s. from offensive*) The state or quality of being offensive.
Offen'sion (*s. obsolete*) An offence. *Bailey.*
OF'FER (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and fero to bring*) To present to, to exhibit; to sacrifice, to present as an act of worship; to propose, to set forth, to attempt, to commence; to bid, to propose a price.
Offer (*v. int.*) To present itself, to make an attempt; with at: as, "I should offer at a new thing."
Offer (*s. from the verb*) A proposal, a first advance; an attempt, an endeavour; that which is proposed, a price offered.
Offer'ed (*p. from offer*) Proposed, presented; sacrificed.
Offer'er (*s. from offer*) One that offers.
Offer'ing (*p. a. from offer*) Presenting, proposing, sacrificing.
Offer'ing (*s. from the part.*) A sacrifice, that which is offered.
Offer'torie (*s. from offer, obsolete*) An anthem sung during the time of sacrificing. *Chaucer.*
Offer'torium (*s. in old customs*) A piece of fine silk or linen in which occasional offerings were presented.
Offer'tory (*s. from offer*) The act of offering, the thing offered. *Bacon.*
Offer'ture (*s. from offer, but now grown obsolete*) An offer, a proposal of kindness.
OFFICE (*s. from the Lat. officium*) A public charge, a public employment; a business, an agency; an act, an act of worship, a formulary of devotions; a place where business is transacted, a room in a house appropriated to particular business.

Office (*v. t. from the sub.*) To perform, to discharge, to do. "And angels officed all." *Shakespeare.*
Office (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to an office, issued from a public office. "An office copy."
Officelound (*s. a law term*) An official inquisition made to the use of the king in cases of forfeiture.
Officer (*s. from office*) A man in office, a commander in an army, one who has a power of apprehending criminals.
Officered (*adj. from officer*) Supplied with officers, commanded. *Addison.*
Official (*adj. from office*) Pertaining to a public office or charge; appropriated, conducive; with to or unto; as, "Official unto nutrition." *Brown.*
Official (*s. from the adj.*) The person to whom the cognizance of causes ecclesiastical are committed.
Officiality (*s. from official*) The charge of an official.
Officiate (*v. t. from office*) To give in consequence of office. *Milton.*
Officiate (*v. int.*) To discharge an office, to perform an office for another.
Officiating (*p. a. from officiate*) Performing the duties of an office; performing an office for another.
OFFICIAL (*adj. from the Lat. officina a shop*) Used in the shops.
Officinal (*s. from the adj.*) A plant or drug used in the shops.
OFFICINA/TOR (*s. from the Lat. officina a shop*) An artificer, one who superintends the work of artisans. *Cole.*
OFFICINE (*s. from the Lat. officina a shop*) A shop, a workhouse. *Cole.*
Officiosity (*s. from officious*) Officiousness. *Bailey.*
OFFICIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. officiosus*) Doing good offices, kind; importunately forward, over forward.
Officiously (*adv. from officious*) With kindness unsolicited, with too great forwardness.
Officiousness (*s. from officious*) The state or quality of being officious.
Offin (*s. a sea term, not so common a spelling*) The offing.
Offing (*s. from off*) The act of steering to a distance from the land, that part of the sea which is a good distance from the shore, and where there is deep water.
Offscouring (*s. from off, and scour*) That which is rubbed off in cleaning any thing, refuse, recrement.
Offset (*s. from off, and set*) A shoot of a plant, a sprout; a perpendicular from the principal line measured to the hedge or extent of the ground in surveying.
Offspring (*s. from off, and spring*) Children, descendants; propagation, generation; a production, the thing propagated.
OFFUSCATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ob against, and fuco to darken*) To cloud, to dim, to darken.
Offuscated (*p. from offuscate*) Darkened, dimmed.
Offuscating (*p. a. from offuscate*) Dimming, clouding.
Offuscation (*s. from offuscate*) The act of darkening, dimness.
Offward (*adv. a sea term*) From the shore.
Offward (*adj. from off, and ward*) Leaning from the shore.
OFT (*adv. from the Sax.*) Often, frequently.
Oft (*adv. from oft*) Oft, frequently, many times.
Oft (*adj. from oft, but now nearly obsolete*) Frequent, "Thy oft infirmities."
Oftener (*adv. from often*) More frequently.
Ofteneft (*adv. from often*) Most frequently.
Oftentimes (*adv. from often, and time*) Frequently, often.
Ofter (*adv. from oft*) Oftener. *Chaucer.*
Oftithes (*adv. obsolete*) Oftentimes. *Chaucer.*
Ofttimes (*adv. from oft, and time*) Oftentimes, frequently.
OG (*s. from the Heb. signifying a cake*) A man's name.
OGDAS/TICH (*s. from the Greek ογδοος eight, and σιχος a verse*) An epigram or stanza of eight lines.
Ogdastick (*s. not so common a spelling*) An ogdastich.
Oglee (*s. in architecture, from O, and G*) A kind of moulding consisting of a round and a hollow.
Ogive (*s. in architecture, not so common a spelling*) An ogee.
O'GLE (*v. t. from the Dutch oogh an eye*) To view as with a side glance, to view in fondness and with a design not to be observed.
O'gled (*v. int.*) To cast a side look.
O'gled (*p. from ogle*) Viewed with a side glance.
O'gler (*s. from ogle*) One that ogles.
O'gling (*p. a. from ogle*) Viewing with a side glance,

viewing in fondness and with a design not to be observed.
O'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of viewing with a side glance.
OGL'IO (*s. in cookery, from the Spanish olla*) A kind of hotchpotch.
OGRES/SES (*s. in heraldry*) Pellets, the representation of small round balls.
OH (*interj. from O*) Denoting pain, sorrow or surprize.
O'HEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a tent*) A man's name.
OIKO'SPY (*s. from the Greek οικος a house, and σκοπω to view*) A prediction of future events from accidents happening at home.
OIL (*s. from the Lat. oleum*) The expressed juice of olives, the juice of certain vegetables, any thin fat, any unctuous matter.
Oil (*v. t. from the sub.*) To supple with oil, to lubricate.
Oil'bag (*s. from oil, and bag*) The gland or vessel in birds containing the oily substance with which they prune their feathers.
Oil'beetle (*s. from oil, and beetle*) The name of an insect which sweats a kind of oily substance.
Oil'clack (*s. in the history of insects*) The oil beetle.
Oil'colour (*s. from oil, and colour*) Colour ground up with oil for painting.
Oil'ed (*p. from oil*) Supplied with oil, lubricated with oil.
OIL'ET (*s. from the French œillet an eye*) A hole in a garment into which a point is to be put.
Oil'ethole (*s. from oillet, and hole*) The hole in a garment into which a point is to be put; a kind of needle work.
Oil'iness (*s. from oily*) The state of being oily.
Oil'ing (*p. a. from oil*) Supplying with oil.
Oil'man (*s. from oil, and man*) One who deals in oil.
Oil'shop (*s. from oil, and shop*) A shop where oil and pickles are sold.
Oil'vet (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Olivet, a mount near to Jerusalem. *Chaucer.*
Oily (*adj. from oil*) Consisting of oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.
Oilygrain (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Oilypalm (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
OINT (*v. t. from the French*) To anoint, to smear with some glutinous matter. *Dryden.*
Oint'ed (*p. from oint*) Anointed. *Dryden.*
Oint'ment (*s. from oint*) An unguent, the unctuous matter with which any thing is anointed.
OINOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek οινος wine, and μαντεια magic*) A prediction from the appearances of wine poured out in libations.
OIONISM (*s. from the Greek οιωνος a bird*) The art of divination by birds.
OIONIST (*s. from the Greek οιωνιστης*) An augur.
OIS'TER (*s. from the Lat. ostrum*) A well known shell fish.
Ois'tergreen (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Ois'terloit (*s. in botany*) The snakeweed.
Ois'tersauce (*s. from oister, and sauce*) Sauce in which the principal ingredient is oysters.
Ois'terwench (*s. from oister, and wench*) An oister-woman, a young woman who sells oysters; a scold.
Ois'terwoman (*s. from oister, and woman*) A woman who sells oysters, a notable scold.
OK'AM (*s. a different spelling*) Oakum. *Scott.*
OKE (*s. in commerce*) A weight used in Smyrna; a measure in Turkey.
O'KEHAM (*s.*) A town in Rutlandshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 95 miles from London.
Ok'eham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Okeham, made at Okeham.
O'ker (*s. a different spelling*) Ochre. *Scott.*
OKEHAMPTON (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 193 miles from London.
Okeham'pton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Okehampton, made at Okehampton.
O'KINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 32 miles from London.
O'kingham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Okingham, made at Okingham.
O'kum (*s. a different spelling*) Oakum. *Cole.*
OLD (*adj. from the Sax eald*) Ancient, begun long ago, subsisting for a considerable time backwards, past the middle stage of life, far advanced in years, long practised; more than enough in burlesque language. "We shall have old work." *Of old, long ago.*
Old'en (*adj. obsolete*) Old. *Shakespeare.*
Older

Old'er (*adj. comp. of old*) Old in a greater degree.
 Old'est (*adj. sup. of old*) Old in the greatest degree.
 Oldfash'ion (*adj. from old, and fashion*) Old fashioned.
 Oldfash'ioned (*adj. from old and fashion*) Formed according to an obsolete custom.
 Old'ish (*adj. from old*) Tending to old age, growing old.
 Old'ness (*s. from old*) Old age, antiquity, the state of being old.
 OLE'A (*s. in botany*) The olivetree.
 Oleag'inous (*adj. from olea*) Oily, unctuous.
 Oleag'inousness (*s. from oleaginous*) Oiliness.
 OLE'ANDER (*s. in botany*) The rosebay.
 OLE'ASTER (*s. in botany*) The wild olive.
 OLECRANIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The large process of the first bone of the arm.
 Ole'ity (*s. an old word*) The time of gathering olives. *Cole.*
 OLE'NE (*s. in anatomy*) The cubit.
 Ole'ose (*adj. from olea*) Oily.
 Ole'ous (*adj. from olea*) Oily. *Floyer.*
 OLERON (*s. in geography*) An island on the coast of France famous for the maritime laws made there by Richard the first.
 Ole'ronlaws (*s. from Oleron, and laws*) The maritime laws which were made by Richard the first in the isle of Oleron.
 OLE'UM (*s. from the Lat.*) Oil.
 OLFA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. oleo to send forth a smell, and facio to mak, a burlesque word*) To smell.
 Olfact'ory (*adj. from olfact*) Having the sense of smelling.
 Olfact'ory (*s. from the adj.*) The power of smelling.
 Oliba'ne (*s. from olibanum*) The frankincense. *Chaucer.*
 OLIBA'NUM (*s. from the Greek ολίσανος*) The frankincense.
 O'LID (*adj. from the Lat. oleo to send forth a smell*) Having a strong scent. *Boyle.*
 Olid'ity (*s. from olid*) A strong smell, a rank smell. *Scott.*
 O'LIDOUS (*adj. from the Lat. oleo to send forth a smell*) Having a strong smell. *Brown.*
 Ol'ifaunte (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An elephant. *Chaucer.*
 Oligar'chical (*adj. from oligarchy*) Pertaining to an oligarchy.
 OLIGAR'CHY (*s. from the Greek ολιγος a few, and αρχη dominion*) That form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few, an aristocracy.
 Oligot'rophous (*adj. from oligotrophy*) Nourishing but little, having little nourishment.
 OLIGOT'ROPHY (*s. from the Greek ολιγος small, and τροφω to nourish*) A small degree of nourishment, a decrease of nourishment.
 Olim'piad (*s. a different spelling*) The olympiad. *Cole.*
 OL'IO (*s. from the Spanish olla*) A savory kind of dish consisting of many ingredients, a mixture, a medley. *Congreve.*
 OLISTHA'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A luxation in which the end of the bone is quite out of the socket.
 O'LITORY (*s. from the Lat. olitorius*) A garden of herbs, a kitchen garden.
 O'litory (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the kitchen garden.
 OL'IVA (*s. in botany*) The olivetree, the fruit of the olivetree.
 OLIVA'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The two protuberances of the nether part of the brain, so called from their resemblance to the olive.
 OLIVAS'TER (*s. in botany*) The wild olive.
 Olivas'ter (*adj. from the sub.*) Tawny, darkly, brown.
 OL'IVE (*s. in botany*) The olea, the plant which produces the sweet oil, and is used as the emblem of peace; the fruit of the olivetree.
 Ol'ive (*adj. from the sub.*) Brown tending to a yellowish green.
 Ol'ive (*s. from the adj.*) A brown colour tending to a yellowish green.
 Ol'ive (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to the olivetree.
 Ol'ivebearing (*adj. from olive, and bear*) Bearing olives.
 Ol'ivebit (*s. in the manage*) A kind of bitmouth.
 Ol'ivebranch (*s. from olive, and branch*) A branch of the olivetree.
 Ol'ivecolour (*s. from olive, and colour*) The colour which resembles that of the olive; a kind of brown colour tending to a yellowish green.
 OL'IVER (*s.*) A man's name.
 Oliveres (*s. obsolete*) Olivetrees. *Chaucer.*
 Olive'rian (*adj. from Oliver*) Belonging to the party which opposed the usurpations of Charles the first.
 Olive'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One of the partisans of

Oliver Cromwell who opposed the usurpations of Charles the first.
 OLiveris (*s. obsolete*) Olivetrees. *Chaucer.*
 OL'IVET (*s.*) The name of a mount near to Jerusalem.
 Oli'vetree (*s. in botany*) The tree that produces the olives.
 Ol'iveyard (*s. from olive, and yard*) The inclosure where olives are cultivated.
 OLIVIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. olea an olive, and fero to bear*) Bearing olives, producing olives. *Cole.*
 Oliv'ity (*s. from olive*) The time of gathering olives. *Cole.*
 OL'LA (*s. in cookery*) A kind of hotch potch.
 Ol'la (*s. in old records*) A pot, a flaggon.
 Ol'let (*s. a local word*) Fewel. *Bailey.*
 Ol'meres (*s. obsolete*) Elms. *Cole.*
 OL'OFERNES (*s.*) A man's name. *Apo.*
 OLOL'YZON (*s. in zoology*) The male frog.
 O'LOR (*s. in ornithology*) The swan.
 O'LUS (*s. in botany*) Any kind of potherbs.
 OLUSA'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The lovage.
 OLUS'CULUM (*s. in botany*) Herbs used in sallet.
 OLYMP'AS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.
 OLYMP'IA (*s. in geography*) A city of Greece famous for the public games which were celebrated every fifth year in the environs of this city.
 Olymp'iad (*s. from Olympia*) The space of four years, a method of computing time among the Greeks which took its rise from the olympic games instituted in the year 766, before the birth of Christ.
 OLYMP'IAS (*s. from the Greek*) The name of a woman.
 Olym'pic (*adj. from Olympia*) Belonging to the public games celebrated in honour of Jupiter near the city of Olympia.
 OLYMPIA'NICES (*s. from the Greek ολυμπιας an olympiad, and νικω to overcome*) The victor at the olympic games.
 OLYM'PUS (*s. from the Greek*) A high hill in Greece whose top pierced the clouds; poetically, heaven, the seat of the Gods.
 OMAG'RA (*s. from the Greek ωμος the shoulder, and αγρα a seizure*) The gout in the shoulder.
 O'MAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a speaker*) A man's name.
 OMA'SUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The thick fat part of the belly of an ox, fat tripe. *Phillips.*
 Om'ber (*s. not so common a spelling*) Ombre, a particular kind of game at cards.
 Om'brage (*s. an old spelling*) An umbrage, a shadow. *Cole.*
 OM'BRE (*s. from the Spanish*) A particular kind of game at cards; the name of a fish, the grailing.
 OME'GA (*s. from the Greek*) The last letter in the Greek alphabet; the last. "I am Alpha and Omega."
 OM'ELET (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pancake.
 O'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A sign, a prognostic.
 O'mened (*adj. from omen*) Containing prognostics, having omens.
 OMEN'TUM (*s. in anatomy*) The cawl, the double membrane spread over the intrails.
 O'MER (*s. from the Heb.*) A Hebrew measure containing about three pints and a half; a large measure containing about seventy-six gallons. *Taylor.*
 O'miland (*s. a local word*) Mellow land. *Bailey.*
 Om'inate (*v. int. from omen*) To shew beforehand, to shew prognostics. *Decay of Piety.*
 Omination (*s. from ominate*) A prognostic.
 Om'inous (*adj. from omen*) Inauspicious, foreboding; exhibiting prognostics.
 Om'inously (*adv. from ominous*) With bad omens, with good omens.
 Om'inousness (*s. from ominous*) The state or quality of being ominous.
 Omis'sion (*s. from omit*) A neglect, a neglect of duty.
 OMIT (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and mitto to send*) To leave out, to neglect.
 Omit'tance (*s. from omit*) A forbearance. *Shakespeare.*
 Omit'ted (*p. from omit*) Left out, neglected to be done.
 Omit'ting (*p. a. from omit*) Leaving out, neglecting to do.
 OM'NE (*s. from the Lat. with logicians*) A whole, a genus.
 OMNE'ITY (*s. from the Lat. omnis all, but not used*) The state of containing all things. *Cole.*
 OMNIFA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. omnis all, and fari to speak*) Comprising all varieties.
 OMNIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. omnis all, and fero to bear*) Bearing all things, producing all things.
 OMNIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. omnis all, and facio to do*) Doing all things, creating all things.
 OM'NIFORM

OMNIFORM (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *forma* a form) Having every shape.
OMNIGENOUS (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *genus* a kind) Consisting of all kinds.
OMNIMODE (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *modus* a manner, but not much used) Consisting of all fashions. *Cole.*
Omnimodous (adj. from *omnimode*) Containing all modes. *Scott.*
OMNIPARIENT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *pario* to bring forth, but not much used) Bringing forth all things, producing all things. *Scott.*
OMNIPERCIPIENCE (s. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *percipio* to perceive, but not used) The perception of all things.
Omnipotence (s. from *omnipotent*) Almighty power, unlimited power.
Omnipotency (s. not so common a word) Omnipotence.
OMNIPOTENT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *potens* powerful) Almighty, having unlimited power.
Omnipotent (s. from the adj.) The Almighty.
Omnipresence (s. from *omnipresent*) The state of being every where present.
OMNIPRESENT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *præsens* present) Present in every place.
OMNIREGENCY (s. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *rego* to rule, but not much used) Universal dominion. *Cole.*
Omniscience (s. from *omniscient*) Infinite wisdom, unbounded knowledge.
Omniscience (s. not so common a word) Omniscience.
OMNISCIENT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *scio* to know) Knowing all things, infinite in knowledge.
OMNISCIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *scio* to know) Knowing all things, omniscient. *Hake.*
OMNITENT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *teneo* to hold, but not much used) Holding all things. *Cole.*
Omnitinerant (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *iter* a journey, but not much used) Travelling every where. *Cole.*
OMNIVAGANT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *vagor* to wander) Wandering every where.
OMNIVALENT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *valeo* to be able, but not much used) Able to do all things. *Co.*
OMNIVOLENT (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *volo* to be willing, but not much used) Willing all things. *Co.*
OMNIVOROUS (adj. from the Lat. *omnis* all, and *voro* to devour, but little used) Devouring all things.
OMOCOTYLE (s. in anatomy, from the Greek) The acetabulum of the shoulder blade.
Omogra (s. a different spelling) The Omagra. *Scott.*
Omological (adj. from *omology*) Agreeable to, corresponding, having proportion.
OMOLOGY (s. from the Greek *ὁμος* like, and *λογος* proportion) Agreement, suitableness, proportion. *Scott.*
OMOPANORATE (s.) A priest in the island of Madagascar.
OMOPHAGIA (s. in antiquity) One of the mad feasts of Bacchus in which goats were eaten alive.
OMOPHORUM (s. in antiquity, from the Greek *ὠμος* a shoulder, and *φορέω* to bear) A short cloak worn by bishops.
OMOPLATA, OMOPLETE (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *ὠμος* a shoulder, and *πλατύς* broad) The shoulder-blade.
Omphacine (s. a different spelling) The omphacium, verjuice.
OMPHACIUM (s. in pharmacy) The juice of unripe grapes; a kind of oil; verjuice.
Omphacy (s. a different spelling) The omphacium. *Cole.*
Omphallo (s. from *omphalos*) The coat or membrane in some brutes which contains the fœtus and terminates in the mesentery.
OMPHALOCÉLE (s. from the Greek *ὀμφαλός* the navel, and *κλήη* a swelling) A kind of tumour or rupture in the navel.
OMPHALODES (s. in botany) The cynoglossum.
OMPHALOPTIC (s. in optics) A lens convex on both sides.
OMPHALOS (s. in anatomy, from the Greek) The navel.
OMRI (s. from the Heb. signifying a thief) A man's name.
Omy (adj. a local word) Mellow as applied to land. *Co.*
ON (prep. from the German *an*) Upon.
On (adv. from the prep.) Forward, in succession, in progression, in continuance; upon the body; not off.
On (v. int. used only in the imp. mode) Go on, advance.
On (adj. obsolete) One. *Chaucer.*
On (s. from the Heb. signifying pain) The name of a man; the name of an idol.

O/NAGER (s. in zoology) The wild ass.
ONAGRÀ (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the primrose.
Onagre (s. a different spelling) The onager, the wild ass. *Cole.*
O/NAN (s. from the Heb. signifying pain) A man's name.
ONANDA'GOES (s. in geography) A tribe of the Iroquois in North America.
ONAN'IA (s. from *Onan*) The act of self pollution.
O'naniism (s. from *Onan*) Self pollution.
Onbi'de (v. int. obsolete) To abide, to continue. *Chau.*
Once (adv. from one) At one time, at a single time; at the same time, at the instant of time, at some time, formerly.
Onde (s. obsolete) Breath, fury. *Chaucer.*
ONDEE' (adj. in heraldry) Wavy.
Ondo' (v. t. obsolete) To undo. *Chaucer.*
ONE (adj. from the Sax. *oene*) Single, denoted by a unit; any, some; different, diverse in opposition to another.
One (s. from the adj.) A single person, a single thing, the same thing, the first hour; a unit; any person, some person.
One (adv. obsolete) Alone. *Chaucer.*
O'neberry (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
O'neblade (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
O'neder (s. a local word) The afternoon.
O'neyed (adj. from one, and eye) Having but one eye.
O'nehed (s. obsolete) Unity, oneness. *Chaucer.*
ONEIREG'MOS (s. from the Greek) Nocturnal pollution.
ONEIROCRA'TIA (s. from the Greek *ὄνειρος* a dream, and *κρατος* power) The power of explaining dreams.
ONEIROCRIT'IC (s. from the Greek *ὄνειρος* a dream, and *κριτικός* a critic) An interpreter of dreams.
Oneirocrit'ic (adj. from the sub.) Interpretative of dreams.
Oneirocrit'ical (adj. from *oneirocritic*) Belonging to the interpretation of dreams.
Oneirocrit'ist (s. from *oneirocritic*) An interpreter of dreams.
ONEIROSCOP'IST (s. from the Greek *ὄνειρος* a dream, and *σκοπεῖν* to view) One that inquires into the meaning of dreams.
O'nely (adj. a different spelling) Only, singular. *Bailey.*
O'neis (s. from one) Unity, the state of being one.
ONERARY (adj. from the Lat. *onus oneris* a burden) Fitted for the carriage of burdens.
ONERATE (v. int. from the Lat. *onero* to load) To burden.
Onerated (p. from *onerate*, not much used) Laden, burdened.
On'erating (p. a. from *onerate*, not much used) Loading, burdening.
Oneration (s. from *onerate*, but not much used) The act of loading.
ONEROSE (adj. from the Lat. *onerofus*) Onerous, burdensome.
Onerosity (s. from *onerose*) The state of being burdensome. *Scott.*
ONEROUS (adj. from the Lat. *onerofus*) Burdensome, oppressive. *Bailey.*
Ones (adv. an obsolete spelling) Once. *Ayliffe.*
ONESIMUS (s. from the Greek) A man's name.
ONESIPH'ORUS (s. from the Greek) A man's name.
ONGLE' ONGLEE' (adj. in heraldry) Having the claws of a different tincture.
Onhief (adv. a local word) On haste. *Bailey.*
ONIAS (s.) A man's name. *Apec.*
O'nid (adj. obsolete) United. *Chaucer.*
O'nily (adv. an obsolete spelling) Only. *Chaucer.*
ON'ION (s. in botany, from the French *oignon*) A well known herb with a bulbous root, the root of the herb.
On'ion (adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition) Belonging to onions, made of onions.
On'ionbroth (s. from *onion*, and *broth*) Broth in which onions make a principal ingredient. *Chaucer.*
O'nis (adv. an obsolete spelling) Once.
ONIS/CUS (s. in the history of insects) The woodlouse.
O'NITIS (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
ONKOT'OMY (s. from the Greek *ογκος* a tumor, and *τεμνω* to cut) The operation of laying open a tumor or abscess.
On'ly (adv. from one) Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no otherwise.
On'ly (adj. from one) Single, one and no more; one eminently.
ONOBRY'CHIS (s. in botany) The cockhead.
ONOCEN'TAUR (s. in heathen mythology) A fabulous monster having the upper part like a man, and the lower like an ass.

ONOCHEILES, ONOCHEOLUS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the alkanot.

ONOCROTALUS (*s. in ornithology*) The pelican. *D. of A.*

ONOCROTAL (*s. a different spelling*) The onochrotalus. *Co.*

ONOCROTALUS (*s. a different spelling*) The onochrotalus, a kind of pelican. *Pbillips.*

ONOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek onos an ass, and logos a word, but not much used*) A foolish way of talking. *Co.*

ONOM'AMANCY (*s. a different spelling*) Onomancy. *D. of A.*

ONOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek onoma a name, and manteia magic*) A kind of divination drawn from the letters of a name.

Onomant'ic (*adj. from onomancy*) Predicting by the letters of a name.

Onomant'ical (*adj. from onomantic*) Belonging to onomancy. *Camden.*

ONOMATECH'NY (*s. from the Greek onoma a name, and techne art*) The supposed art of prognostication from the letters of a name. *Bailey.*

Onomatop'eous (*adj. from onomatopoeia*) Having a sound corresponding to the thing expressed. *Cole.*

ONOMATOPE'IA (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek onoma a name, and poiein to do*) A figure in which the name or word is made to correspond with the thing expressed.

Onomatopy (*s. from onomatopoeia*) The onomatopoeia. *Cole.*

ONONIS (*s. in botany*) The anonis.

ONOPOR'DON (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

ONOPOR'DUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cotton-thistle.

ONOPY'ROS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

O'NOS (*s. in ichthyology*) The haddock.

ONOS'MA (*s. in botany*) The bugloss.

ONOS'MUS (*s. in botany*) The bugloss.

On'preis (*adv. an old word*) Downwards. *Bailey.*

On'set (*s. from on, and set*) An attack; that which is set on by way of ornament.

On'set (*v. t. from the sub.*) To begin, to set upon.

On'set'ted (*p. from onset*) Set upon. *Carew.*

On'slaught (*s. from on, and slay*) An onset, an attack. *Hudibras.*

Onto'logist (*s. from ontology*) One skilled in ontology, a metaphysician.

ONTOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek onontos being, and logos a discourse*) The science of being, metaphysics.

ONTOSOPHY (*s. from the Greek onontos being, and sophia wisdom*) Ontology, the science which considers the various distinctions and affections of being. *D. of A.*

On'ward (*adv. from on, and ward*) Forward, in a state of advance.

ONY'CHA (*s. in natural history*) The onyx; an odorous kind of shell.

ONYCHIPUN'CTA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jasper.

ONY'CHITES (*s. in natural history*) A sort of marble, the alabaster.

ONY'CHITIS (*s. in medicine*) A kind of crust sticking to the sides of furnaces in which brass ore has been melted.

ONYCHOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek onyx onyxos a nail, and manteia magic*) A kind of divination drawn from the appearances on the nails viewed by reflection from the sun.

Onychom'ancy (*s. a different spelling*) The onychomancy. *Diff. of Arts.*

Ony'mancy (*s. a different spelling*) The onychomancy. *Sc.*

O'nyng (*adj. obsolete*) Uniting in one. *Fortescue.*

O'NYX (*s. in natural history*) The name of a precious stone, a kind of beautiful agate.

O'NYX (*s. from the Greek*) The nail of the finger or toe; the hoof of a beast; a fore under the horny coat of the eye.

O'o (*adj. obsolete*) One; united, agreed. *Chaucer.*

O'o (*s. from the adj. obsolete*) A word formerly used in proclamations, O yes. *Chaucer.*

O'on (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) One. *Chaucer.*

O'on (*s. from the adj. obsolete*) A proclamation, an O yes. *Chaucer.*

OOS'COPY (*s. from the Greek oon an egg, and skopein to view*) The supposed art of telling future events from the insertion of an egg.

Oost (*s. a local word*) A kiln for drying hops. *D. of A.*

Ooste (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An host. *Chaucer.*

OOZE (*s. supposed to be from the French eaux water*) Soft mud, slime at the bottom of water; the liquor of a tanner's vat; a soft flow, a spring.

Ooze (*v. int. from the sub.*) To run gently, to drain off by slow degrees.

Ooz'ing (*p. a. from ooze*) Flowing gently, running off by slow degrees.

Ooz'y (*adj. from ooze*) Muddy, slimy.

OPA'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. opaco*) To shade, to cloud, to darken. *Boyle.*

Opa'cated (*p. from opacate, but not much used*) Darkened, clouded.

Opa'cating (*p. a. from opacate, but not much used*) Shaving, darkening.

Opac'ity (*s. from opacous*) The want of transparency, cloudiness.

OPA'COUS (*adj. from the Lat. opacus*) Dark, cloudy, obscure, not transparent.

Opa'coufness (*s. from opacous*) The state of being opaque, the want of transparency.

O'PAL (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of various colours.

OPA'LIA (*s. from Ops*) The festivity celebrated by the Romans in honour of the goddess Ops.

OPA'QUE (*adj. from the Lat. opacus*) Opacous, dark, cloudy.

Opas'sum (*s. a different spelling*) The opossum.

OPE (*v. t. from open, used only by poets*) To open.

Ope (*v. int.*) To open itself; to bark.

Ope (*p. from the verb*) Opened.

O'peland (*s. a local word*) Ground plowed up every year, land in constant tillage.

O'PEN (*v. t. from the Sax.*) To uncloze, to unlock; to shew, to discover; to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose; to begin.

O'pen (*v. int.*) To unfold itself; to bark as a dog in the chace.

O'pen (*adj. from the verb*) Unclosed, unlocked; uncovered; exposed; plain, apparent, undisguised; clear, unclosed; attentive.

O'penarfe (*s. in botany*) The medlar. *Scott.*

O'pened (*p. from open*) Unclosed, unlocked; exposed; begun.

O'pener (*s. from open*) One that opens.

O'pener (*adj. comp. of open*) open in a greater degree.

O'penest (*adj. sup. of open*) Open in the greatest degree.

Openey'ed (*adj. from open, and eye*) Vigilant, watchful.

Openhand'ed (*adj. from open, and hand*) Generous, liberal.

Openheart'ed (*adj. from open, and heart*) Generous, candid.

Openheart'edness (*s. from openhearted*) Liberality, generosity.

O'penhead (*adj. an old word*) Bareheaded. *Bailey.*

O'pening (*p. a. from open*) Laying open, unlocking, setting open, exposing; beginning; barking as a dog in the chace.

O'pening (*s. from the part.*) An aperture, a breach; a discovery, a dawn; a way, a place for reception.

O'penly (*adv. from open*) Publicly, without disguise, plainly, evidently.

Openmouth'ed (*adj. from open, and mouth*) Having the mouth open, greedy, ravenous.

O'penness (*s. from open*) Plainness, clearness; freedom from disguise.

O'pentheft (*s. an old law term*) Plain theft.

OP'ERA (*s. from the Italian*) A poetical tale set to music and performed on the stage.

OP'ERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. opus operis work*) Practicable, capable of being done. *Brown.*

OP'ERANT (*adj. from the Lat. opero to work, but not used*) Active, having power to produce effects. *Shakes.*

Opera'rii (*s. an old law term*) The tenants who held small portions of land on the performance of servile work for the lord.

OP'ERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. opero*) To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

Operat'ical (*adj. from opera*) Belonging to an opera.

Operat'ing (*p. a. from operate*) Acting, producing effects.

Opera'tio (*s. in old records*) A day's work.

Opera'tion (*s. from operate*) An action, an agency; an effect, an act in surgery performed by instruments.

Operative (*adj. from operate*) Having the power of action, tending to produce its effect.

Operativeness (*s. from operate*) A tendency to operate, suitableness to produce its effect.

Opera'tor (*s. from operate*) One that performs any thing by the hand, one that produces an effect.

OPER'ULATE (*adj. from the Lat. operculum a cover, but not much used*) Covered, close covered. *Cole.*

OP'EROSE (*adj. from the Lat. opus operis a work*) Laborious, requiring great labour, tedious, troublesome.

Operosity (*s. from operose*) Great labour, the state of being operose. *Bailey.*

OPERTA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. opertaneus*) Secret, done in private. *Cole.*

O P I

OPHA/LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The festivals celebrated in honour of the goddess Ops.

O'PHEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying acceleration*) The name of a tower or high wall in Jerusalem.

OPHI'ASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A disease in which the hair grows thin and falls off.

OPHI'DION (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sea fish resembling a serpent.

OPHI'OG/ENES (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

OPHI'OGLOS/SUM (*s. in botany*) The adder's tongue.

OPHIOMACH'US (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of naked locust; the lizard which is supposed to fight with serpents.

OPHIOMORPHITES (*s. in natural history, from the Greek* *οφις* a serpent, and *μορφη* a form) The snakestone.

OPH'ION (*s. in zoology*) A beast resembling a hart.

OPHIOPHA'GOUS (*adj. from the Greek* *οφις* a serpent, and *φαγω* to eat) Feeding on serpents, eating serpents.

OPHIOSTOPH'YLUS (*s. in botany*) The white vine, the briony.

O'PHIR (*s. from the Heb. signifying ashes*) The name of a country.

O'PHITES (*s. in church history, from* *οφις* a serpent) A sect in the second century who paid a superstitious regard to serpents.

OPH'ITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of dusky stone with spots of light green.

OPH'UICOS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere; a star of the first magnitude in that constellation.

OPH'RAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying dust*) The name of a city.

OPH'RIS, OPH'RYS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

OPHTHAL'MIA (*s. from the Greek* *οφθαλμος* the eye) An inflammation in the coats of the eye.

OPHTHAL'MIAS (*s. in ichthyology*) A sea fish with great eyes.

OPHTHAL'MIC (*adj. from the Greek* *οφθαλμος* the eye) Belonging to the eye.

Ophthal'mic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the eyes.

OPHTHALMOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek* *οφθαλμος* the eye, and *γραφω* to write) A minute description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOS/COPY (*s. from the Greek* *οφθαλμος* the eye, and *σκοπεω* to view) That branch of cosmography which respects the eye.

OPH'THALMY (*s. from the Greek* *οφθαλμος* the eye) The ophthalmia, an inflammation of the coats of the eye.

O'piate (*s. from opium*) A medicine to promote sleep.

O'piate (*adj. from the sub.*) Soporiferous, causing sleep.

OPICOUSI'VA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The festivals which were celebrated at noon in honour of the goddess Ops.

O'pie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Opium. *Chaucer.*

OPIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. opus help, and fero to bring, but not much used*) Bringing help. *Bailey.*

OP'IFICE (*s. from the Lat. opificium, but not much used*) Workmanship, handiwork.

Op'ificer (*s. from opifice, but not sufficiently authorized*) An artist. *Bentley.*

O'pimous (*adj. from the Lat. opimus, but not used*) Fat, wealthy. *Cole.*

Opinability (*s. from opinable*) The state or quality of being opinable. *Bailey.*

Opinable (*adj. from opine, but not much used*) Capable of being thought.

Opination (*s. from opine, but not much used*) Notion, opinion.

Opina'tor (*s. from opine, but not much used*) One who holds an opinion. *Haie.*

OP'INE (*v. int. from the Lat. opinor*) To think, to judge, to have an opinion. *Pope.*

Opin'iater (*s. a different spelling*) An opiniator. *Bailey.*

Opin'iative (*adj. from opine*) Wedded to an opinion, adhering to a particular notion; imagined, consisting in opinion.

Opin'iator (*s. from opine*) One fond of his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRE (*adj. from the French*) Opin'iative, obstinate, stubborn. *Locke.*

Opinia'trety (*s. from opiniatre, but not much used*) Obstinacy, stubbornness. *Woodward.*

Opin'iatory (*s. a different spelling*) Opiniatrety, obstinacy.

OPIN'ION (*s. from the Lat. opinor to think*) A persuasion of mind, a notion, a sentiment; a favourable judgment.

Opinion (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To think. *Br.*

Opin'ionate (*adj. from opinion, but not much used*) Wedded to an opinion, stubborn. *Bailey.*

O P R

Opin'ionate (*adj. from opinion*) Wedded to an opinion, on, stubborn, obstinate.

Opin'ionative (*adj. from opinion*) Wedded to an opinion, obstinate in opinion.

Opin'ionatively (*adv. from opinionative*) Stubbornly, obstinately.

Opin'ionativeness (*s. from opinionative*) Obstinacy, stubbornness in opinion.

Opin'ionist (*s. from opinion*) One fond of his own opinion; one of a sect who professed poverty.

OPIOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek* *οπιον* opium, and *λογος* a description) A description or treatise on opium. *Sc.*

OPIP'AROUS (*adj. from the Lat. opiparus, but not much used*) Sumptuous. *Johnson.*

OPISTHOCYPH'OSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A gibbosity of the back bone. *Scott.*

OPISTHODO'MOS (*s. in architecture*) A postern, a back gate.

OPISTHOGRAPH (*s. from the Greek* *οπισθεν* backward, and *γραφω* to write) A paper or instrument written on both sides. *Cole.*

OPISTHOGRAPH'ICAL (*adj. from opisthograph*) Written on both sides. *Cole.*

OPISTHOTO'NUS (*s. from the Greek* *οπισθεν* backwards, and *τονος* a tone) A kind of cramp in the neck which bends it backwards.

OPIT'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. opitular to help, but not used*) To aid, to assist. *Cole.*

Opitulation (*s. from opitulate*) A help, an aid, the act of helping. *Bailey.*

OP'IMUM (*s. from the Greek* *οπιον*) A juice distilled from the heads of poppies, the inspissated juice of poppies much used in medicines to promote sleep.

O'PLE (*s. in botany*) The waterelder.

O'pletree (*s. in botany*) A kind of tree, the witch-hazel. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBALSA'MUM (*s. in medicine*) The balsam.

OPO'PANAX (*s. in medicine*) A kind of gum or resin brought from the east.

OPPICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. oppico to smear over with pitch*) The act of covering over with pitch. *Co.*

OP'PIDAN (*s. from the Lat. oppidanus*) A townsman, an inhabitant of a town.

OPPIC'NORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and pignus a pawn*) To pledge, to pawn.

Oppig'norated (*p. from oppignorare*) Pledged, pawned; with to; as, "Oppignorated to them." *Bacon.*

Oppig'norating (*p. a. from oppignorare*) Pledging, pawning.

OP'PILATE (*v. t. a physical term, from the Lat. oppilo*) To raise obstructions, to heap up obstructions, to hinder by heaping up something in the way.

Oppilated (*p. from oppilate, but not much used*) Obstructed.

Oppilating (*p. a. from oppilate, but not much used*) Obstructing, heaping up obstructions.

Oppilation (*s. from oppilate*) An obstruction, a mass of matter obstructing a passage. *Harvey.*

Oppilative (*adj. from oppilate*) Obstructive, causing obstructions.

Oppilativeness (*s. from oppilative*) A tending to cause obstructions.

OPPLE'TE (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and pletus full*) Full, crowded. *Bailey.*

Oppletted (*adj. from opplete*) Filled, crowded. *John.*

Opple'tion (*s. from oppiete*) The act of filling up, fullness.

OPPO'NE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and pono to place*) To oppose. *Bailey.*

Oppo'nency (*s. from oppone*) The act of opposing, the act of maintaining an opposite argument. *Bailey.*

Oppo'nent (*adj. from oppone*) Opposite, adverse, opposing.

Oppo'nent (*s. from the adj.*) One that opposes, one who begins a dispute, an antagonist.

Opportu'ne (*adj. from the Lat. opportunus*) Seasonable, fit, convenient, proper, well timed.

Opportu'nely (*adv. from opportune*) Seasonably, conveniently, with seasonable circumstances of time and place.

Opportu'neness (*s. from opportune*) Seasonableness, the state of being opportune.

Opportu'nity (*s. from opportune*) Fitness of time or place, convenience, suitableness.

OPPO'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and pono to place*) To act against, to resist, to hinder; to place as an obstacle, to place in front.

Oppo'se (*v. int.*) To act adversely, to object in a dispute; with against; as, "A servant opposed against the act." *Shakespeare.*

Opposed

OPT

Opposed (*p. from oppose*) Acted against, resisted, hindered, placed in front; *with to*; as, "Opposed to him the other warrior stood."

Opposable (*adj. from oppose*) Incapable of being opposed, irresistible.

Opposer (*s. from oppose*) One that opposes, a rival, an antagonist.

Opposing (*p. a. from oppose*) Acting adversely, resisting; offering objections; placing in front.

OPPOSITE (*adj. from the Lat. ob against, and positus placed*) Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant, contrary; *with to*; as, "Opposite to that which is defined."

Opposite (*s. from the adj.*) An opponent, an adversary, an enemy; that which is opposed to another.

Oppositely (*adv. from opposite*) In an opposite direction, adversely.

Oppositeness (*s. from opposite*) The state of being opposite.

Oppositive (*adj. an old word*) Opposite. *Chaucer.*

Opposition (*s. from opposite*) The state of being opposite, resistance, contrariety.

OPPRESS (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and premo to press*) To injure by unreasonable severity, to overpower, to subdue.

Oppress (*v. t. obsolete*) To ravish. *Chaucer.*

Oppressed (*p. from oppress*) Injured by unreasonable severity, overpowered, subdued.

Oppressing (*p. a. from oppress*) Injuring by unreasonable severity, overpowering, subduing.

Oppression (*s. from oppress*) The act of oppressing, cruelty, severity; hardship, calamity; a lassitude of body, dullness of spirits.

Oppressive (*adj. from oppress*) Cruel, inhuman, unjustly severe; heavy, overwhelming.

Oppressiveness (*s. from oppressive*) The quality of being oppressive.

Oppressor (*s. from oppress*) One that oppresses.

Opprest (*v. t. pret. of oppress*) Oppressed, did oppress.

Opprest (*p. from oppress, but not so much used*) Oppressed; *with of*; as,
"Alas! a mortal most opprest of those
"Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes." *Po.*

Opprist (*adj. obsolete*) Uprisen. *Cole.*

OPPROBRIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. opprobrium a reproach*) Reproachful, scurrilous.

Opprobriously (*adv. from opprobrious*) Reproachfully, disgracefully, scurrilously.

Opprobriousness (*s. from opprobrious*) Reproachfulness, scurrility.

OPPROBRIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Disgrace, infamy.

OPPUGN (*v. t. from the Lat. ob against, and pugno to fight*) To oppose, to attack, to resist.

Oppugnancy (*s. from oppugn*) Opposition, resistance.

Oppugned (*p. from oppugn*) Opposed, resisted.

Oppugner (*s. from oppugn*) One who opposes, an opponent.

Oppugning (*p. a. from oppugn*) Opposing, resisting.

OPS (*s. in heathen mythology*) Cybele, the supposed mother of the gods.

OPSIMATHY (*s. from the Greek $\omega\sigma\tau\epsilon$ late, and $\mu\alpha\upsilon\theta\alpha\upsilon\alpha$ to learn*) An education begun late in life. *Johnson.*

OPSONATION (*s. from the Greek $\omega\sigma\tau\iota\omega\upsilon$ food, but not much used*) The act of buying victuals, the office of a caterer.

OPSONATOR (*s. from the Lat. but not much used*) A caterer. *Cole.*

OPTABLE (*adj. from the Lat. opto to desire*) Desirable, fit to be desired.

Optableness (*s. from optable*) The state or quality of being desirable. *Scott.*

OPTATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. opto to desire*) Expressing desire, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses desire.

OPTERIA (*s. in antiquity*) The presents received by a bride when first conducted to the bridegroom.

OPTIC (*adj. from the Greek $\omega\phi$ an eye*) Belonging to the sight, visional; relating to the science of vision.

Optic (*s. from the adj.*) An instrument of vision, the organ of sight.

Optica (*s. from optic*) Medicines for the eyes.

Optical (*adj. from optic*) Belonging to the science of optics.

Optician (*s. from optic*) One skilled in optics, one who deals in optical instruments.

Optics (*s. plu. from optic, not much used in the singular*) The science of vision.

OPTIMACY (*s. from the Lat. optimus best*) The nobility, the body of nobles. *Howel.*

ORA

OPTIMATES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The best citizens, or those who desired to be approved by the better sort.

Optim'ity (*s. from the Lat. optimus best*) The state of being best. *Johnson.*

OPTION (*s. from the Lat. opto to desire*) A choice, an election.

Opulence (*s. from opulent*) Wealth, affluence, riches.

Opulency (*s. from opulence*) Opulence. *Clarendon.*

OPULENT (*adj. from the Lat. opes riches*) Rich, wealthy, affluent.

Opulently (*adv. from opulent*) Richly, with opulence, with splendor.

Opulentness (*s. from opulent*) Opulence, wealth. *Scott.*

OPULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the water-elder.

OPUNTIA (*s. in botany*) A species of Indian fig, a kind of cactus, the plant on which the insect feeds, which produces the dye called cochineal.

Opuntica (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The opuntia. *Phillips.*

OPUNTIOIDES (*s. in botany*) The fertularia.

OPUSCLE (*s. from the Lat. opusculum*) A small work.

OR (*conj. from the Sax. other*) Otherwise, either.

OR (*adv. from the Sax. cere*) Before, etc. "Or ever, be was aware." "Or we go to the declaration of this Psalm, it would be convenient to them who did write this Psalm." But this last sense and construction are now grown obsolete.

OR (*s. in heraldry*) The gold colour.

Or (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a gold or yellow tincture.

ORA (*s.*) A Saxon coin of the value of sixteen-pence.

O'RACH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

ORACLE (*s. from the Lat. ora moutbs, or oro to entreat*) An instruction delivered by supernatural wisdom, the place where supernatural instructions were sought for or received; a person famed for wisdom, any thing famed for truth and regularity.

Oracle (*v. int. from the sub. but not received*) To utter oracles.

Orac'ing (*p. a. from oracle*) Uttering oracles. *Milton.*

Oracular (*adj. from oracle*) Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.

Oracularness (*s. from oracular*) The state of being oracular. *Scott.*

Orac'ulous (*adj. from oracle*) Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.

Orac'ulously (*adv. from oraculous*) In the manner of an oracle.

Orac'ulousness (*s. from oraculous*) The state of being oracular.

Or'aison (*s. a different spelling*) An orison, a prayer. *Sc.*

ORAL (*adj. from the Lat. os oris the mouth*) Delivered by the mouth, verbal, not committed to writing.

O'rally (*adv. from oral*) By mouth, verbally.

ORANGE (*s. in botany, from the French*) The orange-tree, the fruit of the orangetree.

Orange (*s. from the foregoing*) The colour which resembles that of an orange.

Orange (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to an orange, cultivated for oranges.

Orangeade (*s. from orange*) A drink made of orange juice, sugar and water.

Orangecolour (*s. from orange, and colour*) A colour resembling that of an orange.

Orangery (*s. from orange*) A plantation for oranges.

Orangemusk (*s. in botany*) A species of pear.

Orangepeel (*s. from orange and peel*) The rind of an orange.

Orangewench (*s. from orange, and wench*) A girl who sells oranges.

Orangewife (*s. from orange, and wife*) A woman who sells oranges.

Orangewoman (*s. from orange, and woman*) A woman who sells oranges.

ORANVEO (*s. in commerce*) A kind of tobacco.

Orarium (*s. in old records*) The hem of a garment; a kind of vestment worn by the priests.

ORATION (*s. from the Lat. os oris the mouth*) An harangue, a declaration, a speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

ORATOR (*s. the modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) A public speaker, a man of eloquence; a petitioner.

Oratorian (*s. in church history*) An order of regular priests so called from the place where they met together to pray.

Oratorical (*adj. from orator*) Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

ORATORIO

ORD

ORATORIO (*s. from the Italian*) A kind of sacred drama, a kind of dramatic composition generally taken from the scriptures, and set to the finest music.

ORATORY (*s. from orator*) Eloquence, the exercise of eloquence; a place devoted to prayer, a place to pray in.

ORATOIR (*s. the less modern spelling, from the French orateur*) An orator.

ORB (*s. from the Lat. orbis a circle*) A sphere, an orbicular body, the line or circle in which a planet performs its revolutions; a circle, a period; a sphere of action; the eye. *Milton.*

ORBITATION (*s. from the Lat. orbatus deprived*) A privation, the loss of parents, the loss of children.

Orb'd (*adj. from orb*) Orbicular, round, rounded, formed into a circle.

Orbical (*adj. from orb, but not used*) Orbicular. *Cole.*

ORBICULAR (*adj. from the Lat. orbiculatus*) Spherical, circular.

Orbicularly (*adv. from orbicular*) Spherically, circularly.

Orbicularness (*s. from orbicular*) The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED (*adj. from the Lat. orbiculatus*) Formed into an orb.

ORBIT (*s. from the Lat.*) An orb, a circle.

Orbit (*s. from orb*) The line described by the revolution of a planet; the cavity in which the eye is placed.

Orbiter (*s. from orbit, in anatomy*) A perforation in the cheekbone a little below the orbit.

ORBITY (*s. from the Lat. orbis destitute*) Loss, the want of parents, the want of children.

ORC (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sea fish.

Orca (*s. a different spelling*) The orc, a monstrous fish. *Phillips.*

ORCADES (*s. in geography*) The islands of Orkney.

Orch (*s. a different spelling*) An ork, a hulk. *Cole.*

ORCHAL (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral stone not unlike allum.

ORCHANET (*s. in botany*) The bugloss. *Ainsworth.*

ORCHARD (*s. from the Sax. ortgeard*) An inclosure for fruit trees.

Orch'd (*s. a different spelling*) The orchal. *Scott.*

ORCHESOGRAHY (*s. from the Greek χορηγία a dance, and γραφή to write*) A treatise on dancing, a book of dances.

ORCHESTRA, ORCHESTRE (*s. from the Greek ορχήστρα*) The place where the music sits at a public show.

ORCHIS (*s. in botany*) The bugloss.

ORCHOTOMY (*s. from the Greek ορχή a testicle, and τομή to cut*) The act of cutting off the testicles.

ORCIO (*s. in commerce*) A measure at Florence containing eight gallons and one quart.

Ord (*s. an old word*) A beginning; sharpness, an edge. *Johnson.*

ORDAIN (*v. t. from the Lat. ordino*) To appoint, to decree; to establish, to settle; to set in an office; to invest with the sacerdotal function; to set apart a minister to the cure of a dissenting congregation.

Ordain'd (*p. from ordain*) Appointed, decreed, settled, set apart to an office, invested with ministerial functions.

Ordainer (*s. from ordain*) One who ordains.

Ordaining (*p. a. from ordain*) Appointing, decreeing, settling, setting apart to an office in the church.

Ordal (*s. an old spelling*) The ordeal. *Chaucer.*

Ordalian (*adj. from ordeal*) Belonging to the ordeal.

Orde (*s. obsolete*) A point, a beginning. *Chaucer.*

ORDEAL (*s. from the Sax. ordal*) A trial in doubtful cases by fire or water, or some other means, by which the person accused made a kind of appeal to heaven, exposing himself to manifest danger or hazard, in which, if he came off unhurt, he was judged to be innocent. This method of trial ceased with the reign of king John.

Ordeal (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the method of trial explained in the foregoing article. "Their 'ordal laws'."

Ordeff (*s. an old word*) A bed of ore lying under ground; the right which a man had to the ore found in his own ground.

Ordeinly (*adv. obsolete*) Orderly, in good order. *Chau.*

Ordelie (*s. an old word*) The ordeff, ore which lay under ground; the right which a man had to the ore found in his own ground. *Phillips.*

ORDER (*s. from the Lat. ordo*) A method, a regular disposition, an established process; a rule, a regulation; a rank, a class; a religious fraternity, a society of dignified persons; a mandate, a precept, a com-

ORF

mand; means, measures; a system of members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters in architecture.

Order (*v. t. from the sub.*) To regulate, to adjust; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to manage, to direct, to command; to ordain, to set apart to a sacerdotal function. *Whitegift.*

Or'der'd (*p. from order*) Regulated, adjusted, managed, directed, commanded; set apart to sacerdotal functions. *Whitegift.*

Or'der'r (*s. from order*) One that orders.

Or'der'ing (*p. a. from order*) Regulating, adjusting, managing, directing.

Or'der'ing (*s. from the part.*) A disposition, a managing, a direction.

Or'derit (*adj. obsolete*) Ordained, invested with sacerdotal functions. *Chaucer.*

Or'derless (*adj. from order*) Void of order, irregular.

Or'derlinefs (*s. from orderly*) Regularity, method.

Or'derly (*adj. from order*) Regularly, methodically, according to order, according to rule.

Or'ders (*s. plu. of order*) The hierarchy of the church, the state of the clergy.

Or'dinable (*adj. obsolete*) Capable of being ordered. *Ch.*

OR'DINAL (*adj. from the Lat. ordinalis*) Denoting order.

Or'dinal (*s. from the adj.*) That which denotes order; a ritual, a book containing orders.

OR'DINANCE (*s. from the Lat. ordino to set in order*) A law, a rule, a precept; an appointment, a commanded observance, a holy rite; a canon, a great gun: but this is an old spelling. *Johnson.*

Or'dinarily (*adv. from ordinary*) Commonly, usually, according to settled rule.

OR'DINARY (*adj. from the Lat. ordinarius*) Established, regular; common, usual; mean, low, uncomely, unhandsome.

Or'dinary (*s. from the adj.*) A settled establishment, an established judge of ecclesiastical causes; a constant office; the place of eating at a certain price, the regular price of a meal; one of the most usual bearings in a coat armorial.

OR'DINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ordino*) To appoint. *Daniel.*

Or'dinate (*adj. from the verb*) Regular, methodical.

OR'DINATE (*s. in geography*) A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

Ordination (*s. from ordain*) An established order; the act of investing with sacerdotal functions, the act or solemnity of setting apart a minister to the care of a dissenting congregation.

Or'dinaunce (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An ordinance. *Ch.*

OR'DINES (*s. an old law term*) A chapter, a solemn meeting of the religious of any particular order. *Bai.*

OR'DLE (*s. an old word*) An ordeal, the right of administering oaths in order to the ordeal in a particular district.

Ord'nance (*s. from ordinance, for the sake of distinction*) A cannon, a great gun.

ORDONNANCE (*s. from the French*) The disposition of parts or figures in a picture; the proportions of a building or order in architecture.

Or'dour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Ordure. *Chaucer.*

Or'dre (*s. obsolete*) A point, a beginning. *Chaucer.*

OR'DURE (*s. from the French*) The dung of an animal.

ORE (*s. from the Sax.*) Metal unrefined, metal in a mineral state; metal. *Milton.*

Ore (*s. obsolete*) Gore, blood; it was used in the form of an orb. *Chaucer.*

Ore (*s. an old word*) The outward part of any thing; an old gold coin of about six-pence value. *Cole.*

O'READES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The nymphs of the mountains.

O'REB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a raven*) The name of a man, the name of a rock.

O'redelph (*s. a different spelling*) The ordelfe. *Cole.*

O'reloop (*s. a sea term*) The orlop. *Hayward.*

O'reon (*s. in botany*) A kind of knot-grass.

O'RESEL'INON (*s. in botany*) The wild parsley.

Ore'top (*v. t. from overtop*) To exceed. *Ainsworth.*

O'reum (*s. in old records*) A barn full of corn.

O'reweed (*s. from ore, and weed*) Sea weed.

O'rewood (*s. from ore, and wood*) The weeds or plants thrown up by the agitation of the sea, ooze.

O'REX'IS (*s. from the Greek*) An appetite for food. *Scott.*

O'reild (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) A restitution of cattle, a restitution made by the county or hundred for any wrong done to a man in pledge.

OR'FORD (*s.*) A borough town in Suffolk; it has a market

ORI

market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 88 miles from London.

Orford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Orford, made at Orford.

Orfraies, Orfraies, Orfraves (*s. an old word*) A kind of frized cloth of gold heretofore much worn by kings and noblemen.

Orfire't (*adj. obsolete*) Overspread. *Chaucer.*

Orft (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of chub. *Bailey.*

ORFUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of chub. *Scott.*

Orgain (*s. a different spelling*) The organ. *Bailey.*

Orgal (*s. a different spelling*) The argol, the lees of wine. *Ainsworth.*

ORGAN (*s. from the Greek ὄργανον an instrument*) A natural instrument; an instrument of music.

Organbuilder (*s. from organ, and build*) One whose business it is to construct organs.

Organic (*adj. from organ*) Belonging to an organ, instrumental, consisting of divers parts acting together.

Organical (*adj. from organ*) Consisting of various parts acting together, organic.

Organically (*adv. from organical*) By means of organs, by an organical disposition of parts.

Organicalness (*s. from organical*) The state of being organical.

Organism (*s. from organ*) An organization, an organical structure.

Organist (*s. from organ*) One who plays on the organ.

Organization (*s. from organize*) An organical construction.

Organize (*v. int. from organ*) To form organically, to construct so that one part may cooperate with another.

Organized (*p. from organize*) Formed organically, constructed so that one part may cooperate with another.

Organizing (*p. a. from organize*) Forming organically.

Organling (*s. in ichthyology*) The large kind of ling.

Organloft (*s. from organ, and loft*) The gallery or loft where the organ stands.

ORGANO (*s. from the Italian*) An organ, an instrument of music.

Organpipe (*s. from organ, and pipe*) The pipe or tube of an organ.

ORGANY (*s. in botany, from the Lat. organum*) The name of a well known herb.

ORGASM (*s. from the Greek ὄργασμος*) A sudden and violent exertion.

ORGASMUS (*s. a different spelling*) An orgasm, violence, force, an onset.

ORGEIS (*s. in ichthyology*) The large kind of ling. *Ain.*

Orges (*s. a different spelling*) The larger kind of ling. *Ba.*

ORGIA (*s. from the Greek*) The mad feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus.

Orgies (*s. from orgia*) The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

Orgil'ous (*adj. not used*) Proud, haughty. *Shakef.*

ORGUES (*s. a military term*) Long pieces of wood shod or pointed with iron; a machine composed of musketbarrels set in a row in a wooden case to be discharged at once or separately.

ORGYA (*s. in antiquity*) A Grecian measure of length containing two yards.

Orichalc (*s. from orichalchum*) Brass.

ORICHALCHUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Brass, a fictitious metal.

ORIENT (*adj. from the Lat. orior to rise*) Rising; eastern; bright, shining.

O'rient (*s. from the adj.*) The east, that part of the heavens in which the sun rises.

Orien'tal (*adj. from orient*) Eastern, proceeding from the east.

Orien'tal (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

Orien'talism (*s. from oriental*) An eastern mode of speech, an idiom of the eastern languages.

Oriental'ity (*s. from oriental*) The state of being oriental.

ORIFICE (*s. from the Lat. orificium*) An opening, a perforation, the mouth of a wound.

Oriflama, Oriflame (*s. a different spelling*) The oriflamb, a golden standard.

ORIFLAMB (*s. from the Lat. aurum gold, and flamma a flame*) The royal standard of the ancient kings of Rome, so called from its being embroidered with flames of gold.

O'rgan (*s. a different spelling*) The organ. *Spenser.*

ORIGANUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) Organy.

ORIGEN (*s.*) A man's name, one of the fathers of the christian church.

Origenian (*s. in church history*) One of an ancient sect little known. *Bailey.*

ORN

O'rogenism (*s. from Origen*) The doctrines of Origen.

O'rogenist (*s. from Origen*) A follower of Origen.

O'RIGIN (*s. from the Lat. origo*) A beginning, a first existence, a fountain, a source, a first copy, the from which any thing is transcribed; a derivation, a descent.

Orig'inal (*s. from origin*) An origin, a fountain, a source, a derivation.

Orig'inal (*adj. from the sub.*) First, primitive, belonging to the first copy.

Original'ia (*s. a law term*) Original transcripts.

Orig'inally (*adv. from original*) Primarily, at first, the first author.

Originalness (*s. from original*) The state or quality of being original.

Originary (*adj. from origin*) Primitive, productive, causing existence. *Sandys.*

Orig'inate (*v. t. from origin*) To bring into existence. *Johnston.*

Orig'inate (*v. int.*) To arise as from an origin; within, or from; as, "It originated in sentiment." "It originated from pride."

Orig'inated (*p. from originate*) Brought into existence.

Orig'inating (*p. a. from originate*) Bringing into existence, arising as from an origin.

Origina'tion (*s. from originate*) A first production, the act of bringing into existence.

ORIL'ON (*s. in fortification*) A small rounding of earth faced with a wall.

O'riol (*s.*) A little room next the hall. *Cole.*

ORION (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere.

O'ripæ (*s. in the history of insects*) The snowflies.

ORIPELAR'GUS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of vulture.

OR'ISON (*s. sometimes accented on the second syllable, and mostly used in the plu. from the French*) A prayer, supplication.

Or'ison (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The horizon.

Or'ison (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An orison. *Chaucer.*

Ork (*s. a different spelling*) The orc, a monstrous fish.

Ork (*s. in commerce*) A kind of hulk; a cask for wine or figs.

ORKNEY (*s.*) An island on the coast of Scotland, which with Zetland, sends one member to parliament.

Ork'ney (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Orkney.

Ork'neyling (*s. in ichthyology*) The organling, the large ling caught off the isle of Orkney.

ORLAN'DO (*s.*) A man's name.

ORLE (*s. in heraldry*) An ordinary in form of a fillet drawn round the shield near the edge.

ORLE (*s. in architecture*) The plinth, the cincture.

OR'LEANOIS (*s. in geography*) A government or province of France.

OR'LEANS (*s.*) The chief city of the Orleanois; an island and town in the river St. Lawrence.

Or'leans (*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of plum.

OR'LO (*s. in architecture*) The orle, the plinth.

Or'loge (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The horologe. *Chaucer.*

OR'LOP (*s. a sea term*) The middle deck. *Johnston.*

Or'lope (*s. a different spelling*) The orlop.

OR'MOND (*s.*) The north division of the county of Tipperary in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 205 miles from London.

Orms'kirk (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ormskirk, made at Ormskirk.

ORNAMENT (*s. from the Lat. ornamentum*) An embellishment, a decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

Or'nament (*v. t. from the sub.*) To embellish, to decorate.

Ornament'al (*adj. from ornament*) Serving for decoration, giving an embellishment.

Ornament'ally (*adv. from ornamental*) In an ornamental manner, with ornament.

Ornament'alness (*s. from ornament*) The state or quality of being ornamental.

Ornamented (*p. from ornament*) Embellished, decorated.

Ornamenting (*p. a. from ornament*) Embellishing, decorating.

OR'NAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that rejoices*) A man's name.

OR'NATE (*adj. from the Lat. ornatus*) Decorated, fine, gay. *Milton.*

Or'nateness (*s. from ornate*) The state of being embellished, finery.

Or'nature (*s. from ornate*) Decoration, finery. *Ains.*

Orn'dorns (*s. a local word*) Drinking bouts after dinner. *Bailey.*

ORNISCOPUS

ORNISOPHICS (s. from the Greek *opis* a bird, and *σκοπεω* to view) The omens or predictions drawn from the observation of birds.

ORNISOPHIST (s. from the Greek *opis* a bird, and *σκοπεω* to view) An augur, one who draws predictions from the observation of birds.

ORNI'THIAS (s.) The western wind which generally blew at the time when swallows made their first appearance. *Phillips.*

ORNI'THOGA'LE (s. a different spelling) The ornithogalum.

ORNI'THOGA'LUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the star of Bethlehem.

ORNI'THOGLOS'SUM (s. in botany) The keys of the ash.

ORNI'THOL'OGIST (s. from ornithology) A describer of birds, one skilled in ornithology.

ORNI'THOL'OGY (s. from the Greek *opis* a bird, and *λογος* a description) The science of birds, a minute description of birds.

ORNI'THOM'ANCY (s. from the Greek *opis* a bird, and *μαντεια* magic) Divination by means of birds.

ORNI'THOPO'DIUM (s. in botany) The birdsfoot, a genus of plants.

ORNI'THO'PUS (s. in botany) The ornithopodium.

ORNI'THOT'ROPHY (s. from the Greek *opis* a bird, and *τροφω* to nourish) A place in which birds are fed.

ORBAN'CHE (s. in botany) A genus of plants; the broom rape.

ORBANCHOIDES (s. in botany) The monotropa.

OR'BIA (s. from the Greek *ορεος* a vetch) The grains of frankincense.

ORBOIDES (s. with physicians) A settlement in urine like vetches.

OR'BUS (s. in botany) The bitter vetch, a genus of plants.

ROMA'ZES (s. in the beaten mythology) The first of the three principal divinities worshipped by the Persians. *Bailey.*

OR'PHA (s. from the Heb. signifying the neck) The name of a woman.

OR'PHAN (s. from the Greek *ορφανος*) A child who has lost father or mother, a fatherless or motherless child.

Orphan (adj. from the sub.) Bereft of parents.

Orphanage (s. from orphan) The state of an orphan.

Orphanism (s. from orphan) Orphanage.

ORPHANOT'ROPHY (s. from the Greek *ορφανος* an orphan, and *τροφω* to nourish) An orphan house, an hospital where orphans are brought up.

Orphean (adj. from Orpheus) Belonging to Orpheus.

Orphelin (s. obsolete) An orphan. *Chaucer.*

OR'PHEUS (s.) A man's name, a famous poet whose harp was said to have attracted beings animate and inanimate.

OR'PHUS (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish, the sea rough.

OR'PIMENT (s. in natural history) A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenic.

OR'PIN (s. in botany) The name of an herb.

OR'PINE (s. in botany, a different spelling) The orpin.

OR'QUE (s. a different spelling) An ork, a hulk. *Cole.*

OR'ACH (s. in botany, a different spelling) The orach. *Sc.*

OR'AGE (s. not so common a spelling) The orach. *Ainsw.*

OR'ERY (s. in mathematics) A late invented machine representing the solar system.

ORHOPY'GIUM (s. from the Greek *ορροπυγεον*) The hump of a beast, the hump of a bird. *Phillips.*

OR'IS (s. a different spelling) The orrife, the iris.

OR'IS (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the name of a flower; the iris.

OR'IS (s. in commerce) A kind of gold and silver lace.

OSODACH'NÆ (s. in the history of insects) The earwig.

OS'T (s. not much used in the singular, from the Sax. ord the beginning) The refuse, that which is left.

OS'tell (s. in fortification) The berm.

OS'telli (s. in the forest law) The claws of a dogs foot.

OS'THAMPELOS (s. in botany) A kind of vine capable of supporting itself.

OS'THOCO'LON (s. from the Greek) The preternatural brightness of a joint.

OS'THODORON (s. from the Greek) An ancient measure of length shorter by a fingers breadth than the span or greater palm.

OS'THODOX (adj. from the Greek *ορθος* right, and *δοξω* to perceive) Sound in opinion, sound in doctrine, right in sentiments of religion.

Orthodoxly (adv. from orthodox) With soundness of opinion, with right sentiments in religion.

Orthodoxy (s. from orthodox) The state of being orthodox. *Scott.*

Orthodoxy (s. from orthodox) Soundness of opinion, right sentiments in religion.

ORTHODROMIC (adj. from the Greek *ορθος* right, and *δρομος* a course) Sailing on the arch of a great circle, sailing the most direct course.

Orthodromics (s. from orthodromic) The art of sailing on the arch of a great circle.

ORTHODROMY (s. from the Greek *ορθος* right, and *δρομος* a course) The act of sailing in a direct course, sailing on the arch of a great circle.

ORTHOGON (s. from the Greek *ορθος* right, and *γωνια* an angle) A rectangular figure.

Orthogonal (adj. from orthogon) Rectangular.

Orthographer (s. from orthography) One who spells according to the rules of grammar, one who spells right.

Orthographic (adj. from orthography) Belonging to the rules of orthography, relating to right spelling.

Orthographical (adj. from orthographic) Relating to the rules for right spelling; delineated according to the elevation, shewing the elevation.

Orthographically (adv. from orthographical) According to the rules of spelling, according to the elevation.

Orthographist (s. from orthography) An orthographer. *Cole.*

Orthographize (v. int. from orthography) To practice the rules of orthography. *Cole.*

Orthographizing (p. a. from orthographize) Practising the rules of orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY (s. from the Greek *ορθος* right, and *γραφω* to write) That part of grammar which teaches how words should be written, the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building properly delineated.

ORTHOMAS'TICA (s. in botany) A kind of fruit, the breast apple.

ORTHOP'NOEA (s. from the Greek *ορθος* right, and *πνεω* to breathe) A disorder of the lungs in which respiration can only be performed in an upright posture.

ORTHOSTATÆ (s. in architecture) The supporters of a building, pilasters, buttresses. *Bailey.*

OR'TIVE (adj. from the Lat. *ortivus*) Rising, relating to the rising of a star or planet.

OR'TOLAN (s. in ornithology, from the French) A small bird accounted exceedingly delicate.

OR'TON (s.) A town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 171 miles from London.

Or'ton (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Orton, made at Orton.

Orts (s. plu. from ort, more used than the singular) Refuse, that which is left.

Ort'yard (s.) an orchard. *Bailey.*

OR'VAL (s. in botany) The clary.

ORVA'LA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

ORVI'ETAN (s. from the Italian) An antidote, a medicine to expel poison.

ORVETO'NUM (s. a different spelling) The orvietan, a celebrated antidote against poison. *Diet. of Arts.*

OR'US (s. in beaten mythology) The last of the three principal divinities worshipped by the Egyptians.

Orwhel'd (adj. obsolete) Overwhelmed. *Chaucer.*

O'ryal (s. an old word) A cloister, a porch.

O'ryen (adj. an old word) Occasional, emergent. *Cole.*

O'RYX (s. in zoology) A kind of African wild goat.

ORY'ZA (s. in commerce) The rice, a genus of plants.

OS (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) A bone.

O'sanna (s. an incorrect spelling) Hosanna. *Cole.*

OS'BERT (s.) A man's name.

OS'BORN (s.) A man's name.

OSCHEO'JELE (s. from the Greek *οσχον* the scrotum, and *κηλη* a rupture) A kind of hernia in which the intestines break into the scrotum.

OSCHOPHO'RIA (s. in Grecian antiquity) An Athenian festival to commemorate the destruction of the Minotaur.

Oschophorion (s. from oschophoria) The end of the race which made one principal exercise in the oschophoria.

Os'cianplay (s. in antiquity) A light Roman sport. *Cole.*

OSCIL'LA (s. in antiquity) The small images of men or women consecrated to Saturn in order to render him propitious.

O'SCILLANCY (s. from the Lat. *os* the mouth, and *cilleo* to move) The state of being moved to and fro, a saw kind of motion. *Scott.*

OSCILLA'TION (s. from the Lat. *oscillatio*) The act of moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum, a vibration; a sacred rite among the Romans in which the figures of men were made to vibrate in the air.

OSCIL'LATORY (adj. from the Lat. *os* a mouth, and *cilleo* to move) Vibrating, moving backwards and forwards like the pendulum of a clock.

OST

OS'CINES (*s. in antiquity*) The birds from whose notes the augurs predicated future events.

OS'CITANCY (*s. from oscitant*) The act of yawning, negligence, stupidity.

OS'CITANT (*adj. from the Lat. oscito to yawn*) Yawning, sleepy, dull, stupid. *Hooker.*

OS'cita'tion (*s. from oscitant*) The act of yawning.

OSCOPHO'RIA (*s. a different spelling*) The ophophoria.

OS'CU'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The inosculations of the vessels.

Osculato'rius (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle that draws the lips together, the kissing muscle.

OSE'A (*s.*) A man's name. *Apoc.*

OSE'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Apoc.*

OS'IA (*s. in botany*) A kind of willow, the willow of which baskets are made.

OS'IRIS (*s. in beaten mythology*) An antient king of Egypt worshipped in the form of an ox.

Os'ken (*s. a local word*) The oxgang, a certain portion of land. *Bailey.*

OS'MOND (*s.*) a man's name.

OS'MOND (*s. in botany*) The name of a medical plant.

OS'NABURG (*s. in geography*) A German bishoprick, the capital of that bishoprick.

OS'PRAY (*s. in ornithology*) The sea eagle.

Os'prey (*s. a different spelling*) The ospray. *Bailey.*

OS'SA (*s. in anatomy, the plu. of os*) Bones.

Os'sacle (*s. not so common a spelling*) An ossicle. *Scott.*

Os'se (*v. int. a local word*) To offer to do. *Bailey.*

OS'SELET (*s. from the French*) A little bone, a little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee.

OS'SEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. osseus*) Boney, resembling a bone; having a stony fruit.

Os'sicle (*s. from ossiculum*) A small bone.

OSSIC'ULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A small bone; the stone of fruit.

Ossif'ic (*adj. from ossify*) Having the power of making bones, changing to a bony substance.

Ossifica'tion (*s. from ossify*) The change of any carneous, or cartilaginous, into a bony substance.

Ossified (*p. from ossify*) Turned into bone.

OS'SIFRAGE (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of eagle so called because it breaks the bones of animals to come at the marrow.

OSSIF'RAGOUS (*adj. from the Lat. os a bone, and frango to break*) Breaking the bones.

OSSIFRAN'GENT (*adj. from the Lat. os a bone, and frango to break*) Breaking the bones.

OS'SIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. os a bone, and facio to make*) To change to bone.

Os'sified (*p. from ossify*) Turned into bone. *Sharp.*

Os'sifying (*p. a. from ossify*) Turning into bone; changing to bone.

OSSIV'OROUS (*adj. from the Lat. os a bone, and voro to devour*) Devouring bones.

OS'SORY (*s.*) The west division of Queen's county in Ireland.

OS'SUARY (*s. from the Lat. ossuarium*) A charnel house, the place where the bones of the dead are kept. *Jo.*

OST (*s. perhaps from ustus burnt*) A kiln or vessel for drying malt or hops. *Johnson.*

OSTA'GA (*s. in surgery*) The ostagra. *Phillips.*

OSTAG'RA (*s. from the Greek osteon a bone, and arx a capture*) A kind of forceps with which surgeons draw out small pieces of bones.

OSTEN'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. ostendo to shew*) Held forth to view, apparent.

OSTEN'SIVE (*adj. from the Lat. ostendo to shew*) Shewing, betokening.

OSTE'NT (*s. from the Lat. ostendo to shew*) An appearance, a manner, a shew, a token; a prodigy. *Dr.*

Ostenta'tion (*s. from ostent*) Outward shew, appearance, a vain shew, an ambitious display; a spectacle: but this sense is not in use. *Shakespeare.*

Ostenta'tious (*adj. from ostent*) Boastful, fond of shew, vain, ambitious of being observed.

Ostenta'tiously (*adv. from ostentatious*) Vainly, boastfully, with ostentation.

Ostenta'tiousness (*s. from ostentatious*) Vanity, boastfulness.

Ostenta'tious (*adj. from ostent*) Ostentatious. *Cole.*

Ostentative (*adj. from ostent*) Apt to boast, ostentatious. *Phillips.*

Ostenta'tor (*s. from ostent*) An ostentatious person, a boaster.

OSTENTA'TOUR (*s. from the French ostentateur*) An ostentator, an ostentatious person.

OSTENTIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ostentum a prodigy, and fero to bring*) Producing omens, bringing prodigies.

OTH

Osten'tional (*s. from ostent*) A soldier attending a prize at public shews.

OSTEOCOL'LA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of spar.

OS'TEOCOPE (*s. from the Greek osteon a bone, and scopos to cut*) The aking of the bones. *Johnson.*

OSTEOCO'POS (*s. a different spelling*) The osteocope. *Dict. of Arts.*

Osteo'logist (*s. from osteology*) An anatomist, one skilled in osteology.

OSTEO'LOGY (*s. from the Greek osteon a bone, and logos a description*) A description of the bones, the science of the bones in a human body.

OS'TEON (*s. in anatomy*) A bone. *Phillips.*

OSTEOPTERU'GIUS (*s. in ichthyology, from the Greek osteon a bone, and pteron a fin*) Having bones in the fins.

OS'TIARY (*s. from the Lat. ostium a door*) The opening at which the river disembogues itself; a door-keeper.

OS'TIGO (*s. in farriery*) A kind of scab which affects the mouth and lips incident to lambs and kids.

OSTINE'Æ (*s. in anatomy*) The entrance into the cavity of the matrix.

OST'LER (*s. from the French hostelier*) The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

Os'lery (*s. from ostler*) The place or apartment belonging to the ostler.

OSTRA'CIAS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone resembling an oyster shell.

OSTRA'CION (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

OSTRACISM (*s. from the Greek ostracismus*) A manner of passing sentence in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked on a shell and thrown into a box or vessel; public censure; punishment.

OSTRACITES (*s. in natural history*) The petrified oyster.

OSTRACITIS (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of crust the sticks to the sides of furnaces where bras are melted.

OSTRACODER'MATA (*s. in natural history*) Any kind of testaceous shell.

Ostra'tion (*s. not used*) The state of abounding with shells.

OSTREA (*s. in ichthyology*) The oyster.

Os'trenger, Os'tringere (*s. an old word*) An eastern falconer.

OS'TRICH (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a very large bird.

Os'tridge (*s. not a common spelling*) The ostrich. *Ph.*

OSTRI'FEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ostrea an oyster, and fero to bear*) Producing oysters, bearing oysters.

Os'tringer (*s. a different spelling*) A falconer who keeps gothawks. *Johnson.*

OST'ROGOTHS (*s. in geography*) The eastern Goths.

OSTRUM (*s. in ichthyology*) The fish from which the purple or scarlet dye was procured; the dye or colour procured from the fish.

OSTRU'TIUM (*s. in botany*) The pellitory of Spain.

OS'TRYA (*s. in botany*) The carpinus, the hornbeam.

O'strye (*s. obsolete*) A lodging. *Claudian.*

OS'WESTRY (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 171 miles from London.

Os'westry (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Oswestry.

OS'WALD, OS'WOLD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

OS'WY (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

OSY'RIS (*s. in beaten mythology*) The first of the three principal Divinities worshipped by the Egyptians. *Holman.*

OSY'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the toothwort.

OTACOUS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek otis ears, and akous to hear*) Belonging to the sense of hearing.

Ota'coustic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to improve hearing, an instrument to facilitate hearing.

Ota'coustica (*s. plu. of otacoustic*) Instruments to aid the sense of hearing.

Ota'cousticon (*s. from otacoustic*) An instrument to aid the hearing.

OTAL'GIA (*s. from the Greek otis ears, and algos pain*) A pain in the ear, the earach.

OTENCHY'TA, OTENCHY'TES (*s. from the Greek, the ear, en in, and xow to pour*) A form of medicine to be injected into the ear, a syringe to inject medicines into the ear.

OTH'ER (*pron. from the Sax.*) Different, diverse, contrary, next.

Oth'er (*s. from the pron.*) Another person, another thing; a different person, a different thing. *Oth.*

OVE

Oth'er (conj. obsolete) Or. *Chaucer.*
 Oth'ergate (adv. obsolete) Otherwise. *Chaucer.*
 Oth'ergates (adv. from other, and gate) Otherwise, in another manner. *Shakespeare.*
 Oth'ergues (adj. a corruption of otherwise, and not used by correct writers) Being of a different kind.
 Oth'erguise (adj. from other, and guise) Being of another kind.
 Oth'erwhere (adv. from other, and where) In another place.
 Oth'erwhile (adv. from other, and while) At other times.
 Oth'erwise (adv. from other, and wise) In a different manner, by other causes, in other respects.
 Oth'erwised (adj. obsolete) Fallen out in a manner different from what was expected. *Chaucer.*
 Oth'ir (conj. obsolete) Or, otherwise. *Chaucer.*
 OTH'NI (s. from the Heb. signifying my time) A man's name.
 OTHNI'EL (s. from the Heb. signifying the time of God) A man's name.
 OTH'O (s.) A man's name, a coin of the emperor Otho.
 Oth'oman (adj. a correct but not so common a spelling) Othoman, belonging to the Turks. *Dict. of Arts.*
 OTHOMAN'NUS (s.) A man's name, the first emperor of Turkey of the present reigning family.
 O'THON (s. in beaten mythology) The first of the three principal divinities worshipped by the native Americans.
 OTHON'NA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 O'TICA (s. from the Greek) Medicines for the ear.
 O'TIS (s. in ornithology) The bustard, a distinct genus of birds having three claws on each foot all turned forward.
 OT'LEY (s.) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 207 miles from London.
 Otley (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Otley, made at Otley.
 O'TOORACKS (s. in Turkey, signifying to set down) The superannuated Janizaries. *Phillips.*
 O'TRAQUE (s.) A kind of drink made of a nut in the East Indies.
 OTTADI'NI (s. in ancient geography) The people who inhabited that part of England which is now called Northumberland.
 OTTA'VA (s. from the Italian) An octave, an interval of eight sounds. *Bailey.*
 OT'TER (s. in zoology) An amphibious animal that preys on fish.
 Otterhunting (s. from otter, and hunt) The diversion of hunting the otter.
 Otterpike (s. in ichthyology) A species of trachinus, the weaver.
 OT'TERY (s.) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 160 miles from London.
 Ot'tery (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Ottery, made at Ottery.
 OT'TO (s. not so common a spelling) Otho, a man's name.
 OT'TOMAN (adj. from Othomannus, the first emperor of Turkey of the present family) Belonging to the Turkish empire, belonging to the present reigning family in Turkey.
 Ot'toman (s. from the adj.) A native of Turkey, the Grand Seigneur.
 O'VA (s. from the Lat. ovum) An egg; an ovary.
 O'VAL (adj. from the Lat. ovum an egg) Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg, elliptical.
 O'val (s. from the adj.) An elliptical figure, an ellipsis; a plain figure representing the longitudinal section of an egg.
 O'vally (adv. from oval) In the manner of an oval.
 Ova'rious (adj. from ova) Consisting of eggs.
 O'vary (s. from ova) That part in which impregnation is performed; that part of a flower which becomes the fruit.
 O'vated (adj. from the Lat. ovum an egg) Made in the form of an egg, oval.
 OVA'TION (s. from the Lat. ovatio) The lesser kind of triumph.
 OU'BAT (s. in the history of insects) A kind of caterpillar.
 Ou'bust, Ou'but (s. different spellings) The oubat.
 OUCH (s. probably from the French ouchet to cut) An ornament of jewels on gold. *Bacon.*
 Ouch (s.) The blow given by the tusk of a boar. *Ain.*
 Ouche (s.) A kind of collar of gold. *Chaucer.*
 Ovelty (a law term) A kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures.
 O'VEN (s. from the Sax. ofen) An arched cavity in which any thing is baked.

OVE

O'ver (prep. from the Sax. ofre) Above, upon, across, through; before; "Over night, the night before."
 O'ver (adv. from the prep.) Above the top, from side to side, from one to another, throughout, on the surface, with repetition, in a great degree, in too great a quantity. Over and above, besides, beyond what was at first supposed. Over against, opposite.
 O'ver (adj. from the adv.) Gone, past, abated; "The beat of passion being over."
 O'ver (adj. obsolete) Upper, uppermost. *Chaucer.*
 O'verabound (v. int. from over, and abound) To abound more than enough.
 O'verabounding (p. a. from overabound) Abounding more than enough.
 O'veract (v. t. from over, and act) To act more than enough.
 O'veracted (p. from overact) Acted more than enough.
 O'veracting (p. a. from overact) Acting more than enough.
 O'veranxious (adj. from over, and anxious) Overcareful, too anxious.
 O'veranxiously (adv. from overanxious) With too great anxiety.
 O'verarch (v. t. from over, and arch) To cover as with an arch.
 O'verarched (p. from overarch) Covered as with an arch.
 O'verarching (p. a. from overarch) Covering as with an arch.
 O'verawe (v. t. from over, and awe) To keep in awe by a superior influence.
 O'veraxed (p. from overawe) Kept in awe by superior influence.
 O'verawing (p. a. from overawe) Keeping in awe by superior influence.
 O'verbalance (v. t. from over, and balance) To outweigh, to bear down.
 O'verbalance (s. from the verb) That which outweighs, that which is more than equivalent.
 O'verbalanced (p. from overbalance) Born down.
 O'verbalancing (p. a. from overbalance) Outweighing, bearing down.
 O'verbalancing (s. from the part.) An overbalance, that which has a power to outweigh. *King Charles.*
 O'verbattle (adj. from over, and battle) Exuberant, too rich. *Hooker.*
 O'verbear (v. t. from over, and bear) To repress, to subdue, to keep under.
 O'verbearing (p. a. from overbear) Bearing down, using undue influence, domineering.
 O'verbid (v. t. from over, and bid) To bid too much, to offer more than an equivalent.
 O'verbid (v. t. pret. from the pres.) Did overbid, did offer more than equivalent.
 O'verblow (v. int. from over, and blow) To blow over, to pass away.
 O'verblown (p. from overblow) Blown over, passed away.
 O'verboard (adv. from over, and board) Off the ship, out of the ship.
 O'verboil (v. t. from over, and boil) To boil too much.
 O'verboiled (p. from overboil) Boiled too much.
 O'verboiling (p. a. from overboil) Boiling too much.
 O'verbold (adj. from over, and bold) Too bold, impudent.
 O'verboldly (adv. from overbold) With too much boldness, with impudence.
 O'verborn, O'verborne (p. from overbear) Born down, kept down by superior influence.
 O'verbought (p. from overbuy) Bought at too dear a rate.
 O'verbulk (v. t. from over, and bulk) To oppress by bulk. *Shakespeare.*
 O'verburden (v. t. from over, and burden) To load with too much weight.
 O'verburdened (p. from overburden) Loaded with too much weight; with with; as, "He was overburdened with his armour."
 O'verburdening (p. a. from overburden) Loading with too much weight.
 O'verburn (v. t. from over, and burn) To burn too much.
 O'verburned (p. from over, and burn) Burned too much.
 O'verburning (p. a. from overburn) Burning too much.
 O'verburthen (v. t. from over, and burthen) To overburden. *Sidney.*
 O'verburthened (p. from overburthen) Overburdened. *Sidney.*
 O'verbusy (adj. from over, and busy) Too busy, officious.

OVE

O'verbuy (*v. t. from over, and buy*) To buy too dear.
 O'vercame (*p. from overcome*) Subdued, vanquished.
 O'vercare (*s. from over, and care*) Sollicitude, too great care.
 O'vercareful (*adj. from over, and careful*) Too careful.
 O'vercarried (*p. from overcarry*) Hurried too far. *Hay.*
 O'vercarry (*v. t. from over, and carry*) To hurry too far.
 O'vercast (*v. t. from over, and cast*) To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover, to turn over with a kind of needlework; to rate too high in computation, to make the sum more than it is.
 O'vercast (*p. from the verb.*) Clouded, darkened, covered, turned over with a kind of needlework, rated too high, made more than it is.
 O'vercasting (*p. a. from overcast*) Covering, covering with a kind of needlework, computing at too high a rate.
 O'vercasting (*s. from the part.*) A kind of needlework.
 O'vercastiott (*s. with shipwrights*) A scale or measure to determine the different curvatures of the timbers.
 O'vercautious (*adj. from over, and cautious*) Too cautious.
 O'vercharge (*v. t. from over, and charge*) To oppress, to cloy, to harden, to fill too full, to rate too high, to load with too great a charge.
 O'vercharged (*p. from overcharge*) Oppressed, cloyed, rated too high, loaded with too great a charge.
 O'vercharging (*p. a. from overcharge*) Oppressing, cloying, rating too high, filling too full.
 O'vercloud (*v. t. from over, and cloud*) To cover with clouds.
 O'verclouded (*p. from overcloud*) Covered with clouds.
 O'verclouding (*p. a. from overcloud*) Covering with clouds.
 O'vercloy (*v. t. from over, and cloy*) To fill beyond satiety.
 O'vercloyed (*p. from overcloy*) Filled beyond satiety.
 O'vercloying (*p. a. from overcloy*) Filling beyond satiety.
 O'vercold (*adj. from over, and cold*) Too cold, rather too cold.
 O'vercome (*v. t. from over, and come*) To subdue, to vanquish, to conquer; to overflow, to come upon; but these last senses are now grown obsolete.
 O'vercome (*v. int.*) To gain the superiority.
 O'vercome (*p. from the verb*) Subdued, vanquished.
 O'Overcomer (*s. from overcome*) One who overcomes.
 O'Overcoming (*p. a. from overcome*) Subduing, vanquishing.
 O'Overcommen (*v. t. obsolete*) To overcome. *Spenser.*
 O'Overcommen (*p. from the verb obsolete*) Overcome, subdued. *Spenser.*
 O'Overconfidence (*s. from over, and confidence*) Too great confidence, presumption.
 O'Overconfident (*adj. from over, and confident*) Too confident, presumptuous.
 O'Overconfidently (*adv. from overconfident*) With too great confidence, presumptuously.
 O'Overcover (*v. t. from over, and cover*) To cover completely.
 O'Overcovered (*p. from overcover*) Covered all over; with with; as, "Overcovered quite with dead men's bones."
 O'Overcovering (*p. a. from overcover*) Covering all over.
 O'Overcount (*v. t. from over, and count*) To rate above the real value.
 O'Overcounted (*p. from overcount*) Rated above the true value.
 O'Overcounting (*p. a. from overcount*) Rating above the true value.
 O'Overcrow (*v. t. obsolete*) To overcrow. *Spenser.*
 O'Overcredulous (*adj. from over, and credulous*) Too credulous, too apt to believe.
 O'Overcrow (*v. t. from over, and crow*) To crow over as in triumph. *Spenser.*
 O'Overcyned (*adj. old law term*) Convicted of a crime. *B.*
 O'Overdid (*v. t. pret. of overdo*) Did over do.
 O'Overdigestion (*s. from over, and digestion*) The state of having the digestive faculties too powerful. *Floy.*
 O'Overdiligent (*adj. from over, and diligent*) Rather too diligent.
 O'Overdiligently (*adv. from overdiligent*) With too great diligence.
 O'Overdo (*v. t. from over, and do*) To do more than enough, to do too much.
 O'Overdoing (*p. a. from overdo*) Doing more than enough.
 O'Overdone (*p. from overdo*) Done more than enough, done too much.

OVE

O'verdofe (*v. t. from over, and dose*) To load with too large a dose.
 O'verdofe (*s. from the verb*) A dose larger than it ought to be.
 O'verdosed (*p. from overdose*) Loaded with too large a dose.
 O'verdosing (*p. a. from overdose*) Administering too large a portion.
 O'verdrefs (*v. t. from over, and drefs*) To drefs lavishly, to adorn lavishly.
 O'verdressed (*p. from overdrefs*) Dressed too much, adorned lavishly.
 O'verdressing (*p. a. from overdrefs*) Dressing too much, adorning lavishly.
 O'Overdrive (*v. t. from over, and drive*) To drive too fast, to drive too hard.
 O'Overdriven (*p. from overdrive*) Driven too hard.
 O'Overdriving (*p. a. from overdrive*) Driving too fast.
 O'Overdue (*adj. from over, and due*) Past the time of being due.
 O'Overeat (*v. int. from over, and eat*) To eat too much.
 O'Overeat (*v. t. used with the reciprocal pronoun*) To disorder by eating too much. "He overeats himself."
 O'Overeating (*p. a. from overeat*) Eating to excess.
 O'Overempty (*v. t. from over, and empty*) To make too empty. *Chaucer.*
 O'Overest (*adj. obsolete*) Uppermost. *Cole.*
 O'Overeye (*v. t. from over, and eye*) To oversee, to superintend.
 O'Overeyed (*p. from overeye*) Observed, overlooked.
 O'Overeying (*p. a. from overeye*) Observing, superintending.
 O'Overfal (*s. from over, and fall*) A fall of water, a cataract.
 O'Overfatigue (*v. t. from over, and fatigue*) To fatigue too much, to weary too much.
 O'Overfatigued (*p. from overfatigue*) Wearied too much.
 O'Overfatiguing (*p. a. from overfatigue*) Fatiguing too much.
 O'Overfed (*p. from overfeed*) Fed more than enough.
 O'Overfeed (*v. t. from over, and feed*) To feed more than enough. *Dryden.*
 O'Overfeeding (*p. a. from overfeed*) Feeding too much.
 O'Overfermentation (*s. from over, and fermentation*) A fermentation executed to too great a degree. *Wise man.*
 O'Overfill (*v. t. from over, and fill*) To fill more than enough.
 O'Overfilled (*p. from overfill*) Filled more than enough.
 O'Overfilling (*p. a. from overfill*) Filling more than enough.
 O'Overfloat (*v. int. from over, and float*) To swim, to float; with with; as, "Overfloats with a red deluge." *Dryden.*
 O'Overflourish (*v. t. from over, and flourish*) To flourish more than enough, to set off with too great advantage. *Collier.*
 O'Overflow (*v. t. from over, and flow*) To deluge, to drown, to overflow.
 O'Overflow (*s. from the verb*) An inundation, an exuberance.
 O'Overflowed (*p. from overflow*) Deluged, drowned, overpowered.
 O'Overflowing (*p. a. from overflow*) Deluging, drowning, overpowering.
 O'Overflowing (*s. from the part.*) An exuberance, a copiousness.
 O'Overflowingly (*adv. from overflowing, but now grown obsolete*) Exuberantly, in abundance. *Egyle.*
 O'Overflown (*p. from overflow*) Overflowed, deluged.
 O'Overfly (*v. t. from over, and fly*) To cross by flight. *Dr.*
 O'Overfond (*adj. from over, and fond*) Too fond.
 O'Overfondness (*s. from overfond*) Too great fondness.
 O'Overforward (*adj. from over, and forward*) Too forward, officious.
 O'Overforwardness (*s. from overforward*) Too great readiness, too great quickness.
 O'Overfraught (*p. from overfreight*) Loaded too heavily, overfreighted.
 O'Overfraught (*v. t. pret. from overfreight*) Did overfreight, overfreighted.
 O'Overfree (*adj. from over, and free*) Too free, too generous, too familiar.
 O'Overfreight (*v. t. from over, and freight*) To load too heavily, to load too deep.
 O'Overfreighted (*p. from overfreight*) Loaded too heavily, loaded too deep.
 O'Overfreighting (*p. a. from overfreight*) Loading too heavily.
 O'Overfret (*adj. an old word*) Overspread. *Cole.*
 O'Overget

OVE

O'verget (*v. t. from over, and get*) To overtake, to reach, to come up with.
O'vergetting (*p. a. from overget*) Overtaking, coming up with.
O'verglance (*v. t. from over, and glance*) To look hastily over. *Shakespeare.*
O'vergo (*v. t. from over, and go*) To surpass, to excel.
O'vergoing (*p. a. from overgo*) Surpassing, excelling.
O'vergorge (*v. t. from over, and gorge*) To gorge too much; to give too much.
O'vergorged (*p. from overgorge*) overcharged, gorged too much.
O'vergorging (*p. a. from overgorge*) Gorging too much, giving too much.
O'vergot (*v. t. pret. of overget*) Did overget.
O'vergotten (*p. from overget*) Overtaken.
O'vergraft (*adj. from over, and graft*) Grown over with grafts. *Shakespeare.*
O'vergreat (*adj. from over, and great*) Too great.
O'vergreedy (*adj. from over, and greedy*) Too greedy, too close.
O'vergrow (*v. t. from over, and grow*) To cover with growth, to rise above.
O'vergrowing (*p. a. from overgrow*) Covering with growth, rising above.
O'vergrown (*p. from overgrow*) Covered with growth, overtopped; large, bulky; rich, opulent.
O'vergrowth (*s. from over, and growth*) An exuberant growth.
O'verhale (*v. t. from over, and hale*) To spread over, to reexamine. *Spenser.*
O'verhale (*v. t. a sea term*) To loosen a rope when it is drawn too tight.
O'verhaled (*p. from overhale*) Spread over, reexamined; loosened.
O'verhaling (*p. a. from overhale*) Spreading over, reexamining, loosening the tackle of a ship.
O'verhang (*v. t. from over, and hang*) To jut over, to hang over.
O'verhang (*v. int.*) To project, to jut out.
O'verhang (*p. a. from overhang*) Jutting out, projecting, hanging over.
O'verhard (*adj. from over, and hard*) Rather too hard, harder than it ought to be.
O'verhard (*v. t. from over, and hard*) To make too hard.
O'verhardened (*p. from overharden*) Made too hard.
O'verhardening (*p. a. from overharden*) Making too hard.
O'verhafty (*adj. from over, and hafty*) Rather too hafty, precipitate.
O'verhaul (*v. t. a sea term*) To unfold or loosen an assemblage of tackle.
O'verhailed (*p. from overhaul*) Unfolded, loosened as an assemblage of tackle.
O'verhauling (*p. a. from overhaul*) Unfolding, loosening an assemblage of tackle.
O'verhauling (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening or extending the parts of a tackle.
O'verhead (*adv. from over, and head*) Aloft, above, in the ceiling, in the zenith, in the heavens.
O'verhear (*v. t. from over, and hear*) To hear what is not designed to be heard.
O'verheard (*p. from overhear*) Heard by those who were not expected to hear.
O'verhearing (*p. a. from overhear*) Hearing what was not intended to be heard.
O'verheat (*v. t. from over, and heat*) To heat too much.
O'verheated (*p. from overhear*) Heated too much.
O'verheating (*p. a. from overhear*) Heating too much.
O'verhend (*v. t. from over, and hend*) To overtake, to reach. *Spenser.*
O'verhent (*p. from overhend*) Overtaken. *Spenser.*
O'verhent (*v. t. pret. of overhend*) Overtook, did overtake. *Spenser.*
O'verhernefs (*s. an old word*) Disobedience, contumacy. *Bailey.*
O'verhipped (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did leap over.
O'verhipped (*p. from the verb, obsolete*) Overleapt. *Co.*
O'verhung (*v. t. pret. from overhang*) Did overhang.
O'verhung (*p. from overhang*) Hung in such a manner as to project over something else.
O'verjoy (*v. t. from over, and joy*) To fill with joy, to ravish with joy.
O'verjoy (*s. from the verb*) A transport of joy, an ecstasy.
O'verjoyed (*p. from overjoy*) Filled with a transport of joy.

OVE

O'verjoying (*p. a. from overjoy*) Filling with joy.
O'verjst (*adj. obsolete*) Uppermost. *Chaucer.*
O'verkerveth (*v. t. obsolete*) Cutteth, divideth. *Chau.*
O'verlabour (*v. t. from over, and labour*) To perform with too much labour.
O'verlaboured (*p. from overlabour*) Performed with too much labour, overdone with labour. *Dryden.*
O'verlade (*v. t. from over, and lade*) To overburden.
O'verladen (*p. from overlade*) Burdened, overburdened.
O'verlading (*p. a. from overlade*) Overburdening.
O'verlaid (*p. from overlay*) Oppressed with too much weight, covered with something superficially, joined by something laid over, smothered, smothered by too much covering.
O'verlarge (*adj. from over, and large*) Rather too large, larger than enough.
O'verlash (*v. int. from over, and lash*) To strike the hinder feet against the fore feet as a horse in going.
O'verlash (*p. a. from overlash*) Striking the hinder feet against the fore feet as a horse in going.
O'verlashingly (*adv. from over, and lash, but not used*) Extravagantly. *Brerewood.*
O'verlay' (*v. t. from over, and lay*) To cover superficially, to smother, smothered as a child by being laid on in the night.
O'verlaying (*p. a. from overlay*) Covering superficially, smothering, oppressing by too much weight.
O'verlaying (*s. from the part.*) A superficial covering, that which is laid on by way of superficial covering.
O'verleap (*v. t. from over, and leap*) To pass by a leap.
O'verleap'ing (*p. a. from overleap*) passing by a leap.
O'verleath'er (*s. from over, and leather*) The upper-leather. *Shakespeare.*
O'verlei'de (*p. obsolete*) Imposed upon, overpowered. *Ch.*
O'verlei'n (*p. obsolete*) Covered, laid over. *Chaucer.*
O'verleppe (*s. obsolete*) The upper lip. *Chaucer.*
O'verlept (*v. t. pret. of overleap*) Did overleap.
O'verlept (*p. from overleap*) Passed by a leap.
O'verligh't (*s. from over, and light*) Too strong a light. *Bacon.*
O'verlive (*v. t. from over, and live*) To survive, to outlive.
O'verlive (*v. int.*) To live too long.
O'verlived (*p. from overlive*) Outlived, survived.
O'verliver (*s. from overlive*) A survivor, one who outlives another.
O'verliving (*p. a. from overlive*) Surviving, outliving.
O'verload (*v. t. from over, and load*) To burden with too great a weight, to put on too much.
O'verload'ed (*p. from overload*) Burdened with too much weight.
O'verload'ing (*p. a. from overload*) Burdening by too much weight, putting on too much.
O'verlong (*adj. from over, and long*) Too long.
O'verlook'k (*v. t. from over, and look*) To view from a higher place; to peruse, to reexamine; to superintend, to oversee; to pass by negligently, to neglect, to slight.
O'verlook'ed (*p. from overlook*) Viewed from a higher place, superintended, neglected.
O'verlook'er (*s. from overlook*) One who overlooks.
O'verlook'ing (*p. a. from overlook*) Viewing from a higher station, superintending, neglecting.
O'verloop (*s. a sea term*) The orlop.
O'verlo'w (*adj. from over, and low*) Too low. *Chaucer.*
O'verly (*adv. obsolete*) Utterly. *Bailey.*
O'verma'f'd (*adj. from over, and maft*) Having too much maft.
O'verma'f'er (*v. t. from over, and mafter*) To subdue, to govern.
O'verma'f'ered (*p. from overmafter*) Subdued, governed; with with; as, "Overmastered with a score of drunkards."
O'verma'f'ering (*p. a. from overmafter*) Subduing, governing.
O'verma'f'ch (*v. t. from over, and match*) To conquer, to master by superior force.
O'verma'tch (*s. from the verb*) One of superior power, one that is more than a match.
O'vermatch'ed (*p. from overmatch*) Conquered, oppressed by superior force.
O'vermatch'ing (*p. a. from over, and match*) Conquering, oppressing by superior force.
O'vermea'sure (*s. from over, and measure*) Something given over the due measure.
O'vermix (*v. t. from over, and mix*) To mix with too much.
O'vermix'ed (*p. from overmix*) Mixed with too much. *Overmix'ing*

OVE

Overmix'ing (*p. a. from overmix*) Mixing with too much.

Overmix't (*p. from overmix*) Mixed with too much, overmixed; *with* with; *as*, "Little pleasure over-mix't with *zooe*."

O'vermost (*adj. from over, and most*) Highest, having authority over the rest. *Ainsworth.*

Overmuch (*adj. from over, and much*) More than enough.

vermuch'ness (*s. from overmuch*) Superabundance, exuberance.

Overna'me (*v. t. from over, and name*) To name in a series, to call over by name.

Overnam'ed (*p. from overname*) Called over in a series, called over by name.

Overna'ming (*p. a. from overname*) Calling over by name.

Overnig'ht (*s. from over, and night*) The time of the past night before going to bed.

Overnig'ht (*adv. from over, and night*) On the evening before, at night before bed time.

Overoff'ice (*v. int. from over, and office*) To act a lordly part by virtue of an office. *Shakespeare.*

Overoff'icious (*adj. from over, and officious*) Too officious.

Overpai'd (*p. from overpay*) Paid more than due.

Overpa's (*v. t. from over, and pass*) To cross, to pass with disregard, to omit.

Overpas'sed (*p. from overpass*) Crossed, passed with disregard, omitted.

Overpas'sing (*p. a. from overpass*) Crossing, passing with disregard, omitting.

Overpa'st (*p. from overpass*) Overpassed. *Hooker.*

Overpa'y (*v. t. from over, and pay*) To pay beyond demand, to pay more than is due.

Overpay'ing (*p. a. from overpay*) Paying more than due.

Overper'ch (*v. t. from over, and perch*) To fly over. *Sh.*

Overpeer'r (*v. t. from over, and peer, but now grown obsolete*) To overlook, to hover above. *Shakespeare.*

Overpeer'ing (*p. a. from overpeer*) Overlooking. *Shak.*

O'verplus (*s. from over, and plus*) The surplus, what remains more than sufficient.

Overply' (*v. t. from over, and ply*) To ply too closely.

Overply'ed (*p. from overply*) Plyed too closely.

Overply'ing (*p. a. from overply*) Plying too closely.

Overpois'e (*v. t. from over, and poise*) To outweigh.

Overpois'ed (*p. from overpoise*) Outweighed.

Overpois'ing (*p. a. from overpoise*) Outweighing.

Overpow'er (*v. t. from over, and power*) To oppress by superiority, to bear down by superior power.

Overpow'ered (*p. from overpower*) Born down by superior power.

Overpow'ering (*p. a. from overpower*) Bearing down by superior power.

Overpres's (*v. t. from over, and press*) To overwhelm, to crush by superior weight.

Overpres'sed (*p. from overpress*) Pressed down by superior weight, overwhelmed.

Overpres'sing (*p. a. from overpress*) Pressing down with superior force, overwhelming.

Overpri'ze (*v. t. from over, and prize*) To prize too highly.

Overpri'zed (*p. from overprize*) Prized at too high a rate.

Overpri'zing (*p. a. from overprize*) Valuing at too high a rate.

Overra'ke (*v. t. a sea term*) To break in as waves on a ship from head to stern. *Bailey.*

Overra'n (*v. t. pret. of overrun*) Did overrun.

O'verrank (*adj. from over, and rank*) Too rank.

Overra'te (*v. t. from over, and rate*) To rate too highly.

Overra'ted (*p. from overrate*) Rated too high.

Overra'ting (*p. a. from overrate*) Rating too high.

Overrea'ch (*v. t. from over, and reach*) To deceive, to go beyond; to rise above.

Overrea'ch (*v. int.*) To bring the hinder feet too far forward as a horse in going so as to strike against the fore feet.

Overreach'ed (*p. from overreach*) Deceived, circumvented.

Overreach'er (*s. from overreach*) One that overreaches.

Overreach'ing (*p. a. from overreach*) Deceiving, circumventing.

Overrea'd (*v. t. from over, and read*) To peruse, to read over. *Shakespeare.*

Overrec'kon (*v. t. from over, and reckon*) To reckon too much.

Overrec'koned (*p. from overreckon*) Reckoned too much.

Overrec'koning (*p. a. from overreckon*) Reckoning too much.

OVE

Overred (*v. t. from over, and red*) To smear with something red. *Shakespeare.*

Overri'de (*v. t. from over, and ride*) To overdo with riding.

Overri'ding (*p. a. from override*) Riding too much, riding a horse beyond its strength.

Overri'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of riding a horse beyond its strength. *Dict. of Arts.*

O'verrigid (*adj. from over, and rigid*) Too rigid.

O'verripe (*adj. from over, and ripe*) Too ripe.

O'verripen (*v. t. from over, and ripen*) To make too ripe.

Overri'pened (*p. from overripen*) Made too ripe.

O'verripening (*p. a. from overripen*) Making too ripe, getting too ripe.

O'verroast (*v. t. from over, and roast*) To roast too much.

O'verroasted (*p. from overroast*) Roasted too much.

O'verroasting (*p. a. from overroast*) Roasting too much.

Overro'de (*v. t. pret. of override*) Did override.

Overro'de (*p. from override*) Overdone with riding.

Overru'le (*v. t. from over, and rule*) To govern with high authority, to influence with superior power, to supercede.

Overru'led (*p. from overrule*) Governed with high authority, influenced by a superior power, superseded.

Overru'ling (*p. a. from overrule*) Governing with high authority, influencing with superior power, superseding.

Overru'n (*v. t. from over, and run*) To overspread, to cover all over, to ravage, to run over in a hostile manner, to outrun; to injure by treading down; to change the disposition of the lines and words in printing by reason of insertions.

Overru'n (*v. int.*) To overflow, to be more than full.

Overru'n (*p. from the verb*) Covered all over, spoiled by hostile incursions, injured by being trod down; changed in the disposition of the lines and words in printing.

Overrun'ning (*p. a. from overrun*) Spreading all over, outrunning, ravaging, injuring by treading down, changing the disposition of the lines and words in printing.

Overfames'fa (*s. an old law term*) A fine imposed on those who refused to follow a thief or murderer.

Overfee' (*v. t. from over, and fee*) To overlook, to superintend; to omit, to pass by without taking notice.

Overfee'ing (*p. a. from oversee*) Overlooking, superintending, omitting, passing by without taking notice.

Overfee'n (*p. from oversee*) Deceived, mistaken.

Overfee'r (*s. from oversee*) One who superintends, an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor, an officer who superintends the repairs of roads in a parish.

Overfet (*v. t. from over, and set*) To turn the bottom upwards, to throw out of regularity.

Overfet (*v. int.*) To turn the bottom upwards, to fall off the basis.

Overfet (*v. t. pret. from the foregoing*) Did overfet.

Overfet (*p. from the verb*) Turned bottom upwards, fallen off the basis.

Overfet'ting (*p. a. from overfet*) Turning the bottom upwards, falling off the basis.

Overfet'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning the bottom upwards.

Oversha'de (*v. t. from over, and shade*) To cover with a shade, to cover with darkness.

Oversha'ded (*p. from overshade*) Covered with the shade of any thing.

Oversha'ding (*p. a. from overshade*) Covering with any thing that causes darkness.

Oversha'dow (*v. t. from over, and shadow*) To throw shadow over any thing, to shelter, to protect.

Oversha'dowed (*p. from overshadow*) Covered with a shadow, protected, sheltered.

Oversha'dowing (*p. a. from overshadow*) Covering with a shadow, sheltering, protecting.

Overshoo't (*v. t. from over, and shoot*) To shoot beyond the mark; to venture too far, to assert too much.

Overshoo'ting (*p. a. from overshoot*) Shooting beyond the mark, venturing too far.

Oversho't (*v. t. pret. of overshoot*) Did overshoot.

O'versight (*s. from over, and sight*) A superintendence, an inspection; a mistake, an error.

Overf'ize (*v. t. from over, and fize*) To surpass in size, to plaster over with fize.

Overf'ized (*p. from overfize*) Smeared over as with fize.

OVE

size; with with; as, "He thus o'erfized with coa-
"gulated gore." *Shakespeare.*
overfizing (p. a. from overfize) Excelling in bulk,
smearing over as with fize.
overski'p (v. t. from over, and skip) To pass by leap-
ing, to pass over, to escape.
overskip'ping (p. a. from overskip) Passing by leaps,
passing over, escaping.
overslee'p (v. t. from over, and sleep) To indulge too
much in sleep.
overslee'ping (p. a. from oversleep) Indulging too much
in sleep.
oversle'pt (v. t. pret. of oversleep) Did oversleep.
oversli'p (v. t. from over, and slip) To pass over, to
neglect.
overslip'ped (p. from overslip) Passed over, neglected.
overslip'ping (p. a. from overslip) Passing over, ne-
glecting.
oversno'w (v. t. from over, and snow) To cover with
snow, to make white as with snow.
oversnow'ed (p. from oversnow) Covered with snow,
made white as with snow.
oversnow'ing (p. a. from oversnow) Covering with
snow, making white as with snow.
overfo'ld (p. from overfell) Sold at too high a price.
overfo'o'n (adv. from over, and soon) Too soon.
overspe'nd (v. t. from over, and spend, but not used)
To weary, to harass: *Johnson.*
overspe'nt (p. from overspend) Wearied, harassed.
oversprea'd (v. t. from over, and spread) To cover
over, to spread over.
oversprea'd (v. t. pret. of the foregoing) Did over-
spread.
oversprea'd (p. from the verb) Covered over, over-
run.
oversprea'd'ing (p. a. from overspread) Covering over,
spreading over.
oversta'nd (v. t. from over, and stand) To stand too
long, to stand too much upon conditions.
oversta're (v. t. from over, and stare) To stare wildly.
oversta'ring (p. a. from overstare) Staring too much,
staring wildly.
oversto'ck (v. t. from over, and stock) To crowd, to
fill too full.
overstock'ed (p. from overstock) Crowded, filled too full;
with with; as, "We should have been overstocked
"with medals of this nature."
overstock'ing (p. a. from overstock) Crowding, filling
too full.
oversto're (v. t. from over, and store) To store with
too much.
oversto're'd (p. from overstore) Stored with too much;
with with; as, "Overstrored with f/b."
oversto'ring (p. a. from overstore) Storing with too
much.
overstrai'n (v. t. from over, and strain) To strain too
much.
overstrai'n (v. int.) To make too violent efforts.
overstrained (p. from overstrain) Strained too tight.
overstrain'ing (p. a. from overstrain) Straining too
much, making too violent efforts.
oversway' (v. t. from over, and sway) To overrule, to
bear down.
oversway'ed (p. from oversway) Overruled, born
down.
oversway'ing (p. a. from oversway) Overruling, bear-
ing down.
overwe'll (v. t. from over, and swell) To rise above.
overwell'ed (p. from overswell) Overtopped, over-
flowed.
overwell'ing (p. a. from overswell) Rising above,
overflowing.
overwit'cht (adj. a local word) Void of chastity, made
a whore of. *Bailey.*
O'VeRT (adj. from the French ouvert) Open, public,
apparent.
O'vert (s. from the adj.) An open place on the top of a
house. *Cole.*
Overta'ke (v. t. from over, and take) To come up to,
to catch any thing by pursuit, to take by surprise.
Overta'ken (p. from overtake) Caught by pursuit, come
up to, taken by surprise.
Overta'king (p. a. from overtake) Catching by pur-
suit, coming up to, taking by surprise.
Overta'sk (v. t. from over, and task) To burden with
too much duty, to impose too much labour.
Overtask'ed (p. from overtask) Burdened with too
much duty, overdone with labour.
Overtask'ing (p. a. from overtask) Burdening with too
much duty, imposing too much labour.

OVE

Overta'x (v. t. from over, and tax) To tax too heavy.
Overtax'ed (p. from overtax) Overdone with taxes.
Overtax'ing (p. a. from overtax) Taxing too heavy.
Overthink'eth (v. t. obsolete) Grieveth. *Chaucer.*
Overthre'w (v. t. pret. of overthrow) Did overthrow.
Overthrow' (v. t. from over, and throw) To turn up-
side down, to throw down; to defeat, to conquer, to
ruin, to destroy.
O'verthrow (s. from the verb) The state of being turned
upside down; a degradation; a defeat, a ruin, a
destruction.
Overthrow'er (s. from overthrow) One that overthrows.
Overthrow'in (adj. obsolete) Headlong, precipitate. *Cb.*
Overthrow'ing (p. a. from overthrow) Turning up-
side down, defeating, destroying.
Overthrow'ing (adj. obsolete) Headlong, precipitate. *Cb.*
Overthro'wn (p. from overthrow) Turned upside down,
defeated, destroyed.
Overthwa'rt (adj. from over, and thwart) Opposite,
contrary, adverse, crossing or perpendicular. *Dryden.*
Overthwart'ly (adv. from overthwart) Across, adver-
sely, untowardly, perversely. *Peacocks.*
Overthwart'ness (s. from overthwart) Perverseness. *Job.*
Overti'meliche (adj. obsolete) Unseasonable. *Chaucer.*
Overtook' (v. t. pret. of overtake) Did overtake.
Overtop (v. t. from over, and top) To rise above; to
exert, to surpass, to obscure, to make less important.
Overtop'ped (p. from overtop) Overgrown, excelled,
rendered less important.
Overtop'ping (p. a. from overtop) Rising above, ex-
celling, rendering less important.
Overtop't (v. t. pret. of overtop) Did overtop, over-
topped.
Overtop't (p. from overtop) Overtopped. *Swift.*
Overtrip'p (v. t. from over, and trip) To trip over, to
walk lightly over.
Overtrip'ped (p. from overtrip) Tripped over, walked
lightly over.
Overtrip'ping (p. a. from overtrip) Tripping over,
walking lightly over.
O'VeRTURE (s. from the French) A proposal, some-
thing offered to consideration; a disclosure, an open-
ing; a flourish before the scenes are opened in a
play.
Overtu'rn (v. t. from over, and turn) To throw down,
to subvert, to ruin, to overthrow, to conquer.
Overturn'ed (p. from overturn) Thrown down, sub-
verted, conquered.
Overturn'er (s. from overturn) One that overturns.
Overturn'ing (p. a. from overturn) Throwing down,
subverting, conquering.
Overva'lue (v. t. from over, and value) To rate at too
high a price.
Overval'ued (p. from overvalue) Valued at too high a
rate.
Overval'uing (p. a. from overvalue) Valuing at too
high a rate.
Overvei'l (v. t. from over, and veil) To cover, to cover
as with a veil.
Overveil'ed (p. from overveil) Covered, covered as
with a veil.
Overveil'ing (p. a. from overveil) Covering, covering
as with a veil.
Overvo'te (v. t. from over, and vote) To conquer by a
majority of votes.
Overvo'ted (p. from overvote) Conquered by a majo-
rity of votes.
Overvo'ting (p. a. from overvote) Conquering by a
majority of votes.
Overwa'tch (v. t. from over, and watch) To subdue
with long want of rest.
Overwatch'ed (p. from overwatch) Tired with too
much watching. *Sidney.*
Overwatch'ing (p. a. from overwatch) Subduing with
long want of rest, watching too much.
Overwea'k (adj. from over, and weak) Too weak.
Overwea'ried (p. from overweary) Subdued with fa-
tigue.
Overwea'ry (v. t. from over, and weary) To subdue
with fatigue.
Overwea'rying (p. a. from overweary) Subduing with
fatigue.
Overweath'er (v. t. from over, and weather) To batter
with violence of weather.
Overweath'erd (p. from overweather) Battered by vio-
lence of weather.
Overweath'ering (p. a. from overweather) Battering
with violence of weather.
Overwee'n (v. int. from over, and ween) To think too
fondly, to think too highly.
Overween'ing

Overween'ing (*p. a. from overween*) Thinking too fondly, thinking too highly.
Overween'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking too fondly.
Overween'ingly (*adv. from overweening*) With too high an opinion, with arrogance.
Overweigh (*v. t. from over, and weigh*) To outweigh.
Overweigh'ed (*p. from over, and weigh*) Outweighed, preponderated.
Overweigh'ing (*p. a. from overweigh*) Outweighing.
Overweight (*s. from overweigh*) A preponderance.
Overwent (*adj. obsolete*) Overwhelmed. *Spenser.*
Overwhel'm (*v. t. from over, and overwhelm*) To crush beneath something violent and weighty.
Overwhelm'ed (*p. from overwhelm*) Crushed beneath something violent and weighty, subdued with distress; *with with; as, "I am overwhelmed with grief."*
Overwhelm'ing (*p. a. from overwhelm*) Crushing beneath something violent and weighty.
Overwhelm'ingly (*adv. from overwhelming*) In such a manner as to overwhelm. *Hooker.*
Overwise (*adv. from over, and wise*) Too wise, wise to affectation.
Overwrou'ght (*p. from over, and wrought*) Too much laboured, worked all over; *with with; as, "Overwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride."*
Overwo'rn (*p. from over, and worn*) Worn out, subdued by toil, spoiled by time.
Overyear'ed (*adj. from over, and year*) Too old, too far advanced in years. *Fairfax.*
Overzeal'ous (*adj. from over, and zealous*) Too zealous.
Oughe (*interj. obsolete*) Oh. *Chaucer.*
Ought (*v. t. pret. of owe*) Did owe.
OUGHT (*v. int. a sign of the potential mode*) To be obliged to, to be bound in duty.
OUGHT (*s. from the Sax. awhit, and more properly written*) Aught, any thing.
O'VIACY (*s. from the Lat. ovis a sheep, but not much used*) A flock of sheep. *Cole.*
O'VIAL (*s. from the Lat. ovis a sheep, but not much used*) A sheepfold. *Cole.*
OVIC'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A little sheep.
OVIC'ULUM (*s. in ancient architecture*) A little ovum or egg.
OVIDUC'TUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. ovum an egg, and ductus a passage*) The Fallopian tube.
OVIE'DA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
OVIFOR'M (*adj. from the Lat. ovum an egg, and forma a form*) Having the shape of an egg.
OVIL'IA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The place where the people gave their suffrages for the choice of magistrates.
OVIPAROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ovum an egg, and pario to bring forth*) Bringing forth eggs, propagating by eggs.
O'vir (*adj. obsolete*) Upper, uppermost. *Chaucer.*
O'vircome (*adj. obsolete*) Come to pass. *Chaucer.*
O'virgo (*v. t. obsolete*) To pass over, to pass away; to overcome, to conquer, to cover over. *Chaucer.*
O'virgone (*p. from ovirgo, obsolete*) Passed over, covered over, conquered.
O'virlede (*v. t. obsolete*) To overload, to oppress. *Chaucer.*
O'virlive (*v. t. obsolete*) To outlive. *Chaucer.*
O'virpradde (*p. obsolete*) Overspread. *Chaucer.*
O'virprat (*p. obsolete*) Overspread. *Chaucer.*
O'virthwart (*adj. obsolete*) Laid across. *Chaucer.*
OVIS (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) The sheep.
OVIS'UGA (*s. in the history of insects*) The name of a fly which sucks eggs.
O'VIUM (*s. not much used*) A kind of pain in the head settled in one place about the bigness of an egg. *Phil.*
OUL'NEY (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 58 miles from London.
Oul'ney (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Oulney, made at Oulney.
OUNCE (*s. from the Lat. uncia*) The sixteenth part of a pound in avoirdupois weight, the twelfth part of a pound in troy weight.
Ounce (*s. in zoology*) The lynx.
Ound'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Waving. *Chaucer.*
OUNDLE (*s.*) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 76 miles from London.
Oun'dle (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Oundle, made at Oundle.
Oun'dy (*adj. an old word*) Streaked. *Bailey.*
OVI'OLO (*s. in architecture*) A kind of moulding so called, because when carved, it resembles a string of eggs.

Ouphe (*s. from the Sax. awff*) A fairy, a sprite.
Ouph'en (*adj. from ouphe*) Elfish, like an elfe or fairy.
Our (*pron. from the Sax. ure*) Pertaining to us, belonging to us.
Ourage (*s. an old word*) Work. *Cole.*
Ouranog'raphist (*s. from ouranography*) An astronomer, one who describes the heavens.
OURANOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\upsilon\alpha\omicron\varsigma$ heaven, and $\gamma\alpha\phi\omega$ to describe*) A description of the heavens.
Our'lop (*s. in old customs*) A fine paid to the lord of the manor by a tenant whose daughter had been debauched.
OUROLOG'Y (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ urine, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ a description*) A description or treatise on urine.
Ours (*pron. used when placed without its substantive*) Belonging to us. "The prize is ours."
Our'self (*p. from our, and self, used in the royal style*) Belonging to myself, myself. "Given by ourself."
Our'selves (*pron. plus of ourself*) We, us.
Ouse (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Tanner's bark.
OUSE (*s. in geography*) The name of a river in Yorkshire, the name of a river which takes its rise on the confines of Oxfordshire, and running by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntington and Ely, discharges itself into the German ocean.
OU'SEL (*s. from the Sax. osle*) The blackbird.
Ou'sen (*s. plu. a local word*) Oxen.
Oust (*s.*) The frame on which malt or hops are dried.
OUST (*v. t. from the French ouster*) To vacate, to take away.
Oust'ed (*p. from oust*) Put out of possession. *Bacon.*
OUSTER (*s. a law term*) A writ for the recovery of possession, a kind of plea for a man who is out of the kingdom.
OUT (*adv. from the Sax. at*) From within, from the place, at a distance from home, in a state of disclosure, in a state of extinction, in an exhausted state, beside the point, to the last, to the end, in an error, at a loss, in other hands than those of the owners, loudly, without restraint. "Out of," not in, from. "Out of band," immediately.
Out (*v. t. from the adv.*) To expel, to deprive.
Out (*v. int. imp. mode*) Be gone, leave the house.
Out (*interj.*) Expressive of abhorrence. "Out upon it, I have loved."
Out (*s. from the adv.*) The outside, that which is without. "The out of Indian figures stain." *Prior.*
OUTACAUSTICON (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\upsilon\alpha\omicron\varsigma$ an ear, and $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ to hear*) An instrument to help the hearing.
Outa't (*v. t. from out, and act*) To do beyond, to excel another. *Orator.*
Outbalance (*v. t. from out, and balance*) To outweigh.
Outbal'anced (*p. from outbalance*) Outweighed.
Outbal'ancing (*p. a. from outbalance*) Outweighing.
Outba'r (*v. t. from out, and bar*) To shut out with fortifications.
Outba'r'ed (*p. from outbar*) Shut out as with fortifications.
Outba'r'ing (*p. a. from outbar*) Shutting out as with fortifications.
Outbi'd (*v. t. from out, and bid*) To outdo in bidding.
Outbi'd (*v. t. pret. of the foregoing*) Did outdo in bidding.
Outbi'd (*p. from the verb.*) Outdone in bidding.
Outbi'd'en (*p. from outbid*) Outdone in bidding.
Outbi'd'er (*s. from outbid*) One that outbids.
Outbi'd'ing (*p. a. from outbid*) Bidding a higher price than another.
Outblow'ed (*adj. from out, and blow*) Swollen with wind, inflated.
Out'born (*adj. from out, and born*) Foreign, born out of the land.
Out'borow (*s. in old customs*) The observation of those that passed out of England into Scotland.
Out'bound (*adj. from out, and bound*) Bound on a distant voyage.
Outbra've (*v. t. from out, and brave*) To bear down by more daring or splendid appearances.
Outbra'ved (*p. from outbrave*) Borne down by more daring or splendid appearances.
Outbra'ving (*p. a. from outbrave*) Bearing down by more daring or splendid appearances.
Outbra'zen (*v. t. from out, and brazen*) To bear down with superior impudence.
Outbra'zened (*p. from outbrazen*) Excelled in impudence.
Outbra'zening (*p. a. from outbrazen*) Exceeding in impudence.

Out'break

OUT

ut/break (*s. from out, and break*) That which breaks out, an eruption. *Shakespeare.*
 ut/brea/the (*v. t. from out, and breathe*) To weary by having little breath; to expire.
 ut/breath'ed (*p. from outbreathe*) Wearing by being put out of breath; expired, breathed out.
 ut/breath'ing (*p. a. from outbreathe*) Putting out of breath, expiring.
 ut/cast (*s. from out, and cast*) The refuse, that which is cast out; an exile, one expelled.
 ut/cast (*adj. from out, and cast*) Rejected, cast out.
 ut/craft (*v. t. from out, and craft*) To excel in cunning.
 ut/craft'ed (*p. from outcraft*) Excelled in cunning.
 ut/craft'ing (*p. a. from outcraft*) Excelling in craft.
 ut/cry (*s. from out, and cry*) A clamour, a cry of distress, a cry of detestation; a public sale, an auction. *Ainsworth.*
 ut/dare (*v. t. from out, and dare*) To venture beyond.
 ut/dare'd (*p. from outdare*) Exceeded in daring appearances.
 ut/dare'ing (*p. a. from outdare*) Going beyond in daring appearances.
 ut/date (*v. t. from out, and date*) To put out of date, to antiquate.
 ut/date'd (*p. from outdate*) Antiquated.
 ut/date'ing (*p. a. from outdate*) Antiquating.
 ut/do' (*v. t. from out, and do*) To excel, to surpass, to do beyond another.
 ut/do'ing (*p. a. from outdo*) Excelling, surpassing, doing beyond others.
 ut/do'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing beyond others, that which is done beyond others.
 ut/dwell (*v. t. from out, and dwell*) To stay beyond its proper time. *Shakespeare.*
 ut/dwell'ing (*p. a. from outdwell*) Continuing beyond a proper time.
 ut/dwell'it (*v. t. pret. of outdwell*) Did outdwell.
 ut/dwell'it (*p. from outdwell*) Exceeded by the continuance of another.
 ut'ed (*p. from out*) Put out.
 ut'er (*adj. from out*) Remote, situate without.
 ut'erly (*adv. from outer*) Towards the outside.
 ut'ermost (*adj. from outer, and most*) Most remote from the middle, out farther than the rest.
 ut/face (*v. t. from out, and face*) To brave, to bear down with impudence, to bear down with flaring.
 ut/faced (*p. from outface*) Dared, born down by superior insolence.
 ut/fac'ing (*p. a. from outface*) Braving, bearing down with impudence.
 ut/fall (*s. from out, and fall*) A canal or ditch to carry off water. *Scott.*
 ut/fangthef (*s. in old customs*) The right or claim of the lord of a fee to try a felon in his own court.
 ut/faw'n (*v. t. from out, and fawn*) To excel in fawning.
 ut/faw'ned (*p. from outfawn*) Excelled in fawning.
 ut/faw'ning (*p. a. from outfawn*) Excelling in the act of fawning.
 ut/fit (*s. from out, and fit*) The act of fitting out a ship, the expence of fitting out a ship.
 ut/flew' (*v. t. pret. of outfly*) Did outfly.
 ut/fly' (*v. t. from out, and fly*) To leave behind in flight.
 ut/fly'ing (*p. a. from outfly*) Leaving behind in flight.
 ut/or'm (*s. from out, and form*) An external appearance.
 ut'forthe (*adv. obsolete*) Outwardly. *Chaucer.*
 ut/frown' (*v. t. from out, and frown*) To frown down, to overbear by frowns.
 ut/frown'ed (*p. from outfrown*) Born down by frowns, overborn by frowns.
 ut/frown'ing (*p. a. from outfrown*) Bearing down by frowns.
 ut/gate (*s. from out, and gate, but now grown obsolete*) An outlet, a passage outward, a place for escape. *Dryden.*
 ut/gave (*v. t. pret. of outgive*) Did outgive.
 ut/give (*v. t. from out, and give*) To surpass in giving.
 ut/giv'ing (*p. a. from outgive*) Surpassing in gifts.
 ut/go' (*v. t. from out, and go*) To go beyond, to leave behind in going; to surpass, to excel; to circumvent, to overreach.
 ut/go'ing (*p. a. from outgo*) Going beyond, excelling, overreaching.
 ut/go'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of going out, the state of going forth.

OUT

Outgo'ne (*p. from outgo*) Left behind in going, excelled, overreached.
 Outgrow' (*v. t. from out, and grow*) To surpass in growth.
 Outgrow'ing (*p. a. from outgrow*) Surpassing in growth.
 Outgrow'n (*p. from outgrow*) Surpassed in growth.
 Out/guard (*s. from out, and guard*) The guard posted at a distance from the main body.
 Out/horn (*s. from out, and horn*) The act of summoning subjects to arms by the sound of the horn. *Bailey.*
 Out/host (*s. from out, and host*) The act of summoning subjects to arms.
 Out/house (*s. from out, and house*) A building somewhat detached from the dwelling-house; a kind of hovel.
 Out/jest (*v. t. from out, and jest*) To overpower by jesting.
 Out/jest'ed (*p. from outjest*) Outdone in jesting.
 Out/jest'ing (*p. a. from outjest*) Overpowering with jests.
 Out/in (*adv. obsolete*) Out. *Chaucer.*
 Out'ing (*p. a. from out*) Putting out, circumventing.
 Outkna've (*v. t. from out, and knave*) To outdo in knavery.
 Outkna'ved (*p. from outkna've*) Outdone in knavery.
 Outkna've'ing (*p. a. from outkna've*) Outdoing in knavery.
 Out/land (*s. from out, and land*) Land let out to tenants.
 Outland'ish (*adj. from out, and land*) Foreign, brought from another country.
 Outlast (*v. t. from out, and last*) To surpass in duration.
 Outlast'ing (*p. a. from outlast*) Surpassing in duration.
 Out/law (*s. from out, and law*) One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber.
 Out/law (*v. t. from out, and law*) To deprive of the benefit of the law.
 Out/lawed (*p. from outlaw*) Deprived of the benefit of the law; with *by*, respecting the instrument, and from respecting the thing; as, "Outlawed by him-
 self." "Outlawed from my blood."
 Out/law'ing (*p. a. from outlaw*) Depriving of the benefit of the laws.
 Out/lawry (*s. from outlaw*) The act or process by which a person is deprived of the benefit of the laws; the state of being declared an outlaw.
 Outleap (*v. t. from out, and leap*) To pass by leaping, to start beyond.
 Outleap (*s. from the verb*) A sally, a flight, an escape.
 Outleap'ed (*p. from outleap*) Passed by leaping, left behind in leaping.
 Outleap'ing (*p. a. from outleap*) Passing by a leap, starting beyond.
 Outleap'pt (*v. t. pret. of outleap*) Did outleap.
 Outleap'pt (*p. from outleap*) Outleaped.
 Outleap'rn (*v. t. from out, and learn*) To learn faster, to learn more than another.
 Outlearn'ed (*p. from outlearn*) Exceeded in learning, left behind in learning.
 Outlearn'ing (*p. a. from outlearn*) Learning faster, learning more than another.
 Outlearn'nt (*v. t. pret. of outlearn*) Did outlearn.
 Outlearn'nt (*p. from outlearn*) Outlearned.
 Out/let (*s. from out, and let*) A passage outwards, an egress; the yard, garden, or other little inclosures belonging to a house.
 Out/licker (*s. a sea term*) A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.
 Out/line (*s. from out, and line*) The line by which any figure is defined, an extremity; the contour.
 Outliv'e (*v. t. from out, and live*) To survive, to live beyond.
 Outliv'ed (*p. from outlive*) Survived.
 Outliv'er (*s. from outlive*) A survivor.
 Outliv'ing (*p. a. from outlive*) Surviving, living beyond.
 Outlook'k (*v. t. from out, and look*) To face down, to browbeat.
 Outlook'ed (*p. from outlook*) Browbeaten, faced down.
 Outlook'ing (*p. a. from outlook*) Facing down, browbeating.
 Outlust're (*v. t. from out, and lustre*) To excel in brightness.
 Outlust're'd (*p. from outlustre*) Excelled in lustre.
 Outlust're'ing (*p. a. from outlustre*) Excelling in brightness.
 Out/lying (*adj. from out, and lying*) Lying out of the common order, removed from something else.
 Outmarch (*v. t. from out, and march*) To leave behind in marching.
 Outmarch'ed

OUT

Outmarch'ed (*p. from outmarch*) Left behind on a march.
Outmarch'ing (*p. a. from outmarch*) Leaving behind on a march.
Outmea'sure (*v. t. from out, and measure*) To exceed in measure.
Outmea'sured (*p. from outmeasure*) Exceeded in measure.
Outmea'suring (*p. a. from outmeasure*) Exceeding in measure.
Out'moft (*adj. from out, and most*) Remotest from the middle.
Outnum'ber (*v. t. from out, and number*) To exceed in number.
Outnum'bered (*p. from outnumber*) Exceeded in number.
Outnum'bering (*p. a. from outnumber*) Exceeding in number.
Outpa'ce (*v. t. from out, and pace*) To outgo, to leave behind in going.
Outpa'ced (*p. from outpace*) Left behind in going.
Outpa'cing (*p. a. from outpace*) Leaving behind.
Out'panthers (*s. in Scotland*) A kind of free-booters. *Bai.*
Out'parish (*s. from out, and parish*) A parish lying without the walls; that division of a parish which lies remote from the town.
Out'part (*s. from out, and part*) A part remote from the centre.
Out'parters (*s. in Scotland*) A kind of free-booters. *Phil.*
Outpa'ss (*v. t. from out, and pass*) To go beyond, to excel.
Outpas'sed (*p. from outpass*) Excelled, surpassed.
Outpas'sing (*p. a. from outpass*) Going beyond, surpassing.
Out'port (*s. from out, and port*) A port at some distance from the city of London.
Outpou'r (*v. t. from out, and pour*) To emit, to send forth in a stream.
Outpour'ed (*p. from outpour*) Poured out.
Outpour'ing (*p. a. from outpour*) Pouring out.
Out'prize (*v. t. from out, and prize*) To prize beyond the real value.
Outpri'zed (*p. from outprize*) Prized beyond the true value.
Outpri'zing (*p. a. from outprize*) Prizing beyond the real value.
Out'rage (*s. from out, and rage*) An open violence, a tumultuous assault; a commotion.
Out'rage (*v. t. from out, and rage*) To treat with violence, to treat with outrageous insult.
Out'rage (*v. int.*) To commit violence, to behave outrageously.
Out'raged (*p. from outrage*) Treated with outrage.
Outra'geous (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Outragious. *B.*
Out'raging (*p. a. from outrage*) Committing outrage.
Outra'gious (*adj. from outrage*) Violent, furious, excessive, enormous, atrocious.
Outra'giously (*adv. from outrageous*) With outrage.
Outra'gioufness (*s. from outrageous*) The state or quality of being outrageous.
Outrai'e (*v. int. an old word*) To run, to depart, to grow outrageous. *Chaucer.*
Outra'n (*v. t. pret. of outrun*) Did outrun.
Out'rance (*s. an old word*) Destruction, extremity.
Outray'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To grow outrageous. *Chau.*
Outrea'ch (*v. t. from out, and reach*) To go beyond, to exceed. *Brown.*
Outreach'ed (*p. from outreach*) Exceeded.
Outreach'ing (*p. a. from outreach*) Going beyond, exceeding.
Outre'de (*v. t. obsolete*) To give better advice. *Chaucer.*
Outre'n (*v. t. obsolete*) To outrun. *Chaucer.*
Outrid'den (*p. from outride*) Passed in riding, left behind in riding.
Outri'de (*v. t. from out, and ride*) To pass by riding, to leave behind in riding.
Out'ride (*s. from the verb*) A tradesman who rides for orders.
Outri'der (*s. from outride*) One of the bailiffs who is employed to summon the people to the county court; a tradesman who travels for orders.
Outri'ding (*p. a. from outride*) Leaving behind in riding, riding faster than another.
Out'riger (*s. a sea term*) A strong piece of timber fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening; a small boom occasionally used on the tops.
Outri'ght (*adv. from out, and right*) Immediately, without delay; completely.
Outri'se (*v. t. from out, and rise*) To rise earlier than another. *Scott.*

OUT

Outri'sing (*p. a. from outrise*) Rising earlier than another.
Out'road (*s. from out, and road*) An incursion. *Apoc.*
Outroa'r (*v. t. from out, and roar*) To exceed in roaring.
Outroar'ed (*p. from outroar*) Exceeded in roaring.
Outroar'ing (*p. a. from outroar*) Exceeding another in roaring.
Outro'de (*v. t. pret. of outride*) Did outride.
Outroo't (*v. t. from out, and root*) To pluck up by the roots.
Outroo'ted (*p. from outroot*) Plucked up by the roots.
Outroo'ting (*p. a. from outroot*) Plucking up by the roots.
Outru'n (*v. t. from out, and run*) To leave behind in running, to run faster than another, to exceed.
Outru'n (*p. from the verb*) Outdone in running.
Outrun'ning (*p. a. from outrun*) Running faster than another, exceeding.
Outfail'l (*v. t. from out, and fail*) To fail faster, to leave behind in failing.
Outfail'ed (*p. from outfail*) Left behind in failing.
Outfail'ing (*p. a. from outfail*) Sailing faster than another.
Outfa't (*v. t. pret. of outfit*) Did outfit.
Outfa't (*p. from outfit*) Exceeded in fitting.
Outfo'rn (*v. t. from out, and scorn*) To bear down by contempt, to despise. *Shakespeare.*
Outfo'rn'ed (*p. from outfo'rn*) Borne down by contempt.
Outfo'rn'ing (*p. a. from outfo'rn*) Bearing down by contempt.
Outfel'l (*v. t. from out, and sell*) To sell at a higher rate than another, to gain a higher price.
Outfel'ling (*p. a. from outfel*) Selling at a higher price.
Outshi'ne (*v. t. from out, and shine*) To excel in lustre, to emit superior brightness.
Outshi'ned (*p. from outshine*) Excelled in brightness.
Outshi'ning (*p. a. from outshine*) Excelling in lustre.
Outsho'ne (*v. t. pret. of outshine*) Did outshine.
Outsho'ne (*p. from outshine*) Outshined.
Outsho'ot (*v. t. from out, and shoot*) To exceed in shooting, to shoot beyond.
Outsho'ot'ing (*p. a. from outshoot*) Shooting beyond.
Outsho't (*v. t. pret. of outshoot*) Did outshoot.
Out'side (*s. from out, and side*) The surface, the external part, the outer side; the superficial appearance of the outward man; the utmost; *but this sense is reckoned a barbarous use of the word.* *Mortimer.*
Out'side (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the superficies, consisting in shew.
Outfi't (*v. t. from out, and fit*) To fit beyond the time.
Outfi't'ing (*p. a. from outfit*) Sitting beyond the time.
Outlee'p (*v. t. from out, and sleep*) To sleep beyond.
Outsleep'ing (*p. a. from outsleep*) Sleeping beyond.
Outslee'pt (*v. t. pret. of outsleep*) Did outsleep.
Outslee'pt (*p. from outsleep*) Excelled in sleeping.
Outpa'ke (*v. t. pret. of outpeak*) Did outpeak.
Outpea'k (*v. t. from out, and speak*) To speak beyond, to exceed in speaking. *Shakespeare.*
Outpeaking (*p. a. from outpeak*) Speaking beyond.
Outpo'rt (*v. t. from out, and sport*) To sport beyond.
Outpo'rt'ed (*p. from outpo'rt*) Excelled in sporting.
Outpo'rt'ing (*p. a. from outpo'rt*) Sporting beyond.
Outsprea'd (*v. t. from out, and spread*) To extend, to diffuse.
Outsprea'd (*v. t. pret. from the foregoing*) Did outspread.
Outsprea'd (*p. from the verb*) Extended, diffused.
Outspread'ing (*p. a. from outspread*) Extending, diffusing.
Outstan'd (*v. t. from out, and stand*) To stand beyond, to stand out.
Outstan'd'ing (*p. a. from outstand*) Standing beyond, standing out as not yet got in.
Outsta're (*v. t. from out, and stare*) To face down, to browbeat.
Outsta're'd (*p. from outstare*) Faced down, browbeaten.
Outsta'ring (*p. a. from outstare*) Facing down, browbeating.
Outsto'o'd (*v. t. pret. of outstand*) Did outstand.
Outstood (*p. from outstand*) Excelled in standing, survived.
Outstau'ght (*p. from outstretch, but now grown obsolete*) Outstretched. *Chaucer.*
Out'street (*s. from out, and street*) A street in the extremities of a town.
Outstre'tch (*v. t. from out, and stretch*) To extend, to spread out.
Outstretch'ed (*p. from outstretch*) Stretched out. *Outstretch'ed*

OUT

OX

Outfretch'ing (*p. a. from outfretch*) Extending, stretching out.
 Outfretcht (*p. from outfretch*) Outfretched. *Scott.*
 Outfrip'p (*v. t. from out, and strip*) To outgo, to leave behind.
 Outfrip'ed (*p. from outfrip*) Left behind, outrun. *Dr.*
 Outfrip'ped (*p. from outfrip, the analogical spelling*) Left behind, excelled in running.
 Outfrip'ping (*p. a. from outfrip*) Leaving behind, outrunning.
 Outfrip't (*v. t. pret. of outfrip*) Did outfrip.
 Outfrip't (*p. from outfrip*) Outfrippied.
 Outfwear' (*v. t. from out, and swear*) To overpower by swearing.
 Outfwear'ing (*p. a. from outfwear*) Overpowering by oaths.
 Outweet'en (*v. t. from out, and sweeten*) To excel in sweetness.
 Outweet'ened (*p. from outfweeten*) Excelled in sweetness.
 Outsweet'ening (*p. a. from outfweeten*) Excelling in sweetness.
 Outwo're (*v. t. pret. of outfwear*) Did outfwear.
 Outwo'rn (*p. from outfwear*) Outdone in swearing.
 Outtake (*v. t. from out, and take*) To take out, to except. *Chaucer.*
 Outtalk (*v. t. from out, and talk*) To outdo in talking, to overpower with talking.
 Outtalk'ed (*p. from outtalk*) Overpowered in talking.
 Outtalk'ing (*p. a. from outtalk*) Exceeding in talk, overpowering with talk.
 Outtong'ue (*v. t. from out, and tongue*) To bear down by noise.
 Outtong'ued (*p. from outtongue*) Born down by noise.
 Outtong'uing (*p. a. from outtongue*) Bearing down by the noise of the tongue.
 Outval'ue (*v. t. from out, and value*) To transcend in value.
 Outval'ued (*p. from outvalue*) Transcended in value.
 Outval'uing (*p. a. from outvalue*) Exceeding in value.
 Outven'om (*v. t. from out, and venom*) To exceed in poison.
 Outven'omed (*p. from outvenom*) Exceeded in venom.
 Outven'oming (*p. a. from outvenom*) Exceeding in poison.
 Outvie' (*v. t. from out, and vie*) To exceed, to surpass.
 Outvie'd (*p. from outvie*) Exceeded, surpassed.
 Outvill'ain (*v. t. from out, and villain*) To exceed in villainy.
 Outvill'ained (*p. from outvillain*) Exceeded in villainy.
 Outvill'aining (*p. a. from outvillain*) Exceeding in villainy.
 Outvoic'e (*v. t. from out, and voice*) To out roar, to exceed in clamour.
 Outvoic'ed (*p. from outvoice*) Exceeded in clamour.
 Outvoic'ing (*p. a. from outvoice*) Exceeding in clamour.
 Outvote (*v. t. from out, and vote*) To conquer by a majority of votes.
 Outvoted (*p. from outvote*) Conquered by a majority of votes.
 Outvot'ing (*p. a. from outvote*) Conquering by a majority of votes.
 Outvy'ing (*p. a. from outvie*) Exceeding, surpassing.
 Outwaigoyng (*adj. obsolete*) Wandering, straying. *Ch.*
 Outwaile (*s. an old word*) A very sorrowful thing; an outcast, the refuse. *Chaucer.*
 Outwalk (*v. t. from out, and walk*) To leave behind in walking.
 Outwalk'ed (*p. from outwalk*) Left behind in walking.
 Outwalk'ing (*p. a. from outwalk*) Walking faster, leaving behind in walking.
 Out'wall (*s. from out, and wall*) The outward wall of a building, a superficial appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 OUTWARD (*adj. from the Sax. outward*) External, extrinsic, foreign, adventitious; tending to the external parts; carnal, corporeal.
 Out'ward (*adv. from the adj.*) To foreign parts, to the outer parts.
 Out'ward (*s. from the adj.*) The outside, the external form.
 Out'wardly (*adv. from outward*) Externally, in appearance.
 Out'wards (*adj. from outward*) Towards the out parts.
 Outwatch (*v. t. from out, and watch*) To watch beyond, to exceed in watching.
 Outwatch'ed (*p. from outwatch*) Exceeded in watching.
 Outwatch'ing (*p. a. from outwatch*) Watching beyond.
 Outwear' (*v. t. from out, and wear*) To wear longer, to pass tediously.

Outwear'ing (*p. a. from outwear*) Wearing longer, passing tediously.
 Outwee'd (*v. t. from out, and weed*) To pluck up as a weed. *Spenser.*
 Outweed'ing (*p. a. from outweed*) Plucking up as a weed.
 Outwei'gh (*v. t. from out, and weigh*) To exceed in weight, to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.
 Outweigh'ed (*p. from outweigh*) Exceeded in weight, exceeded in value or influence.
 Outweigh'ing (*p. a. from outweigh*) Exceeding in weight, preponderating.
 Outwell (*v. t. from out, and well*) To pour out as a well. *Spenser.*
 Outwell'ing (*p. a. from outwell*) Pouring out as a well.
 Outwit (*v. t. from out, and wit*) To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.
 Outwit'ted (*p. from outwit*) Cheated, conquered by stratagem.
 Outwit'ting (*p. a. from outwit*) Cheating, overcoming by stratagem.
 Out'work (*s. from out, and work*) That part of a fortification which is next the enemy.
 Outwor'n (*p. from outwear*) Consumed, destroyed by use.
 Outwor'th (*v. t. from out, and worth*) To exceed in value. *Shakespeare.*
 Outwrest (*v. t. from out, and wrest*) To extort, to procure by violence.
 Outwres'ted (*p. from outwrest*) Extorted, procured by violence.
 Outwres'ting (*p. a. from outwrest*) Extorting, procuring by violence.
 Outwrou'ght (*adj. from out, and wrought*) Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.
 Outwra'ngen (*adj. obsolete*) Wrung out, squeezed out. *Chaucer.*
 Out'vulture (*s. a different spelling*) An overture. *Dict. of A.*
 O'VUM (*s. from the Lat.*) An egg, any thing resembling an egg.
 Ooze (*s. a different spelling*) Ooze.
 Ouzel (*s. a different spelling*) The ouzel, the blackbird.
 Ouzy (*adj. a different spelling*) Oozy, moist, wet. *Scott.*
 O'wande (*adj. obsolete*) Owning. *Chaucer.*
 O'wches (*s. a different spelling*) Ouches, ornaments of gold.
 OWE (*v. t. supposed to be from the Islandic, aa*) To be indebted to, to be under an obligation, to pay to; to possess, to own; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 Ow'ed (*p. from owe*) Due, become payable.
 Ow'elty (*s. a different spelling*) Ovelty, an equality of services in feudal tenures.
 OW'EN (*s.*) A man's name.
 Ow'en (*p. obsolete, from owe*) Owed.
 Ow'her, O'where (*adv. obsolete*) Any where. *Chaucer.*
 Ow'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To own, to possess. *Chaucer.*
 Ow'ing (*p. a. from owe*) Being under an obligation to pay, being due; arising as consequential to some cause; with from and to; as, "The debt owing from one country to another cannot be paid without real effects." "This was owing to an indifference to the pleasures of life."
 OWL (*s. in ornithology, from the Sax. ule*) A well known bird that hoots and seeks his prey in the night.
 Owle (*s. an old word*) A hook. *Cole.*
 Owl'er (*s. from owl*) One who sculks about with contraband goods. *Swift.*
 Owl'et (*s. from owl*) An owl, a little owl. *Shakespeare.*
 OWN (*s. from the Sax. ogen*) The thing owned, the thing possessed.
 Own (*adj. from the sub.*) Owned, possessed.
 Own (*v. t. from the sub.*) To acknowledge, to avow for one's property, to claim, to possess.
 Own'did Own'die (*adj. obsolete*) Flowing, waving. *Ch.*
 Own'ed (*p. from own*) Acknowledged, confessed, claimed, possessed.
 Own'er (*s. from own*) A rightful possessor, the person that owns any thing.
 Own'ership (*s. from owner*) Property, rightful possession.
 OWR, OWRE (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild bull.
 Owfe (*s.*) The bark of oak beaten small and used by tanners.
 Ow'fer (*s. from owfe*) The mixture of bark and water in a tanpit.
 Ow'thir (*conj. obsolete*) Or, either. *Chaucer.*
 OX (*s. in zoology, from the Sax. oxa*) A castrated bull.

OX (s.) A man's name. *Apoc.*
OXALIS (s. in botany) The sorrel.
OXALME (s. from the Greek) A mixture of brine and vinegar.
Ox'bane (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Ox'boole (s. a local word) A stall for oxen.
Ox'bow (s. from ox, and bow) The yoke in which oxen are confined to labour.
Ox'cheek (s. from ox, and cheek) One half of an ox's head.
Ox'en (s. plu. of ox) More than one ox.
OX'ENFORD (s. obsolete) Oxford. *Chaucer.*
Ox'eye (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Ox'eye (s. in ornithology) The name of a very small bird.
Ox'eye (s. a sea term) A violent storm which arises from a small cloud resembling an ox's eye.
Ox'fild (s. in old records) A restitution by the county for any injury done in it.
Ox'fly (s. in the history of insects) The name of a fly.
Ox'foot (s. in farriery) A clift or parting in the front of a horse's foot.
OX'FORD (s.) A city and university in Oxfordshire situate on the river Isis; it is the see of a bishop, has thirteen elegant parish churches besides the cathedral; twenty colleges, and five public halls, with every other accommodation for the instruction of youth; a plentiful market on Wednesday and Saturday; sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city; and is 55 miles from London.
Ox'ford (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the city of Oxford, made in the city of Oxford, belonging to the university of Oxford, educated in the university of Oxford.
OX'FORDSHIRE (s.) One of the inland counties of England; it is about forty-two miles long, and twenty six broad; the air is sweet and healthy, and the soil fruitful both in corn and pasture; it contains one city and university, and fifteen market towns, and sends nine members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Oxford, two for the university, two for Woodstock, and one for Banbury.
Ox'fordshire (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the county of Oxford, produced in the county of Oxford.
Ox'gang (s. in old law books) As much land as was supposed a man could till with one yoke of oxen, twenty acres of land.
Ox'gate (s. an old word) The oxgang. *Dict. of Arts.*
Ox'goard (s. from ox, and goard) The pointed rod with which oxen are driven in their work.
Ox'heal (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Ox'house (s. from ox, and house) A house or stall for oxen.
Ox'lip (s. in botany) The name of a flower, a species of cowslip.
OXOLÆ'UM (s. from the Greek οξος vinegar, and ελαιον oil) A mixture of vinegar and oil.
Ox'stall (s. from ox, and stall) The stall or place where oxen are kept.
Ox'ter (s. a local word) The armpit. *Bailey.*
Ox'tongue (s. in botany) The bugloss.
OXYACANTHA (s. in botany) The hawthorn; the barberrytree.
OXYCE'DROS (s. in botany) A kind of small cedar.
OXYCOC'CUS (s. in botany) A species of vaccinium.
Ox'YCRAT (s. in pharmacy) A mixture of fair water and vinegar. *Phillips.*
Ox'YCRATE (s. from the Greek οξος sharp, and κρηνη to mix) The oxycrate, a mixture of fair water and vinegar.
OXYCRO'CEUM (s. in surgery) A plaister of saffron, vinegar and other ingredients.
OXYDER'CIA (s. in pharmacy, from the Greek οξος sharp, and δεινω to see) Medicines to help the sight.
OXYGA'LA (s. from the Greek οξος sharp, and γαλα milk) Sour milk.
OXYGA'RUM (s. from the Greek) A kind of sharp pickle.
OXYGON (s. in geometry, from the Greek οξος sharp, and γωνια a corner) A triangle having three acute angles.
Oxygon'ial (adj. from oxygon) Belonging to the oxygon, having three acute angles.
Oxygo'nous (adj. from oxygon) Belonging to an oxygon, having three acute angles.
OXYLAP'ATHON (s. in botany, from the Greek) The sharp pointed dock.
OXYMEL (s. from the Greek οξος sharp, and μελι honey) A mixture of honey and vinegar.

OXYME'RON (s. from the Greek) A figure in rhetoric in which an adjective is used of a quite contrary signification to that of the substantive with which it is joined.
OXYMYR'SINE (s. in botany) The wild myrtle.
OXYNOSE'MA (s. from the Greek οξος sharp, and νοση a disease) An acute disease.
OXYOI'DES (s. in botany) A species of oxalis.
OXYPORAP'OLIST (s. from the Greek, but not used) One who sells meat cured in sharp pickle. *Cole.*
OXYPO'RIMUM (s. in pharmacy) A medicine causing a quick digestion.
OXYRAG'MIA (s. from the Greek) The rising of an acidity in the stomach.
OXYRIN'IUS (s. in ichthyology) The spitnose, a kind of fish.
OXYR'ODON (s. in medicine) A composition of vinegar, and oil of roses.
OXYR'RHODINE (s. in medicine) The oxyrodon. *Floy.*
OXYRRHO'DIUM (s. a different spelling) The oxyrodon. *Dict. of Arts.*
OXSAC'CHARUM (s. in medicine) A composition of vinegar, sugar and the juice of four pomegranates.
OXYTRIPHYL'LON (s. in botany) The trefoil with a pointed leaf.
OY'ER (s. from the old French oyer to bear) A court or place where causes are heard in order to their final determination.
OYE'S (s. from the French, oyez bear ye) The introduction to a proclamation made by a public cryer or herald.
Oy'let (s. a different spelling) An eyelet, a small hole to receive a point. *Johnson.*
Oy'lethole (s. a different spelling) An eyelethole. *Prior.*
OY'STER (s. from the Dutch oester) A well known shell fish.
Oy'ster (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to an oyster, used in conveying oysters, dealing in oysters.
Oys'terwench (s. from oyster, and wench) A woman who sells oysters.
Oys'terwoman (s. from oyster, and woman) A woman who sells oysters, a low noisy woman.
OZÆ'NA (s. from the Greek) A foetid kind of ulcer in the nose.
OZE (s. not much used) An offensive smell in the mouth. *Bailey.*
O'ZEM (s. from the Heb. signifying one that fasteth) A man's name.
OZE'NA (s. a different spelling) The ozæna.
OZ'ENITIS (s. in natural history) A kind of nard.
OZI'AS (s. from the Heb. signifying strength from the Lord) A man's name.
O'zier (s. a different spelling) The ofer, a kind of willow.
OZ'NI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Oz'nite (s. from Ozni) A descendent of Ozni.

P.

P. (s.) The fifteenth letter and eleventh consonant of the English alphabet: as an old numeral it stands for one hundred; and with a dash over it, for one hundred thousand.
PAA'RAI (s. from the Heb. signifying open) A man's name.
Pa's (v. t. obsolete) To pass. *Chaucer.*
Pa's (s. obsolete) A pace, a step. *Chaucer.*
Pab'ular (adj. from pabulum) Affording aliment, proper for provender.
Pabula'tion (s. from pabulum) The act of feeding, the act of procuring provender.
PAB'ULATORY (adj. from the Lat. pabulator to feed, but not much used) Affording aliment, belonging to provender. *Bailey.*
Pab'ulous (adj. from pabulum) Affording aliment, proper for provender.
PAB'ULUM (s. from the Lat.) Aliment, that which affords nourishment, that which feeds.
PA'CAL (adj. from the Lat. pax pacis peace, but not much used) Bringing peace. *Bailey.*
PACA'LIA (s. in Roman antiquity) The festivals celebrated in honour of the supposed goddesses or patronesses of peace.
Paca're (v. t. in old records) To pay, to appease by payment.
PA'CATED (adj. from the Lat. pacatus) Appeased, pacified. *Pacatio*

PAD

Pacification (*s. from the Lat. paco to appease, but not much used*) The act of appeasing. *Bailey.*
PACE (*s. from the French pas*) A step, a single movement in walking; a gait, a manner of walking, a gradation, a degree; a measure of five feet; a particular movement to which a horse is sometimes trained.
Pace (*v. t. from the sub.*) To measure by steps, to teach a proper movement.
Pace (*v. int.*) To move on slowly, to move with an easy motion.
Pace (*v. t. obsolete*) To pass, to surpass; to appease. *Cb.*
Pa'ced (*p. from pace*) Taught a particular gait, having a particular kind of motion in walking.
Pa'cer (*s. from pace*) One that paces; a pad.
PACH'AMAC (*s.*) A famous temple in South America dedicated by the Indians to the Supreme Being.
PACHYN'TICA (*s. with physicians*) Medicines intended to enrich the blood.
PACIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pax pacis peace, and fero to bring, but not much used*) Producing peace. *Co.*
PACIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. pax pacis peace, and facio to make*) Peace making, mild, gentle.
Pacification (*s. from pacific*) The act of making peace, the act of appeasing.
Pacificator (*s. from pacific*) A peace maker.
Pacificatory (*adj. from pacific*) Tending to make peace.
Pacificed (*p. from pacify*) Appeased, made easy.
Pacificer (*s. from pacify*) One who pacifies.
Pacificque (*adj. an old spelling*) Pacific. *Cole.*
PACIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. pax pacis peace, and facio to make*) To appease, to make easy.
Pacifying (*p. a. from pacify*) Appeasing, making easy.
Pa'cing (*p. a. from pace*) Directing to go, moving slowly.
Pa'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving slowly and easily.
PACK (*s. from the Dutch*) A large bundle tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of people confederated in any base design.
Pack (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind up for carriage, to send in a hurry; to sort the cards carefully; to unite persons in a bad design.
Pack (*v. int.*) To tie up goods, to go off in a hurry, to concert bad measures.
Pack'age (*s. from pack*) That in which any thing is packed up, a duty or charge for packing; a duty on some sorts of merchandise.
Pack'cloth (*s. from pack, and cloth*) A cloth in which goods are packed up, a large cloth for wool.
Pack'ed (*p. from pack*) Bound up for carriage, sent away in a hurry, united in some bad design.
Pack'er (*s. from pack*) One who binds up bales for carriage.
Pack'et (*s. from pack*) A small pack, a mail for letters; a small vessel used chiefly for intelligence.
Pack'et (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind up in parcels.
Pack'etboat (*s. from packet, and boat*) An advice boat, a small vessel on a particular station for conveying intelligence.
Pack'eted (*p. from packet*) Bound up in parcels.
Pack'eting (*p. a. from packet*) Binding up in parcels.
Pack'horfe (*s. from pack, and horfe*) A horfe of burden, a horfe employed in carrying goods, a drudge, a slave.
Pack'ing (*p. a. from pack*) Binding up in packs, sending away in a hurry, moving off in haste, sorting cards unfairly, uniting in some bad design.
Pack'ingwhites (*s. in commerce*) A sort of cloths.
Pack'saddle (*s. from pack, and saddle*) A saddle on which packs are carried.
Pack'thread (*s. from pack, and thread*) Strong thread or small cord used in packing goods.
Pack'wax (*s.*) The aponeurosis or strong ligature on the sides of the neck in some brutes. *Ray.*
PA'COS (*s. in zoology*) A species of camel without any gibbosity.
Pa'quet (*s. a different spelling*) A packet. *Bailey.*
PACT (*s. from the Lat. pactum*) A bargain, a contract, a covenant.
Paction (*s. from pact*) A bargain, a covenant.
Pactitious (*adj. from pact*) Settled by covenant.
PAD (*s. from the Sax. paad*) The road, the foot path; an easy paced horfe; a robber that infests the road on foot, a low kind of soft saddle.
Pad (*v. int. from the sub.*) To travel slowly, to beat a way smooth and level, to rob on foot.
Pad (*v. t.*) To beat a way smooth and level, to stuff, to furnish with a pad.
PA'DANA'RAM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country, Mesopotamia.

PAG

Pa'dar (*s.*) Coarse flour. *Wotton.*
PADARTH'ROCAE (*s. in surgery*) The joint evil, the decay of a bone in the joint.
Pad'der (*s. from pad*) A footpad, one that robs on foot.
PAD'DLE (*s. from the Brit. pattal an oar*) A kind of oar, an instrument to put a boat in motion; any thing with a broad end resembling an oar.
Pad'dle (*v. int. from the sub.*) To row, to beat the water as with an oar; to play in the water, to dabble.
Pad'dler (*s. from paddle*) One that paddles.
Paddle'staff (*s. from paddle, and staff*) A staff with a flattened iron at the end.
Pad'dling (*p. a. from paddle*) Rowing, playing in water, using a paddle.
PAD'DOCK (*s. from the Sax. pada*) A large frog, a toad.
Pad'dock (*s. from parrach*) A small inclosure adjoining to a house, a small inclosure for deer.
Pad'dockcourse (*s. from paddock, and course*) A place in a park paled in on either side for the convenience of training dogs to the chase.
Pad'dockstool (*s. from paddock, and stool*) A fungus, a mushroom. *Ainsworth.*
Pad'dowpipe (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The pad-dowpipe, the name of an herb. *Pbills.*
PAD'E'LION (*s. in botany*) The lion's foot, the name of an herb.
PAD'ESOY (*s. in commerce*) A kind of silk; a kind of silk stuff.
Pad'lock (*s.*) A lock fastened with a staple and hasp.
Pad'lock (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with a lock hung to a staple and hasp.
Pad'locked (*p. from padlock*) Fastened with a padlock.
Pad'locking (*p. a. from padlock*) Fastening with a padlock.
Pad'nage (*s. an uncommon spelling*) Pannage. *Cole.*
Pad'owpipe (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ains.*
PAD'STOW (*s.*) A town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, and is 243 miles from London.
Pad'stow (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Padstow, made at Padstow.
PAD'UA (*s.*) A city in Italy.
PAD'UAN (*s.*) A province of Italy.
Pad'uan (*s. with medals*) A modern medal struck in imitation of the antique.
Pad'uantage (*s. an old word*) The common of pasture. *C.*
PA'DUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PÆ'AN (*s. from the Greek παῖν a song to Apollo*) A triumphant song, a song of triumph, a foot in ancient poetry consisting of four syllables; one of the names of Apollo.
Pæ'on (*s. a different spelling*) A part in ancient poetry consisting of four feet, much used in the hymns sung to Apollo. *Scott.*
PÆ'DAGOGUE (*s. a correct spelling*) A pedagogue.
PÆDABAPTISM (*s. from the Greek πᾶς an infant, and βαπτίζω to baptize*) The baptism of infants.
Pædabaptist (*s. from pædabaptism*) One who promotes the baptism of infants.
PÆ'DEROS (*s. in natural history*) The opal, a precious stone.
PÆDERO'TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PÆDO'PEIA (*s. from the Greek πᾶς a child*) That part of physic which prescribes the proper management of children.
PÆDORTH'ROCAE (*s. in surgery*) The padarthrocæ, the decay of a bone in the joint.
PÆO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the piony.
Pag'aments (*s. in commerce*) A kind of frized cloth. *Co.*
PA'GAN (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. pagus a village, the villages continuing heathen after the cities were converted to christianity*) A heathen, one who is not converted to christianity.
Pa'gan (*adj. from the sub.*) Heathenish, belonging to the heathen.
PAGANA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The festivals which were celebrated in villages.
Pagana'lian (*adj. from paganalia*) Belonging to country wakes. *Cole.*
Pa'ganal (*s. from paganalia*) A country wake. *Cole.*
PAGANEL'LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of gobins, the sea gudgeon.
Pa'ganims (*s. not so common a word*) Painims, the heathen. *Cole.*
Pa'ganism (*s. from pagan*) Heathenism, the state of being pagan.
PAGE (*s. from the French*) One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attendant on a person of distinction.
Page (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a young boy on a person of distinction.
PAGEANT

P A I

PA'GEANT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A statue in a public shew, any shew, a spectacle of entertainment.
Pa'geant (*adj. from the sub.*) Showy, superficial, pompous, ostentatious.
Pa'geant (*v. t. from the sub.*) To exhibit in show, to represent as in show. *Shakespeare.*
Pa'geantry (*s. from Pageant*) Pomp, show, outward show.
PAG'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the prayer of God*) A man's name.
PAG'IL (*s. in botany*) The cowslip. *Johnson.*
PAG'INAL (*adj. from the Lat. pagina a page*) Consisting of pages.
PA'GOD (*s.*) An Indian idol; the temple of an Indian idol.
Pago'da (*s. a different spelling*) A pagod. *Dict. of Arts.*
PA'GRUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
PAGU'RUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The pungen, a kind of crab fish.
Paid (*p. from pay*) Discharged as a debt, rewarded, recompensed, daubed over as the sides of a ship in order to preserve it.
Paid (*v. t. pret. of pay*) Did pay.
Paie (*s. obsolete*) Content, satisfaction. *Chaucer.*
Paig'les (*s. in botany*) The cowslip.
PAIL (*s. from the Spanish paila*) A wooden vessel to carry milk or water open at the top.
Pail'ful (*s. from pail, and full*) The quantity that a pail will hold.
Pail'lier (*s. a different spelling*) A pallier. *Scott.*
Pail'lardise (*s. an old word*) Whoredom. *Cole.*
PAIL'MAIL (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Violent, boisterous. *Digby.*
PAIN (*s. from the Lat. poena*) A penalty, a punishment, a threatened punishment; a sensation of uneasiness, the want of ease, the contrary to ease; the throws of child birth; labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind, trouble.
Pain (*v. t. from the sub.*) To afflict, to make uneasy; to strive with, to labour. "He pained himself to raise his note."
Paine (*v. int. obsolete*) To endeavour. *Chaucer.*
Paine (*s. obsolete*) An endeavour. *Chaucer.*
Pain'ed (*p. from pain*) Made uneasy, distressed.
Pain'emaine (*s. an old word*) A white loaf. *Cole.*
Pain'ems (*s. obsolete*) Pagans. *Chaucer.*
Pain'ful (*adj. from pain, and full*) Full of pain, uneasy; giving pain, afflictive, difficult, requiring labour, industrious, laborious; with to; as, "It was pain-ful to me."
Pain'fully (*adv. from painful*) With pain, with great affliction; laboriously, diligently.
Pain'fulness (*s. from painful*) Affliction, sorrow; industry, labour.
PAIN'IM (*s. from the French payan*) A pagan, an infidel. *Peacham.*
Pain'im (*adj. from the sub.*) Pagan, infidel.
Pain'lets (*adj. from pain*) Void of pain, void of trouble.
Pain'staker (*s. from pain, and take*) One that takes pains, a laborious person. *Gay.*
Pain'staking (*adj. from pain, and take*) Laborious, industrious.
PAINS'WICK (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 99 miles from London.
Pain'swick (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Painswick, made at Painswick.
PAINT (*v. t. from the Lat. pingo*) To represent by delineation and colours, to colour, to describe, to diversify, to deck with artificial colours.
Paint (*v. int.*) To lay colours on the face.
Paint (*s. from the verb*) The colour with which any thing is painted, the substance with which any thing is painted.
Paint'ed (*p. from paint*) Coloured with paint, represented, described in a striking and lively manner; with with; as, "Painted with vermilion."
Paint'er (*s. from paint*) One that paints, one who practises the art of representing objects by delineation and colours.
Paint'ing (*p. a. from paint*) Laying on paint, representing in colours, using a cosmetic.
Paint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of representing objects by delineation and colours, the substance used by the painter, a picture, a painted resemblance.
PAINT'URE (*s. from the French, and not much used*) The art of painting. *Dryden.*
PAIK' (*s. from the Lat. par equal*) Two things of a sort, a man and wife, a couple.
Pair (*v. t. from the sub.*) To join in pairs, to unite as correspondent, to unite as opposites.

P A L

Pair (*v. int.*) To couple, to unite as in pairs.
Paire (*s. obsolete*) A hurt, a damage, an endeavour. *Ch.*
Paire (*v. t. obsolete*) To impair. *Chaucer.*
Pair'ed (*p. from pair*) United in pairs, united as opposites; with with; as, "Glossy jet is paired with shining white."
Pair'ing (*p. a. from pair*) Uniting in pairs, suiting.
PAIS (*s. a law term*) The country, the people from whom a jury is to be empaneled. *Phillips.*
Pais'age (*s. from paife*) A kind of landskip, the representation of some part of a country in painting. *Phil.*
Paif'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Poised. *Spenser.*
Pais'so (*s. in old records*) Pannage, the liberty for hogs to run in forests or woods to feed on mast.
PALA'BROS (*s. from the Italian, on my sword*) A kind of petty oath. *Shakespeare.*
PAL'ACE (*s. from the Lat. palatium*) A royal house, the house in which a prince or great personage resides, the house of a bishop; a house eminently splendid.
Palaceous (*adj. from palace*) Royal, magnificent, noble, befitting royalty.
PAL'ADIN (*s.*) a knight of the round table. *Cole.*
PALÆ'MON (*s. in beaten mythology*) A supposed sea god.
PALÆS'TRA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A public building in which the youth performed their athletic exercises.
PALÆ'STRICAL (*adj. from palæstra*) Belonging to the palæstra.
PALÆSTROPH'YLAX (*s. from the Greek*) The director or superintendent of the palæstra.
PALANKA (*s. in fortification*) A defence made of large poles or stakes.
PALAN'QUIN (*s.*) A kind of covered carriage used in the east supported on men's shoulders.
Palapunts (*s.*) A kind of Indian drink. *Cole.*
PALA'RIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of exercise in which the young soldiery engaged in a kind of mock fight with a stake set up for that purpose.
Pal'afins (*s. an old word*) The ladies attendant on the court. *Cole.*
Pal'assin (*s. in natural history*) A kind of carbuncle.
Palas'tre (*s. obsolete*) A combat, a dispute. *Chaucer.*
PA'LAT (*s. from the Lat. palatium, but not used*) A palace.
Palatable (*adj. from palate*) Pleasing to the palate.
PAL'ATE (*s. from the Lat. palatum*) The instrument of taste, the sense of tasting; the roof of the mouth; the mental relish.
Palat'ic (*adj. from palate*) Belonging to the palate.
Palat'inate (*s. from palatine*) The signiory possessed by a palatine; one of the electorates of the German empire.
PAL'ATINE (*s. from the Lat. palatium*) One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject or native of a palatinate.
Palatine (*adj. from the sub.*) Possessing royal privileges.
PAL'ATINE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of carbuncle.
Pal'ays (*s. obsolete*) A palace; a kind of fortification. *Ch.*
PALE (*adj. from the Lat. pallidus*) Wan, wanting a fresh colour; faint, dim.
Pale (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make wan, to cause paleness.
PALE (*s. from the Lat. palus*) A narrow piece of wood commonly used in making a fence; an inclosure; a district; a territory; the middle part of an escutcheon from the chief to the base, that part which is divided by two perpendicular lines in an escutcheon.
Pale't (*adj. in heraldry*) Paled, divided by perpendicular lines.
Pale (*v. t. from the sub.*) To inclose with pales, to encompass with a fence of pales; to inclose.
Pale (*s. an old word*) A spangle; a robe of state. *Ch.*
PALEA'CEOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. palea chaff*) Chaffy, producing chaff, resembling chaff.
PAL'EATED (*adj. from palea chaff*) Mingled with chaff, chaffy.
Paled (*p. from pale*) Inclosed with pales; having flower leaves set about the head or thrum as in the marigold; paly.
Pal'eyed (*adj. from pale, and eye*) Having dim eyes.
Pal'efaced (*adj. from pale, and face*) Having a pale face.
Pal'efray (*s. a different spelling*) A paltry. *Cole.*
Pal'ely (*adv. from pale*) Wanly, without freshness of colour.
PAL'ENDAR (*s. a sea term*) A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolls.*
Pal'enefs (*s. from pale*) A sickly whiteness of look, the want of freshness, the want of lustre.
PAL'EOUS (*adj. from the Lat. palea chaff*) Full of chaff, husky.

Pal'et

P A L

tier (adj. comp. of pale) Pale in a greater degree.
 LES (s. in beathen mythology) The goddesses of shepherds.
 (adj. sup. of pale) Pale in the greatest degree.
 LEST (s.) A Grecian measure of four fingers breadth.
 LESTINA (s. in geography) The holy land, one of the principal divisions of Syria.
 LESTINE (s. a different spelling) Palestina, the holy land.
 LESTRICAL (adj. from the Greek παλαίστριος, but not used) Belonging to the athletic exercises. *Bailey.*
 LLETTE (s. from the French) The little board on which the painter holds his colours while painting.
 LFREY (s. from the French palifray) A small fine grained horse fit for ladies.
 (adj. from palfrey) Furnished with a palfrey, riding on a palfrey.
 (s. a different spelling) A palfrey.
 LICI (s. in beathen mythology) The two supposed sons of Jupiter and Thalia.
 LIFICATION (s. from the Lat. palus a pile) The act of making ground firm with piles.
 LILIA (s. in Roman antiquity) The festivals celebrated in honour of Pales.
 LILICIUM (s. in astronomy) The star of the first magnitude in the constellation of taurus, the bull's eye.
 LILIGIA (s. from the Greek παλιν again, and λογος a word) A figure in rhetoric in which the same word is repeated to give it greater force or energy.
 (s. from palilogia) The palilogia.
 LIMBACHIUS (s. in poetry) A foot consisting of two long syllables and one short.
 LIMPISIA (s. in medicine) The oil produced from the pitch of cedar boiled up a second time. *Phillips.*
 LIMPSESTON (s. from the Greek) A kind of paper or parchment used by the ancients in drawing a first draught which was to be rubbed out and written afresh.
 LINDROME (s. from the Greek παλιν again, and δρομω to run) A word or sentence which reads the same backwards or forwards.
 LINDROMUS (s. a different spelling) The palindrome.
 (p. a. from pale) Inclosing with pales.
 (s. obsolete) An ornament on cloth or stuff as a kind of lace laid on lengthwise. *Chaucer.*
 LINGENESIA (s. from the Greek) A regeneration.
 Lingman (s. in old records) A merchant born in England.
 Linod (s. a different spelling) A palinode. *Sandys.*
 LINODE (s. from the Greek παλιν again, and ωδω a song) A recantation.
 Linody (s. from palinode) A recantation.
 LISADE (s. from the French) Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To inclose with palisades.
 (p. from palisade) Inclosed with palisades.
 (p. a. from palisade) Inclosing with palisades.
 LISADO (s. from the Italian) A palisade.
 (adj. in heraldry) Palisaded.
 (adj. from pale) Tending to paleness.
 LIURUS (s. in botany) The name of a shrub, Christ thorn.
 (s. from the Lat. pallium) A cloak or mantle of state, the mantle of an archbishop, the covering thrown over the dead at a funeral.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To cloak, to invest.
 (v. t. perhaps from pale) To make insipid, to dispirit, to weaken, to cloy.
 (v. int.) To grow vapid, to become insipid.
 (s. in old records) A sort of large upper garment, a canopy of state, an altarcloth.
 LLACONA (s. in botany) A kind of onion.
 LLADIUM (s. from the Greek παλλας the goddesses of war and wisdom) The famous statue of Pallas or Minerva said to have dropped down from heaven and to have been preserved in Troy, and afterwards in Rome, as that on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend; the security of a state; a defence, a safeguard.
 LAS (s. in beathen mythology) The supposed goddesses of war and wisdom; Minerva.
 LAT (s. in clock work) One of the nuts that play on the crown wheel of a watch. *Scott.*
 (s. obsolete) A kind of short coat, a palleteque.
 (p. from pall) Invested with a pall.
 (p. from pall to make vapid) Impaired, weakened, dispirited, cloyed.
 (s. an old spelling) A palace. *Chaucer.*

P A L

PALLE'BUS (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fresh water fish, the bream.
 PAL'LET (s. supposed to be from the French paille straw) A small bed, a mean kind of bed; a palette.
 PAL'LET (s. from the French palatte) A small measure containing about three ounces.
 PAL'LETOQUE (s. probably from the Lat. pallium) A short kind of coat with sleeves such as was formerly worn by pages. *Scott.*
 PAL'LIAMENT (s. from the Lat. pallium) A robe, a dress.
 Pal'liard (s. an old word) One whose father was born a beggar. *Cole.*
 Pal'liardise (s. obsolete) Fornication, whoredom. *John.*
 Pal'liate (v. t. from the Lat. pallium a cloak) To cover with excuse, to extenuate, to cure imperfectly.
 Pal'liated (p. from palliate) Covered with excuse, extenuated, cured imperfectly.
 Pal'liating (p. a. from palliate) Extenuating, covering with excuse, curing imperfectly.
 Palliation (s. from palliate) An extenuation, an alleviation, a favourable representation; a mitigation, an imperfect cure, a temporary relief.
 Pal'liative (adj. from palliate) Mitigating, alleviating, tending to alleviation.
 Pal'liative (s. from the adj.) Something to mitigate, something to alleviate.
 PAL'LID (adj. from the Lat. pallidus) Pale, faint in colour.
 Pallidity (s. from pallid) Paleness. *Bailey.*
 PAL'LIER (s. in carpentry) A landing place in a staircase, a step broader than the rest which serves for a kind of resting place.
 PALLIFICATION (s. from the Lat. pila a pile, and facio to make, but not used) The act of strengthening the ground work with piles. *Cole.*
 PALLIUM (s. from the Lat.) The pall, an episcopal vestment.
 Pallizade (s. a different spelling) A palisade.
 PAL'MALL (s. from the Lat.) pila a ball, and malleus a hammer) A play or exercise in which an iron ball is struck through an arch or ring at a distance.
 PAL'LOR (s. from the Lat.) Paleness.
 PALM (s. in botany) A tree comprehending a great variety of species, the leaves of which were worn in token of victory: figuratively, victory, triumph.
 PALM (s. from the Lat. palma) The inner flat part of the hand, the hand spread out; a hand breadth, a measure containing three inches.
 Palm (v. t. from the sub.) To conceal in the hollow of the hand, to handle, to strike with the hand; to impose by fraud.
 PALMA (s. in botany) The palmtree.
 PALMA (s. from the Lat.) The palm of the hand.
 PAL'MACHRISTY (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 Palma'da (s. an old word) A blow on the hand with a ferula. *Bailey.*
 Pal'mar (adj. from palm) Belonging to a palm or hand's breath. *Cole.*
 PALMA'RIS (s. in anatomy) A muscle of the palm of the hand.
 Palma'ta (s. from palma) A handful, a blow on the hand. *Cole.*
 Pal'mated (adj. from palm) Resembling the hand, having leaves resembling the hand.
 Pal'matory (s. from palma) A ferula, an instrument to strike the palm of the hand. *Cole.*
 Palm'harley (s. in botany) A kind of grain fuller and broader than common barley.
 PALME (s. from the French) A hand's breadth, a measure of three inches.
 Palm'ed (p. from palm) Imposed by fraud, concealed in the palm of the hand.
 Palm'er (s. from palm) A pilgrim, one who returned from the holy land with branches of the palmtree; a ferula, an instrument to strike the palm of the hand; the crown incircling a deer's head.
 Palm'erworm (s. from palmer, and worm) A large hairy worm resembling a caterpillar.
 PALMES (s. from the Lat.) The shoot of a vine, the shoot of the palmtree which bears the fruit.
 Pal'mester (s. not a common spelling) One skilled in palmistry, a palmifer. *Cole.*
 Pal'mistry (s. an uncommon spelling) Palmistry. *Cole.*
 PAL'METOIRE (s. in botany) The name of an Indian tree the juice of which, it is said, affords a pleasant kind of wine.
 Palmetto (s. in botany) A species of palmtree.
 Palmet'toroyal (s. in botany) The cabbagetree, a species of palmtree.
 Palmet'totree (s. in botany) The palmetto, a species of palmtree.

PALMIFEROUS

P A M

PALMIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. palma palm, and fero to bear*) Bearing palms.

PAL/MIPEDE (*adj. from the Lat. palma the palm of the hand, and pes a foot*) Having the toes joined by a membrane, webfooted.

Pal/mipedous (*adj. not much used*) Palmipede. *Cole.*

Pal'mister (*s. from palma*) One who is skilled in palmistry.

Pal'mistry (*s. from palma*) The pretended art of telling fortunes by the lines of the hand; the action of the hand. *Addison.*

Palms (*s. in botany*) The shoots of a vine, the shoots of the palmtree, young branches, which appear on the willow before the leaves. *Scott.*

Palm/funday (*s. from palm, and Sunday*) The last Sunday in Lent.

Palm/tree (*s. in botany*) The palm, the date tree.

PAL/MUS (*s. with physicians, supposed to be from the Greek παλλω to vibrate*) The shivering or quick vibration of the heart.

PALM'Y (*adj. from palm*) Bearing palms.

PALMY'RA (*s. in geography*) The ruins of a famous city in Syria.

PAL/OUR (*s. in ichthyology*) A sort of fish. *Phillips.*

Palpability (*s. from palpable*) The quality of being perceptible to the touch.

PAL/PABLE (*adj. from the Lat. palpor to feel*) Perceptible to the touch, gross, coarse, easily detected, plain, easily perceived.

Pal'pableness (*s. from palpable*) The state or quality of being palpable.

Pal'pably (*adv. from palpable*) Grossly, plainly, in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

PALPA/TION (*s. from the Lat. palpor to feel*) The act of feeling. *Johnson.*

PALPEBRÆ (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The eyelids.

PAL/PITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. palpitare to beat*) To flutter, to beat as the heart.

Pal'pitating (*p. a. from palpitare*) Beating as the heart, going pit a pat.

Palpitation (*s. from palpitare*) The alteration in the pulse of the heart upon any sudden fright or anxiety; the fluttering or throbbing of the heart.

Pal'sie (*s. an old spelling*) The palsy. *Chaucer.*

Pal'sey (*s. not so common a spelling*) A palsy. *Phillips.*

PALS/GRAVE (*s. from the German palls graff*) A nobleman who has the oversight of a prince's palace.

Pal'sical (*adj. from palsy*) Paralytic, afflicted with the palsy.

Pal'sied (*adj. from palsy*) Diseased with the palsy.

PAL/SY (*s. from the Greek πασα with, and λυω to dissolve*) A privation of motion, a privation of sensation, a disease which weakens and relaxes the part affected.

Pal'ter (*v. int. supposed to be from paltroun*) To shift, to play tricks, to dodge; with with; as, "That pal'ter with us in a double sense."

Pal'ter (*v. t.*) To squander. *Ainsworth.*

Pal'terer (*s. from palter*) A shifter, one that deals with infincerity.

PAL/TI (*s. from the Heb. signifying flight*) A man's name.

Pal'trier (*adj. comp. of paltry*) Paltry in a greater degree.

Pal'triest (*adj. sup. of paltry*) Paltry in the greatest degree.

Pal'triness (*s. from paltry*) The state of being paltry.

PAL/TRY (*adj. from the French poltron*) Mean, despicable, worthless.

PALUDAMEN'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A military garment, a royal robe, a herald's coat.

PALUDIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. palus a marsh, and fero to bear*) Producing marshes. *Cole.*

PALUMBE'R/RIUS (*s. in ornithology*) The goshawk.

Palum'bine (*adj. from palumbus*) Belonging to a beautiful kind of pigeon, belonging to the ringdove.

PALUMBUS (*s. in ornithology*) The ringdove, a beautiful species of pigeon.

Pally (*adj. from pale, used only in poetry*) Pale.

Pally (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by perpendicular lines, pale.

Pam (*s. probably from palm*) The knave of clubs.

PAM/PER (*v. t. from the Italian pamperare*) To glut, to fill with food, to feed luxuriously.

Pam'pered (*p. from pamper*) Glutted, filled with food, fed luxuriously.

Pam'perer (*s. from pamper*) One that pampers.

Pampering (*p. a. from pamper*) Filling with food, feeding luxuriously.

PAMPHAR/MACON (*s. from the Greek παν all, and φαρμακον a remedy*) A remedy against all manner of poisons.

P A N

PAM/PHLET (*s. from the French par without, and a band*) A small book unbound.

Pamphlet (*v. int. from the sub.*) To write small books.

Pamphletee'r (*s. from pamphlet*) A scribler, a writer of small books.

Pamphletee'ring (*adj. from pamphleteer*) Writing pamphlets.

Pam'phleting (*p. a. from pamphlet*) Writing pamphlets.

PAMPHYL/IA (*s. in geography*) A province of the Little Asia.

Pampina'tion (*s. from pampinus*) The act of pruning the young shoots of the vine.

Pampin'ean (*adj. from pampinus*) Belonging to the vine leaf.

PAMPIN/IFORM (*adj. from the Lat. pampinus a vine leaf, and forma a form*) Having the form of a vine leaf, belonging to a vessel formed by the spermatic veins.

PAMPI/NUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The tender shoot of a vine.

Pam'pired (*p. an old spelling*) Pampered. *Chaucer.*

PAN (*s. from the Sax. ponna*) A broad shallow kind of vessel, that part of the lock of a gun that holds the priming, any thing hollow in the form of a broad shallow vessel.

Pan (*v. t. an old word*) To join, to close together.

PAN (*s. in beaten mythology*) The supposed god of the herds half man and half goat.

Pan (*s. obsolete*) The crown of the head. *Chaucer.*

PANACE'A (*s. from the Greek παν all, and ακος a cure*) An universal remedy; the name of an herb, the all-heal.

PANA'DA, PANAD/O (*s. from the Lat. panis bread*) A kind of food for children.

Pan'age (*s. not so common a spelling*) Pannage. *Dict. of Art.*

PANARE/TUS (*adj. from the Greek παν all, and αρε virtue, but not used*) Containing all virtues. *Cole.*

PANA/RIS (*s. in medicine and surgery*) The paronychia.

PANARI/TIUM (*s. in surgery*) A very painful swelling of the finger at the root of the nail.

PANATHENÆ'A (*s. in antiquity*) A spectacle which the Roman emperors exhibited to the people, a kind of chase or hunt.

Panathenæ'ic (*adj. from panathenæa*) Belonging to the panathenæa.

PAN/NAX (*s. in botany*) The ginseng, a genus of plants.

Pancake (*s. from pan, and cake*) Thin pudding baked in a frying pan.

PAN/CALIER (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

PANCAR/PUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of shew represented to the people in which a number of wild boars, deer, sheep, and oxen were let loose in the circus, filled with trees to represent a forest, and at a signal given by the emperor the people pursued, shot, cut in pieces, and killed as many as they could lay hands on, and carried them off in triumph to feast upon them at their own houses.

PANCART (*s. in France*) A paper containing a particular account of the rates or customs due to the king.

Panch (*s. a different spelling*) The paunch.

Pan'chrest (*s. in medicine*) The panacea.

Panchres'ta (*s. in medicine*) Universal remedies, medicines of general use.

PAN/CHROS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of almost all colours.

PANCHY/MAGOGUE (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine supposed to have the power of purging off all humours.

PANCRAT/ICAL (*adj. from the Greek παν all, and κρατος power*) Excelling in all gymnastic exercises.

PANCRAT/ION (*s. from the Greek παν all, and κρατος power*) A kind of combat in which the several exercises of the gymnasium were exhibited in one view.

PANCRA/TIST (*adj. from the Greek παν all, and κρατος power*) One skilled in gymnastic exercises. *Cole.*

PAN/CREAS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek παν all, and κρεας flesh*) The sweetbread.

Pancreat'ic (*adj. from pancreas*) Belonging to the sweetbread, contained in the pancreas.

Pan'cy (*s. in botany*) The pansy, a kind of violet, the heart's ease.

PANDÆMO'NIUM (*s. from the Greek παν all, and δαίμων a demon*) The great hall or council chamber of the fallen angels. *Milton.*

PANDA/LEA (*s. with physicians*) A solid kind of electuary.

Pan'dar (*s. the old and correct spelling*) A pander, a pimp. *Cole.*

Pand'arism (*s. from pandar*) The office of a pimp. *Cole.*

PAN/DECT (*s. from the Greek παν all, and δεχσθαι to receive*) A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science; a digest of the civil law.

PAN

PANDEMIC (*adj. from the Greek παν all, and δημοσ a people*) Incident to a whole people, vernacular.

PANDER (*s. from pandarus a pimp, in one of Chaucer's poems*) A procurer, a pimp.

PANDER (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pimp, to make subservient to criminal passion. *Shakespeare.*

PANDERLY (*adj. from pander*) Pimping, acting the part of a pimp.

PANDICULATED (*adj. from pandiculo to stretch*) Stretched out, opened, extended.

PANDICULATION (*s. from the Lat. pandiculo to stretch*) The restless stretching and uneasiness that usually attends the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

PANDORA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The name of a woman to whose care a box was supposed to have been committed filled with all kinds of evils, which, on her opening it, flew out and filled the world with diseases and calamities.

PANDORE (*s. a different spelling*) A bandore, a musical instrument resembling a lute. *Scott.*

PANDORON (*s. a different spelling*) The bandore. *D. of A.*

PANDURATED (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. pandura shepherd's pipe of the ancients*) Having a furrowed kind of bark resembling the collateral reeds of the shepherds pipe.

PANDURE (*s. a different spelling*) The bandore. *Phil.*

PANDURIST (*s. from pandure*) One who plays on the bandore.

PANDUXA/TOR (*s. in old records*) A brewer.

PANDUXA/TRIX (*s. an old law term*) A woman that brews and sells ale.

PANEAU (*s. from the French panneau*) A square of glass, a piece mixed with others in variegated works.

PANEGYRIC (*adj. from the Greek παν all, and αἰνεω to collect*) Containing praise, encomiastic.

PANEGYRIC (*s. from the adj.*) An eulogy, a speech or poem by way of encomium.

PANEGYRICAL (*adj. from panegyric*) Containing praise, encomiastic.

PANEGYRICUM (*s. in church history*) A book used by the Greek church containing panegyric orations of various authors on the solemnities of Christ and his apostles.

PANEGYRIST (*s. from panegyric*) One that speaks or writes in praise, an encomiast.

PANITY (*s. from the Lat. panis bread*) The state of being bread. *Scott.*

PANELL (*s. from the low Lat. panellum*) A piece or square of any matter inserted between others; a schedule or roll containing the names of the jurors on a trial at law.

PANELLINIUS (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

PANELLULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A small page in a book, a schedule or roll of parchment.

PANELLUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The page of a book, a schedule or roll of parchment.

PANG (*s. supposed to be from pain*) Extreme pain, a sudden paroxysm of torment, an effort in childbirth.

PANG (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put to great pain, to torment.

PANGLED (*p. from pang*) Put to great pain, tormented. *Shakespeare.*

PANGONEA (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone with many angles.

PANGUTS (*s. a low word*) A fat hulky lazy fellow.

PANIC (*adj. from Pan*) Agitated without cause, violent without just occasion.

PANIC (*s. from the adj.*) A groundless fear, a needless fright.

PANIC (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The pannic. *D. of A.*

PANICAL (*adj. from panic*) Panic, agitated without cause. *Camden.*

PANICASTREL/LA (*s. in botany*) The cenechrus, a genus of plants.

PANIC/CA (*s. in botany*) The panicum.

PANICLE (*s. in botany*) The soft woolly beard of some plants.

PANIC/SEED (*s. in medicine*) The seed of the pannic.

PANIC/ULA (*s. in botany*) The panicle.

PANICULATE (*adj. from panicula*) Having flowers on long footstalks issuing on all sides from the middle stalk, and growing narrower towards the top.

PANICULATED (*adj. from paniculate*) Paniculate.

PANICUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the panic.

PANIS (*s. from the Lat.*) Bread. *Phillips.*

PANNADE (*s. in the manage*) The curvat, the leap of a horse.

PANNAGE (*s. from pannagium*) The mast of the oak and beech which swine feed on in the woods, the money

PAN

taken for feeding hogs in the king's forest; a certain duty on cloth.

PAN/NAM (*s. an old word*) Bread. *Cole.*

PAN/NEL (*s. from the Dutch paniceel*) A kind of saddle.

PAN/nel (*s. in falconry*) The stomach of an hawk, the pipe next to the fundament of a hawk.

PAN/nel (*s. not so common a spelling*) A panel, one of the squares in a piece of wainscot.

PAN/NIC (*s. in botany*) A kind of millet.

PAN/NICLE (*s. from the Lat. paniculus*) A pellicle, a membrane. *Scott.*

PAN/nicle (*s. in botany*) The pannic, a kind of millet.

PANNIC/ULUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A robust fleshy kind of tunic peculiar to beasts, by which they move the skin, in whole or in part, to shake off any thing that may offend them.

PAN/NIER (*s. from the French panier*) A kind of basket, a wicker vessel in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse's back.

PAN/nierman (*s. in the inns of court*) One who calls the gentlemen to dinner or supper and provides mustard, pepper, and vinegar for the hall.

PAN/nikle (*s. obsolete*) The crown of the head, the skull. *Spenser.*

PAN/NUS (*s. with oculists*) A disease of the eye, a kind of fleshy web occasioned by an inflammation.

PANOPLIA (*s. from the Greek παν all, and οπλα armour*) Complete armour. *Phillips.*

PAN/oply (*s. from panoplia*) Complete armour, armour for every part.

PANSELE/NE (*s. from the Greek παν all, and σελήνη the moon*) The full moon. *Phillips.*

PAN/sie (*s. a different spelling*) The pansy. *Cole.*

PANSOPHI/A (*s. from the Greek παν all, and σοφία wisdom*) Universal knowledge. *Scott.*

PAN/sophy (*s. from pansophia*) Universal wisdom. *Cole.*

PAN/SY (*s. in botany*) The heartsease.

PANT (*v. int. from the French panteler*) To palpitate, to have the breast heaving for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly; with for; as, "He pants for glory."

Pant (*s. from the verb*) A palpitation, a motion of the heart.

Pant/able (*s. from pantofle*) A slipper. "To stand upon one's pantables," to stand up for one's honour. *Scott.*

PAN/TAGRUEL (*s.*) The feigned name of a giant.

Pan/tagruelest (*s. from pantagruel*) A good companion, imitating Pantagruel. *Bailey.*

Pan/tais (*s. in falconry*) The panting of a hawk.

Pant/alone (*s.*) A dotard. *Cole.*

PAN/TALON (*s. from the French pantalon*) A buffoon; a kind of garment anciently worn consisting of breeches and stockings in one piece.

PAN/TARBE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone.

Pan/tas (*s. in falconry*) The panting of a hawk.

PANTCH (*s. a sea term*) A kind of mat to keep the sails from fretting.

Pan/ter (*s. with hunters*) A kind of net to catch deer; a pitfall.

Pan/ter (*s. a cant word*) The heart. *Cole.*

Pan/terer (*s. a different spelling*) A pantler. *Scott.*

Pan/ters (*s. in falconry*) The difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

Pantex (*s. in anatomy*) The paunch, the belly.

PAN/TEX (*s. from the Lat.*) A gall on the neck of a draught horse.

Panthe/a (*s. plu. of pantheon*) The statues which were adorned with the figures or symbols of some principal divinities.

Panthe'an (*adj. from pantheon*) Belonging to the pantheon.

PANTHEOLO/GIA (*s. from the Greek παν all, θεος God, and λογος a word*) An entire system or body of divinity.

Pantheol'ogist (*s. from pantheologia*) A student in divinity, one who writes a system or body of divinity.

Pantheology (*s. from pantheologia*) An entire system of divinity. *Cole.*

PANTHE/ON (*s. from the Greek παν all, and θεος God*) A large temple at Rome, of a circular form, in which the statues of all the heathen divinities were placed.

PAN/THER (*s. in zoology, from the Greek παν all, and θηρ a wild beast*) The pard, the lynx so called because it was supposed to possess the ferocity of all beasts.

PANTHERA (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) The panther.

Pan/therine (*s. from panther*) Belonging to the panther. *Cole.*

PANTHE/UM (*s. from the Greek παν all, and θεος God*) A statue adorned with the figures or symbols of the gods. *Pan/the*

Pan'tile (*s. from pan, and tile*) A large kind of artificial tile for covering houses.

Pan'ting (*p. a. from pant*) Palpitating, heaving for want of breath, desiring with great earnestness.

Pan'ting (*s. from the part.*) A palpitation, the act of heaving for want of breath.

Pan'tingly (*adv. from panting*) With palpitation.

Pan'tir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A kind of net for catching deer. *Chaucer.*

PANT'LER (*s. from the French panetier*) The officer who has the care of the bread in the house of some great personage.

Pan'toffle (*s. a different spelling*) A pantofle. *Bailey.*

PAN'TOFLE (*s. from the Italian pantofola*) A kind of slipper.

PANTOM'ETER (*s. from the Greek παν all, and μετρεω to measure*) A mathematical instrument for measuring all kinds of angles, heights and distances.

PANTOM'ETRY (*s. from the Greek παν all, and μετρεω to measure*) The act of measuring all things. *Cole.*

Pan'tomime (*s. from pantomimus*) A mimic, a stage player; a scene, a story represented in gesture.

Pantomim'ick (*s. an old spelling*) A pantomime. *Cole.*

PANTOMI'MUS (*s. from the Greek παν παντος all, and μιμος a mimic*) A buffoon, a stage player.

PAN'TON (*s. in farriery*) A panton shoe.

Pan'tonshoe (*s. in farriery*) A shoe so contrived as to recover the heel of a hoof bound horse.

PAN'TRY (*s. from the Lat. panarium*) The room in which provisions for the family are kept.

PANUR'GIA (*s. from the Greek παν all, and εργον work*) Subtilty, skill. *Phillips.*

PAN'US (*s. with surgeons*) A sore in some glandulous part.

PAN'US (*s. from the Lat.*) The yarn on the quill of a weaver's shuttle.

Pan'ymes (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Panims, heathens. *Ch.*

PAP (*s. from the Lat. papilla*) The nipple, that part of the breast which is sucked, a dug; the pulp of fruit; a thin kind of food for children made of bread boiled in water.

PAP'A (*s. from the Lat.*) A fond name for father, father; the pope.

Pap'acy (*s. from papa*) The popedom, the office and dignity of the bishops of Rome.

Pap'al (*adj. from papa*) Belonging to the papacy, popish, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

Pap'al'ity (*s. from papal, but not used*) The papacy. *Cole.*

PAPA'VER (*s. in botany*) The poppy.

Papaver'ean (*adj. not the common spelling*) Papaverous. *Co.*

Papav'eros (*adj. from papaver*) Pertaining to the poppy, resembling the poppy.

PAPAW' (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

PAPAY'A (*s. in botany*) The carica, a genus of plants.

PAPAY'ER (*s. in botany*) A kind of fruit which grows in the Caribbee islands.

Pape (*s. an old spelling*) The pope. *Cole.*

Pap'elard (*s. obsolete*) A hypocrite. *Chaucer.*

Pap'elardie (*s. obsolete*) Hypocrisy. *Chaucer.*

Pap'elardise (*s. obsolete*) Hypocrisy. *Cole.*

PA'PER (*s. from the Lat. papyrus*) A substance made by macerating linen rags in water and spreading them into thin sheets, a sheet printed or written.

Pa'per (*adj. from the sub.*) Slight, thin, resembling paper, made of paper.

Pa'per (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adorn with paper, to furnish with paper hangings; to set down on paper, to register.

Pa'pere (*s. an old spelling*) Paper. *Chaucer.*

Pa'pered (*p. from paper*) Hung with paper, registered.

Pa'pering (*p. a. from paper*) Hanging with paper, registering.

Pa'permaker (*s. from paper, and maker*) One who makes paper.

Pa'perman (*s. from paper, and man*) A papermaker, one who deals in paper.

Pa'permill (*s. from paper, and mill*) A mill in which rags are ground to make paper.

Pa'peroffice (*s. from paper, and office*) An office in the palace at Whitehall in which the papers under the care of the secretaries of state are lodged; an office belonging to the King's-bench.

Papes'cent (*adj. from pap*) Containing pap, pulpy.

PA'PHIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Venus.

Pa'phian (*adj. from Paphos*) Belonging to Paphos; applied to Venus.

PA'PHOS (*s. in ancient geography*) A city of Cyprus dedicated to Venus.

PA'PIA (*s. in botany*) The orvala.

PA'PIAN (*adj. in antiquity*) Belonging to a law among the Romans which made the public heir to a man who died without children.

PAPIL'IO (*s. from the Lat.*) A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

Papillona'ceous (*adj. from papilio*) Resembling a butterfly.

PAPIL'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The nipple.

Papil'læ (*s. plu. of papilla*) The nipples of the breasts of beasts; little protuberances on the tongue and glands in several parts of the body so called on account of their resemblance to a pap or dug.

PAPILLA'RUM (*s. in anatomy*) One of the extremities of the olfactory nerves.

Papil'lary (*adj. from papilla*) Having emulgent vessels having the resemblance of papillæ.

Papil'lous (*adj. from papilla*) Papillary.

PA'PIO (*s. in zoology*) The baboon.

Pa'pism (*s. from pape*) Popery.

PA'PIST (*s. from the Lat. papista*) One who professes the popish religion.

Papis'tical (*adj. from papist*) Popish, professing popery.

Papis'tically (*adv. from papistical*) In the manner of the papists.

Papis'ticalness (*s. from papistical*) The state of being papistical.

Pap'istry (*s. from papist*) Popery, the doctrine of the Romish church.

PAPPES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. pappus downy*) Growing downy, growing pappous.

Pap'pier (*s. a cant word*) Milk pottage. *Bailey.*

Pap'plar (*s. a local word*) Milk pottage. *Co.*

Pap'pose (*adj. from pappus*) Pappous. *Phillips.*

Pap'pous (*adj. from pappus*) Downy, having soft light down growing out of the seeds.

PAP'PUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Down, the soft down of the seeds of some plants.

Pap'py (*adj. from pappus*) Soft, spongy, succulent.

PAP'ULA (*s. in surgery*) A kind of swelling or inflammation with many redish pimples.

Pap'ulæ (*s. plu. of papula*) Eruptions of the skin.

Papulos'ity (*s. from papula*) An eruption of pimples on the skin. *Bailey.*

PAPYRIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. papyrus, and fero to bear*) Producing the papyrus. *Chaucer.*

PAPYROPOLIST (*s. from the Greek παπυρος paper, and πωλεω to sell, but not used*) One that sells paper. *Co.*

PAPY'RUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of flag growing in moist places which the ancients used instead of paper.

PAR (*s. from the Lat.*) A state of equality, an equality.

Par (*prep. obsolete*) For. *Chaucer.*

PAR'ABIEN (*s. from the Spanish, but not used*) A congratulation. *Co.*

PAR'ABLE (*s. from the Greek παρη through, and εω to throw*) A continued comparison, a similitude, figurative representation.

PA'RABLE (*adj. from the Lat. paro to prepare, but not used*) Easily procured. *Brown.*

Par'ablis (*s. obsolete*) Parables; the proverbs of Solomon. *Chaucer.*

PARAB'OLA (*s. in geometry*) One of the conic sections.

PARAB'OLA (*s. in rhetoric*) A parable, a figurative expression.

PARAB'OLAN (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of gladiator.

Parabol'ic (*adj. from parabola*) Expressed by parabola expressed by a continued comparison; belonging to the parabola, having the nature or properties of the parabola.

Parabol'ical (*adj. from parabolic*) Expressed in parabola having the nature of the parabola.

Parabol'ically (*adv. from parabolical*) By way of parabola, in the form of a parabola.

Parabol'icalness (*s. from parabolical*) The state of being parabolical.

Parabol'iform (*adj. from parabola, and form*) Having the form of a parabola.

Para'bolism (*s. in algebra*) A division of the several parts of an equation by that known quantity which is involved or multiplied in the first term.

Paraboloid (*s. from parabola*) A solid figure generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis.

Paraboloides (*s. from parabola*) Parabolas of a high order.

Paracel'sian (*s. from Paracelsus*) A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus.

Paracel'stic (*adj. from Paracelsus*) Prepared after the manner of Paracelsus.

PARACEL'SUS (*s.*) A man's name, a noted physician of the fifteenth century born in Switzerland.

PARACEN'THESIS

PARACEN'THESIS (*s. from the Greek*) A perforation of the chest for the discharge of corrupted matter; a perforation of the abdomen to let out water as in a dropsy.

PARACEN'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek παρα beside, and κεντρον a centre*) Deviating from circularity.

PARACENTRICAL (*adj. from paracentric*) Deviating from circularity.

PARACHRONISM (*s. from the Greek παρα beside, and χρόνος time*) An error in the computation of time, a false chronology.

PARACHRONISMUS (*s. from the Greek*) A parachronism.

PARACIUM (*s. in old records*) The tenure of coparceners.

PARACLET (*s. from the Greek παρα by the side of, and κληω to call*) The Comforter, the Holy Spirit, an Advocate, Christ. *Diët. of Arts.*

PARACLETE (*s. the more common spelling*) The Holy Ghost, the Comforter.

PARACMAS'TICA (*s. with physicians*) A fever beyond the crisis.

PARACMAS'TICAL (*adj. from paracmas'tica*) Belonging to the paracmas'tica; past the crisis.

PARACME (*s. from the Greek παρα beyond, and αμνη vigour*) That part of life in which a person is past his full vigour, the vale of life.

PARACOE (*s. from the Greek παρα beyond, and ακουω to hear*) A difficulty in hearing, deafness.

PARACYNACHE (*s. not so common a spelling*) The paracymanche, a kind of quinsy.

PARADE (*s. from the French*) A shew, an ostentation; a military order, the place where troops are drawn up to mount guard; the state of being on ones guard; the act of parrying off a stroke.

RADIAS'TOLE (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric in which a distinction is preserved by a pertinent explanation.

R'ADIGM (*s. from the Greek παρα by the side of, and δεικνυμι to shew*) An illustration by an example.

RADIG'MA (*s. a different spelling*) A paradigm. *Phil.*

RADIGRAM'MATICE (*s. from the Greek παραδειγμα an example, and γραμμα a letter*) The act of forming all kinds of figures in plaister.

R'ADISE (*s. from the Greek παραδεισος a garden*) The garden of Eden, the blissful inclosure in which the first man and woman were placed; a pleasant place, a place of felicity; the heavenly state.

PARADIS'ACAL (*adj. from paradise*) Belonging to paradise, making a paradise, suited to paradise.

PARADIS'IAN (*s. adj. from paradise, but not so common a word*) Paradisical. *Scott.*

RADI'SUS (*s. in ecclesiastical writers*) A square kind of court before cathedrals surrounded with piazzas.

R'ADOX (*s. from the Greek παρα contrary to, and δοξα an opinion*) A seeming contradiction; a tenet contrary to the received opinion.

PARADOX'AL (*adj. from paradox, but not much used*) Paradoxical. *Phillips.*

RADOX'I (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of buffoons.

PARADOX'IAL (*adj. from paradox*) Having the nature of a paradox, seemingly contradictory, inclined to new or unpopular opinions.

PARADOX'ICALLY (*adv. from paradoxical*) In a paradoxical manner, in a manner contrary to received opinions.

PARADOX'ICALNESS (*s. from paradoxical*) The state of being paradoxical.

RADOXOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek παραδοξον a paradox, and λογος a discourse*) The act of speaking paradoxically. *Brown.*

R'ADROME (*s. from the Greek παρὰδρομος*) A gallery or passage without any covering over head.

R'ADRY (*s. obsolete*) J-opardy. *Lidgate.*

RÆ'NA (*s. in zoology*) A species of coluber.

RÆ'NESIS (*s. from the Greek*) A precept, an admonition.

PÆ'NETIC (*adj. from parænesis*) Persuasive, apt to admonish.

RÆTO'NION (*s. in natural history*) A kind of white fleshy substance found on the sea shore. *Phillips.*

PÆ'GAGE (*s. a law term*) An equality, the state of being equals.

PÆ'GIUM (*s. in old records*) The right of younger children of the nobility to hold a part of the paternal estate without homage to the elder brother.

P'AGOGUE (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in grammar in which a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word; the fitness of the bones to each other in articulation.

P'AGOG'ICAL (*adj. from paragoge*) Belonging to that

figure in grammar in which a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word.

PARAGOG'ICALLY (*adv. from paragogical*) In a paragogical manner.

PAR'AGON (*s. from the French*) A model, a pattern; a companion, a fellow.

PAR'AGON (*v. t. from the sub.*) To compare, to equal.

PAR'AGONED (*p. from paragon*) Compared, equalled, *Mil.*

PARAGOR'ICS (*s. from the Greek παραγορευω to mitigate*) Medicines to assuage pain.

PAR'AGRAPH (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and γραφω to write*) A distinct part of a discourse, a section.

PAR'AGRAPH (*v. t. from the sub.*) To divide into paragraphs.

PAR'AGRAPH (*s. from paragraph*) A writing or note in the margin of a book; a kind of poetic transition from one subject to another. *Phillips.*

PAR'AGRAPHED (*p. from paragraph*) Divided into sections, disposed in proper paragraphs.

PARAGRAPH'ICAL (*adj. from paragraph*) Having distinct sections, disposed in proper paragraphs.

PARALAMP'SIS (*s. from the Greek παραλαμπω to shine*) A bright speck in the back part of the eye.

PARALEP'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) An omission, the act of passing over.

PARALIPOME'NA (*s. from the Greek*) A supplement of what was omitted in a preceeding work; the two books of Chronicles.

PARALIP'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric in which we affect to pass over what nevertheless we particularly mention.

PARA'LIIUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of spurge.

PARALLACTIC (*s. from parallax*) Belonging to the parallax.

PARALLACTICAL (*adj. from parallax*) Parallaxic.

PARALLAX (*s. from the Greek παραλλαξις*) The difference between the true and apparent place of any of the heavenly bodies, the angle included between the line of observation and that drawn from the centre of the earth.

PAR'ALLEL (*adj. from the Greek παρα by the side, and αλλος another*) Extended in the same direction, always preserving the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars.

PAR'ALLEL (*s. from the adj.*) The direction of one line conformable to that of another; a parallel line; a resemblance, a comparison.

PAR'ALLEL (*v. t. from the sub.*) To place in the same direction, to keep in the same direction, to correspond to, to equal, to compare.

PAR'ALLELED (*p. from parallel*) Placed so as to keep in the same direction with something else, compared.

PARALLELO'PIPED (*s. in geography, a different spelling*) A parallelopiped.

PARALLELISM (*s. from parallel*) The state of being parallel.

PAR'ALLELY (*adv. from parallel*) With parallelism. *Scott.*

PARALLELO'GRAM (*s. in geometry, from the Greek παραλληλος parallel, and γραμμα a figure*) A quadrangular plain figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal, an oblong.

PARALLELOGRAM'MIC (*adj. from parallelogram*) Having the properties of the parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICAL (*adj. from parallelogrammic*) Belonging to the parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED (*s. in geometry, from the Greek παραλληλος parallel*) A prism whose base is a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPEDON (*s. in geometry*) The parallelopiped, a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

PARALLELOFLEU'RON (*s. from the Greek παραλληλος parallel, and πλευρον a side*) A trapezium two of whose sides are parallel.

PAR'ALOGISM (*s. from paralogy*) A false argument.

PAR'ALOGIZE (*v. inf. from paralogy*) To argue sophistically. *Scott.*

PAR'ALOGIZING (*p. a. from paralogize*) Arguing sophistically.

PAR'ALOGY (*s. from the Greek παρα against, and λογος reason*) False reasoning, a sophistical argument.

PARALY'SIS (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and λωω to dissolve*) A palsy.

PARALY'TIC (*adj. from paralysis*) Palsied, inclined to a palsy.

PARALY'TIC (*s. from the adj.*) One afflicted with a palsy.

PARALY'TICAL (*adj. from paralytic*) Belonging to a palsy, palsied.

P A R

- Par'ament** (*s. obsolete*) An ornament for an altar, robes of state. *Chaucer.*
- Par'ament** (*s. a hunting term*) The red flesh under the skin of a deer.
- Par'ament** (*s. in masonry*) A uniform course of stones.
- Par'amele** (*s. in music*) The sound of the fifth string. *Phi.*
- PARAME'SUS** (*s. from the Greek παρα by the side, and μέσος the middle*) The next to the middle finger, the finger on which the ring is worn by married ladies.
- PARAMETER** (*s. in conic sections, from the Greek παρα through, and μέτρον to measure*) The latus rectum of a parabola which is always equal to the square of the ordinate divided by the abscissa.
- PAR'AMOUNT** (*adj. from the Greek παρα above, and the Lat. mons a mount*) Superior, having the highest jurisdiction; eminent, possessing the highest order.
- Par'amount** (*s. from the adj.*) The chief, the supreme lord of the fee.
- PAR'AMOUR** (*s. from the French par with, and amour love*) A lover, a wooer; a mistress; but now grown nearly obsolete in both senses. *Milton.*
- PAR'AN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying beauty*) The name of a country on the borders of the land of Canaan.
- PAR'ANETE** (*s. in ancient music*) The sound of the sixth string.
- Par'anites** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of amethyst.
- PAR'ANYMPH** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and νύμφη the bride*) One who conducts the bride to the marriage, a bride-man; one who countenances or supports another; he who makes a speech in the universities in praise of one who is about to take a doctor's degree. *Scott.*
- PAR'APEGM** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and πειννυμι to prove*) A brazen table fixed to a pillar on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraven, a table of astronomical observations.
- PARAPEG'MA** (*s. a different spelling*) The parapegm. *Phi.*
- Parapeg'mata** (*s. from parapegma*) The tables on which the astrologers draw their figures.
- PAR'APET** (*s. from the French*) A wall breast high.
- PAR'APH, PAR'APHE** (*s. from the Greek παρα with*) A kind of flourish at the end of a name always turned in the same manner to prevent the signature from being counterfeited. *Scott.*
- PARAPHER'NA** (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and φερν a dowry*) The goods which a woman claims over and above her dower after her husband's death.
- Parapherna'lia** (*s. from parapherna*) The parapherna, the goods which are in the wife's disposal.
- PARAPHIMO'SIS** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and φιμω to muzzle*) A contraction of the prepuce which renders it incapable of being drawn over the glans.
- PAR'APHRASE** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and φρασ a speech*) A kind of free translation, a kind of diffuse interpretation.
- Par'aphrase** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To interpret with a latitude of expression, to translate loosely.
- Par'aphrased** (*p. from paraphrase*) Interpreted with a latitude of expression.
- Par'aphrasing** (*p. a. from paraphrase*) Interpreting with a latitude of expression.
- Par'aphrast** (*s. from paraphrase*) A lax interpreter, one who explains with a latitude of expression.
- Paraphras'tic** (*adj. from paraphrase*) Belonging to a paraphrase, done with latitude of expression.
- Paraphras'tical** (*adj. from paraphrastic*) Belonging to a paraphrase, done with latitude of interpretation.
- Paraphras'tically** (*adv. from paraphrastic*) In the manner of a paraphrase.
- Paraphren'etes** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The paraphrenitis. *Scott.*
- PARAPHREN'ITIS** (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and φρεν φρενις the mind*) A kind of madness attended with a continual fever; an inflammation of the diaphragm.
- PARAPHRO'SYNE** (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and φρεν the mind*) A slight kind of disorder in the imagination.
- PARAPLE'GIA** (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and πληγω to strike*) A palsy affecting every part of the body below the head.
- PARAPLEX'IA** (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and πληγω to strike, but not so much used*) A paraplegia. *DiEt. of Arts.*
- PARAPOTA'MIA** (*s. with ancient physicians*) The ointment of the oenanthe, the oenanthe.
- PARAR'THREMA** (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and αρθρον a joint*) A luxation in which the bone is but a little out of its place. *Scott.*
- PARAQUET'TO** (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of parrot.

P A R

- PARARYTH'MUS** (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and ρυθμος a number*) A pulse not suitable to the age of person.
- PAR'ASANG** (*s.*) A measure of length among the Persians.
- PARASCE'NIUM** (*s. from the Greek παρα beyond, and σκηνη a scene*) The back part of the stage in a theatre the place to which the actors withdraw.
- PARASCE'VE** (*s. from the Greek παρασκευαζω to prepare*) The preparation of every thing necessary before the operation.
- PARASCE'VE** (*s. from the Greek παρασκευη*) The eve of the sabbath; the sixth day of the last week in Lent.
- PARASELE'NE** (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and σεληνη the moon*) A meteor about the moon in form of a luminous ring.
- PARASIOP'ESIS** (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and σιωπω to be silent*) The act of keeping silence.
- PAR'ASITE** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and σινη corn*) One who frequents the tables of great men and earns his welcome by flattery.
- Parasit'ic** (*adj. from parasite*) Suiting a parasite, full of flattery.
- Parasit'ical** (*adj. from parasitic*) Flattering, wheedling; parasitic; belonging to those plants that grow upon and draw their nourishment from others.
- Parasit'icalness** (*s. from parasitical*) The state or quality of being parasitical.
- PAR'ASOL** (*s. from the Italian parasole*) A kind of canopy or umbrella to screen from the heat of the sun.
- PARASTA'DES** (*s. in architecture*) The pillars of a door.
- PARASTA'TA** (*s. in architecture*) A pilaster.
- PARASTA'TÆ** (*s. plu. of parastata*) Pilasters. In anatomy, the two tuberosities adhering to the upper part of the testicles.
- PARASTAT'ICA** (*s. in architecture*) A pilaster or square pillar set in a wall.
- PARASTREM'MA** (*s. from the Greek παρα aside, and στρέφω to turn*) A distortion.
- PARASYNAN'CHE** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and συναγκια a place where two vallies meet*) An inflammation of the throat in the part where the windpipe and gullet meet.
- PARASYNAX'IS** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and συναξ a meeting*) A conventicle, an unlawful assembly.
- PARATHE'NAR** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the foot.
- PARATHESIS** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and τιθε to put*) A figure in grammar in which two or more substantives are put in the same case, opposition; the sentence inclosed between two crotchets; a hint with a promise of future enlargement.
- PARATIL'MUS** (*s. from the Greek παρατιλλω to tear*) A punishment of adultery by plucking off the hair of the privities as practised by the ancient Greeks.
- PARATIT'LA** (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and τιτλος a title*) An abridgment of the titles of a digest or code.
- Paratrage'diate** (*v. int. not used*) To help on a tragedy to make a matter worse.
- Par'atiles** (*s. from paratitia*) The paratitia.
- PAR'ATURE** (*s. from the Lat. paratus made ready, not much used*) A preparation.
- PAR'AVAIL** (*s. a law term*) A subordinate tenant, tenant to one who holds his fee of another.
- Par'availle** (*s. a different spelling*) A paravall, a subordinate tenant. *DiEt. of Arts.*
- Paraven'ture** (*adv. obsolete*) Peradventure. *Chaucer.*
- Paraun'ter** (*adv. obsolete*) Perhaps, peradventure. *Chaucer.*
- Par'azon** (*s. an old word, from parazonium*) A wood knife.
- PARAZO'NIUM** (*s. from the Greek παρα by the side, and ζωνιον a girdle*) A sceptre rounded at both ends, a kind of poniard or short sword worn at the girdle.
- PAR'BAR** (*s. from the Heb.*) A gate or building belonging to the temple.
- PAR'BOIL** (*v. t. from the French parbouiller*) To boil in part, to half boil.
- Par'boiled** (*p. from parboil*) Half boiled, boiled in part.
- Par'boiling** (*p. a. from parboil*) Boiling in part, boiling.
- PAR'BREAK** (*v. int. from the Dutch breker*) To vomit.
- Par'break** (*s. from the verb*) Vomit. *Spenser.*
- Par'buckle** (*s. a sea term*) A kind of sling to let down a cask or other weight instead of a crane.
- PAR'CÆ** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The three Destinies the Fates who were supposed to preside over the life of man.
- Parca'tio** (*s. in old records*) The act of impounding cattle. *PARC.*

P A R

PARCEL (*s. from the Lat. particula*) A part of the whole, a small bundle, a quantity or mass; a number of persons or things in contempt.
par'cel (*v. t. a sea term*) To strengthen by laying on a strip of canvas.
par'cel (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make up into a small bundle, to divide into portions.
par'celed (*p. from parcel*) Made up into a small packet, divided into small portions; *with* out; as, "It was par'celed out in small allotments." Strengthened by a strip of canvas.
par'celing (*s. a sea term*) Strips of canvas daubed with tar to be bound about any thing to strengthen it.
par'celing (*p. a. from parcel*) Making up in small packets, dividing into small portions; strengthening by a strip of canvas.
par'celmaker (*s. from parcel, and maker*) One of the two officers in the exchequer who makes up the accounts of the echeator.
par'cener (*s. a law term*) One who has an equal share in the inheritance of an ancestor, as a daughter or sister; a coheir.
par'cenary (*s. from parcener*) The tenure of lands by coparceners.
ARCH (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To scorch, to dry up.
arch (*v. int.*) To grow dry, to become scorched; *with* into; as, "Many corns will dry and parch into barley."
arch'ed (*p. from parch*) Scorched, dried up on the outside.
arch'ed (*s. obsolete*) Parchment, paper. *Chaucer.*
arch'ing (*p. a. from parch*) Scorching, drying up.
ARCH'MENT (*s. from the Lat. pergamena*) Skins dressed for writing, sheep skins dressed for writing.
arch'mentmaker (*s. from parchment, and maker*) One who dresses skins for parchment.
ar'cill (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A parcel, a part. *Chaucer.*
ar'cill (*adv. obsolete*) In part, partly. *Chaucer.*
ar'cinary (*s. a different spelling*) Parcenary, the tenure of lands by parceners.
AR'CUS (*s. in old records*) A pound, a place to confine straying cattle.
ARD (*s. from the Lat. pardus*) The leopard; any spotted beast as used by the poets.
ar'dale (*s. from pard, but not so common a word*) The pard, the leopard.
ar'dalis (*s. a different spelling*) The pardalus. *Phillips.*
AR'DALUS (*s. in zoology*) The leopard, the panther.
ARDE' (*s. from the French par by, and Dieu God, but now grown obsolete*) A petty oath, the form of a profane oath. *Chaucer.*
ardieu'x (*s. from parde obsolete*) The form of a profane oath. *Chaucer.*
AR'DON (*s. from the French*) The forgiveness of a crime, an indulgence, the remission of penalty; the warrant of forgiveness.
AR'DON (*v. t. from the Lat. per by, and donum a gift*) To forgive, to excuse an offender, to remit a penalty.
ar'donable (*adj. from pardon*) Capable of being pardoned, excusable, venial.
ar'donableness (*s. from pardonable*) The state of being pardonable.
ar'donably (*adv. from pardonable*) In a manner to be excused, in a manner to be pardoned.
ar'doned (*p. from pardon*) Forgiven, exempted from punishment.
ar'doner (*s. from pardon*) One who pardons; a fellow who carried about pardons or indulgences from the pope and sold them to those that were disposed to buy them.
ar'donere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pardoner, one who sold the popes indulgences. *Chaucer.*
ar'doning (*p. a. from pardon*) Forgiving, remitting punishment.
ar'durable (*adj. obsolete*) Everlasting. *Chaucer.*
ARE (*v. t. from the French parer*) To cut off the extremities, to cut off by little and little, to diminish.
AREAS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of serpent.
ARE'CHESIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek*) An allusion.
ARE'CHOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of rhetorical digression.
ar'ed (*p. from pare*) Cut off from the extremities, cut off by little and little.
AREGME'NON (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek*) A figurative mode of expression in which a derivation is joined with the word from which it is derived.

P A R

PAREGOR'IC (*adj. from the Greek παρηγορεω to mitigate*) Affsuative, having a power to mitigate.
Paregor'ica (*s. from paregoric*) Medicines to assuage pain.
Paregor'ics (*s. from paregoric*) Medicines to assuage pain.
PAR'EIL (*s. with printers*) A kind of letter.
Par'el (*s. obsolete*) The rigging of a ship. *Chaucer.*
PAREL'CON (*s. from the Greek παραλιν to draw out*) A figure in grammar in which a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word.
Par'eli (*s. not so common a spelling*) The parhelia, mock suns. *Cole.*
Par'elium (*s. a different spelling*) The parhelium, a mock sun. *Scott.*
Parallelisation (*s. not used*) The act of making parallel. *Cole.*
PAREMP'TOSIS (*s. from the Greek παραπτεω a falling between*) A figure in grammar in which a letter or syllable is thrown into the middle of a word; the fall of the blood from the heart into the great artery.
PARENCEPH'ALOS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek παρανους, en in, and κεφαλη the head*) The cerebellum.
PARENCHY'MA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek παρευχυμα an effusion*) A porous kind of flesh, that kind of flesh of which the heart and some other parts of the body consist.
PARENCHY'MA (*s. in botany*) The pith of a plant.
parenchy'matous (*adj. from parenchyma*) Belonging to the parenchyma, spongy, pithy.
parenchy'mous (*adj. from parenchyma*) Spongy, belonging to those parts which by the old anatomists were supposed to be destitute of vessels.
Par'nefis (*s. a different spelling*) The parænesis, an exhortation. *Scott.*
Par'netic (*adj. a different spelling*) Parænetic, containing admonition. *Cole.*
Par'netic (*s. from the adj.*) A masterly or authoritative admonition. *Cole.*
PA'RENT (*s. from the Lat. parens*) A father, a mother.
Par'entage (*s. from parent*) The condition which respects the rank of parents, birth, extraction.
Par'ental (*adj. from parent*) Becoming parents, belonging to parents.
PARENTA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The obsequies of relations and friends.
Parentation (*s. from parent*) Something done or said in honour of the dead.
Par'entele (*s. obsolete*) Kindred. *Chaucer.*
PAREN'THESIS (*s. from the Greek παρα with, εν in, and τις to put*) The two crooked lines () including an incidental sentence, a sentence thrown in which might have been left out without injuring the sense; an interposition, the act of putting between; a figure in grammar by which a letter is put into the middle of a word.
parenthet'ical (*adj. from parenthesis*) Pertaining to a parenthesis, containing a parenthesis.
PAREN'TICIDE (*s. from the Lat. parens parentis a parent, and cædo to kill*) One who murders a parent.
Par'ntyne (*s. obsolete*) Parentage, honourable birth. *Ch.*
Pa'r'er (*s. from pare*) An instrument to cut away the surface.
PAR'RE (*s. in traffic, from the Italian*) A letter of advice from an agent or factor abroad. *Scott.*
PAR'ERGA (*s. from the Greek*) An appendix; something done by way of ornament to a principal work.
PAR'ERGY (*s. from the Greek παρα by, and εργον a work*) Something done by the by, something unimportant. *Brown.*
PARE'SIS (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and ισμι to send*) A resolution of parts, a palsy. *Scott.*
Par'faie' (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*
Par'fay' (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Cole.*
Par'fei' (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*
Par'fite (*adj. obsolete*) Perfect. *Cole.*
PAR'GET (*s. probably from the Lat. paries a wall*) A kind of plaister.
Par'get (*v. t. from the sub.*) To plaister, to cover with a kind of plaister.
Par'geted (*p. from parget*) Plaistered.
Par'geter (*s. from parget*) A plaisterer.
Par'geting (*p. a. from parget*) Plaistering.
Par'helia (*s. plu. of parhelium*) More mock suns than one.
PARHE'LION (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and ηλιος the sun*) A mock sun.
Par'helium (*s. a different spelling*) The parhelion, a mock sun. *Phillips.*
PARHY'PATE (*s. in the music of the ancients*) The sound of the next string to the base. *Pa'rian*

Par'ament (*s. obsolete*) An ornament for an altar, robes of state. *Chaucer.*
Par'ament (*s. a hunting term*) The red flesh under the skin of a deer.
Par'ament (*s. in masonry*) A uniform course of stones.
Par'amele (*s. in music*) The sound of the fifth string. *Pbi.*
PARAME'SUS (*s. from the Greek παρα by the side, and μέσος the middle*) The next to the middle finger, the finger on which the ring is worn by married ladies.
PARAMETER (*s. in conic sections, from the Greek παρα through, and μέτρον to measure*) The latus rectum of a parabola which is always equal to the square of the ordinate divided by the abscissa.
PAR'AMOUNT (*adj. from the Greek παρα above, and the Lat. mons a mount*) Superior, having the highest jurisdiction; eminent, possessing the highest order.
Par'amount (*s. from the adj.*) The chief, the supreme lord of the fee.
PAR'AMOUR (*s. from the French par with, and amour love*) A lover, a wooer; a mistress; but now grown nearly obsolete in both senses. *Milton.*
PAR'AN (*s. from the Heb. signifying beauty*) The name of a country on the borders of the land of Canaan.
PAR'ANETE (*s. in ancient music*) The sound of the sixth string.
Par'anites (*s. in natural history*) A kind of amethyst.
PAR'ANYMPH (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and νύμφη the bride*) One who conducts the bride to the marriage, a bride-man; one who countenances or supports another; he who makes a speech in the universities in praise of one who is about to take a doctor's degree. *Scott.*
PAR'APEGM (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and πειννυμι to prove*) A brazen table fixed to a pillar on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraven, a table of astronomical observations.
PARAPEG'MA (*s. a different spelling*) The parapegm. *Pbi.*
Parapeg'mata (*s. from parapegma*) The tables on which the astrologers draw their figures.
PAR'APET (*s. from the French*) A wall breast high.
PAR'APH, PAR'APHE (*s. from the Greek παρα with*) A kind of flourish at the end of a name always turned in the same manner to prevent the signature from being counterfeited. *Scott.*
PARAPHER'NA (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and φερν a dowry*) The goods which a woman claims over and above her dowry after her husband's death.
Parapherna'lia (*s. from parapherna*) The parapherna, the goods which are in the wife's disposal.
PARAPHIMO'SIS (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and φимω to muzzle*) A contraction of the prepuce which renders it incapable of being drawn over the glans.
PAR'APHRASE (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and φρασσις a speech*) A kind of free translation, a kind of diffuse interpretation.
Par'aphrase (*v. t. from the sub.*) To interpret with a latitude of expression, to translate loosely.
Par'aphraied (*p. from: paraphrase*) Interpreted with a latitude of expression.
Par'aphrasing (*p. a. from paraphrase*) Interpreting with a latitude of expression.
Par'aphrast (*s. from paraphrase*) A lax interpreter, one who explains with a latitude of expression.
Paraphras'tic (*adj. from paraphrase*) Belonging to a paraphrase, done with latitude of expression.
Paraphras'tical (*adj. from paraphrastic*) Belonging to a paraphrase, done with latitude of interpretation.
Paraphras'tically (*adv. from paraphrastic*) In the manner of a paraphrase.
Paraphren'etes (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The paraphrenitis. *Scott.*
PARAPHREN'ITIS (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and φρεν φρενιτις the mind*) A kind of madness attended with a continual fever; an inflammation of the diaphragm.
PARAPHRO'SYNE (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and φρεν the mind*) A slight kind of disorder in the imagination.
PARAPLE'GIA (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and πληττω to strike*) A palsy affecting every part of the body below the head.
PARAPLEX'IA (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and πληττω to strike, but not so much used*) A paraplegia. *DiEt. of Arts.*
PARAPOTA'MIA (*s. with ancient physicians*) The ointment of the cenanthe, the cenanthe.
PARAR'THREMA (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and αρθρον a joint*) A luxation in which the bone is but a little out of its place. *Scott.*
PARAQUET'TO (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of parrot.

PARARYTH'MUS (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and ρυθμος a number*) A pulse not suitable to the age of person.
PAR'ASANG (*s.*) A measure of length among the Persians.
PARASCE'NIUM (*s. from the Greek παρα beyond, and σκηνη a scene*) The back part of the stage in a theatre the place to which the actors withdraw.
PARASCE'VE (*s. from the Greek παρασκευαζω to prepare*) The preparation of every thing necessary before the operation.
PARASCE'VE (*s. from the Greek παρασκευη*) The day of the sabbath; the sixth day of the last week in Lent.
PARASELE'NE (*s. from the Greek παρα besides, and σεληνη the moon*) A meteor about the moon in form of a luminous ring.
PARASIOPE'SIS (*s. from the Greek παρα through, and σιωπω to be silent*) The act of keeping silence.
PAR'ASITE (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and σιτη corn*) One who frequents the tables of great men and earns his welcome by flattery.
Parasit'ic (*adj. from parasite*) Suited a parasite, full of flattery.
Parasit'ical (*adj. from parasitic*) Flattering, wheedling; parasitic; belonging to those plants that grow upon and draw their nourishment from others.
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PAR'ASOL (*s. from the Italian parasole*) A kind of canopy or umbrella to screen from the heat of the sun.
PARASTA'DES (*s. in architecture*) The pillars of a dome.
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PAR'AVAIL (*s. a law term*) A subordinate tenant, tenant to one who holds his fee of another.
Par'availle (*s. a different spelling*) A paravail, a subordinate tenant. *DiEt. of Arts.*
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PARAZO'NIUM (*s. from the Greek παρα by the side, and ζωνιον a girdle*) A sceptre rounded at both ends, a kind of poniard or short sword worn at the girdle.
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Par'boiled (*p. from parboil*) Half boiled, boiled in part.
Par'boiling (*p. a. from parboil*) Boiling in part, boiling.
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Par'break (*s. from the verb*) Vomit.
Par'buckle (*s. a sea term*) A kind of sling to let down a cask or other weight instead of a crane.
PAR'CÆ (*s. in heathen mythology*) The three Destinies the Fates who were supposed to preside over the fate of man.
Parca'tio (*s. in old records*) The act of impounding cattle.

P A R

PARCEL (*s. from the Lat. particula*) A part of the whole, a small bundle, a quantity or mass; a number of persons or things in contempt.
par'cel (*v. t. a sea term*) To strengthen by laying on a strip of canvas.
par'cel (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make up into a small bundle, to divide into portions.
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par'celing (*s. a sea term*) Strips of canvas daubed with tar to be bound about any thing to strengthen it.
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par'celmaker (*s. from parcel, and maker*) One of the two officers in the exchequer who makes up the accounts of the excheator.
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arch'ed (*p. from parch*) Scorched, dried up on the outside.
arch'ed (*s. obsolete*) Parchment, paper. *Chaucer.*
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ARCHMENT (*s. from the Lat. pergamenta*) Skins dressed for writing, sheep skins dressed for writing.
arch'mentmaker (*s. from parchment, and maker*) One who dresses skins for parchment.
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arch'ill (*adv. obsolete*) In part, partly. *Chaucer.*
arch'inary (*s. a different spelling*) Parcenary, the tenure of lands by parceners.
ARCUS (*s. in old records*) A pound, a place to confine straying cattle.
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ard'ale (*s. from pard, but not so common a word*) The pard, the leopard.
ard'alid (*s. a different spelling*) The pardalid. *Phillips.*
ARDALUS (*s. in zoology*) The leopard, the panther.
ARDE (*s. from the French par by, and Dieu God, but now grown obsolete*) A petty oath, the form of a profane oath. *Chaucer.*
ardieu'x (*s. from parde obsolete*) The form of a profane oath. *Chaucer.*
ARDON (*s. from the French*) The forgiveness of a crime, an indulgence, the remission of penalty; the warrant of forgiveness.
ard'ON (*v. t. from the Lat. per by, and donum a gift*) To forgive, to excuse an offender, to remit a penalty.
ard'onable (*adj. from pardon*) Capable of being pardoned, excusable, venial.
ard'onableness (*s. from pardonable*) The state of being pardonable.
ard'onably (*adv. from pardonable*) In a manner to be excused, in a manner to be pardoned.
ard'oned (*p. from pardon*) Forgiven, exempted from punishment.
ard'oner (*s. from pardon*) One who pardons; a fellow who carried about pardons or indulgences from the pope and sold them to those that were disposed to buy them.
ard'onere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pardoner, one who sold the popes indulgences. *Chaucer.*
ard'oning (*p. a. from pardon*) Forgiving, remitting punishment.
ard'urable (*adj. obsolete*) Everlasting. *Chaucer.*
ARE (*v. t. from the French parer*) To cut off the extremities, to cut off by little and little, to diminish.
AREAS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of serpent.
ARECHESIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek*) An allusion.
ARECHOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of rhetorical digression.
ar'ed (*p. from pare*) Cut off from the extremities, cut off by little and little.
AREGME'NON (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek*) A figurative mode of expression in which a derivation is joined with the word from which it is derived.

P A R

AREGORIC (*adj. from the Greek παρηγορεω to mitigate*) Affuative, having a power to mitigate.
AREGORICA (*s. from paregoric*) Medicines to assuage pain.
AREGORICS (*s. from paregoric*) Medicines to assuage pain.
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ar'el (*s. obsolete*) The rigging of a ship. *Chaucer.*
ARELCON (*s. from the Greek παραγω to draw out*) A figure in grammar in which a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word.
ar'eli (*s. not so common a spelling*) The parhelia, mock suns. *Cole.*
ar'elium (*s. a different spelling*) The parhelium, a mock sun. *Scott.*
ARELISATION (*s. not used*) The act of making parallel.
AREMP'TOSIS (*s. from the Greek παραπνιξις a falling between*) A figure in grammar in which a letter or syllable is thrown into the middle of a word; the fall of the blood from the heart into the great artery.
ARENCEPHALOS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek παρανους, ev in, and κεφαλη the head*) The cerebellum.
ARENCHYMA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek παραχυμα an effusion*) A porous kind of flesh, that kind of flesh of which the heart and some other parts of the body consist.
ARENCHYMA (*s. in botany*) The pith of a plant.
arenchy'matous (*adj. from parenchyma*) Belonging to the parenchyma, spongy, pithy.
arenchy'mous (*adj. from parenchyma*) Spongy, belonging to those parts which by the old anatomists were supposed to be destitute of vessels.
ar'neis (*s. a different spelling*) The parænesis, an exhortation. *Scott.*
arenet'ic (*adj. a different spelling*) Parænetic, containing admonition. *Cole.*
arenet'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A masterly or authoritative admonition. *Cole.*
ARENT (*s. from the Lat. parens*) A father, a mother.
ar'entage (*s. from parent*) The condition which respects the rank of parents, birth, extraction.
ar'ental (*adj. from parent*) Becoming parents, belonging to parents.
ARENTALIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The obsequies of relations and friends.
arentation (*s. from parent*) Something done or said in honour of the dead.
ar'entele (*s. obsolete*) Kindred. *Chaucer.*
ARENTHESIS (*s. from the Greek παρα with, ev in, and τιθης to put*) The two crooked lines () including an incidental sentence, a sentence thrown in which might have been left out without injuring the sense; an interposition, the act of putting between; a figure in grammar by which a letter is put into the middle of a word.
arenthet'ical (*adj. from parenthesis*) Pertaining to a parenthesis, containing a parenthesis.
AREN'TICIDE (*s. from the Lat. parens parentis a parent, and cædo to kill*) One who murders a parent.
ar'ent'ine (*s. obsolete*) Parentage, honourable birth. *Ch.*
ar'erer (*s. from pare*) An instrument to cut away the surface.
ARERE (*s. in traffic, from the Italian*) A letter of advice from an agent or factor abroad. *Scott.*
ARERGA (*s. from the Greek*) An appendix; something done by way of ornament to a principal work.
ARERGY (*s. from the Greek παρα by, and εργον a work*) Something done by the by, something unimportant. *Brown.*
ARESIS (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and mis to send*) A resolution of parts, a pithy. *Scott.*
ar'aise' (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*
ar'ay' (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Cole.*
ar'el' (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*
ar'ite (*adj. obsolete*) Perfect. *Cole.*
AREGET (*s. probably from the Lat. paries a wall*) A kind of plaster.
ar'get (*v. t. from the sub.*) To plaster, to cover with a kind of plaster.
ar'geted (*p. from parget*) Plastered.
ar'geter (*s. from parget*) A plasterer.
ar'geting (*p. a. from parget*) Plastering.
ar'he'lia (*s. plu. of parhelium*) More mock suns than one.
ARHE'LION (*s. from the Greek παρα with, and ηλιος the sun*) A mock sun.
ar'he'lium (*s. a different spelling*) The parhelion, a mock sun. *Phillips.*
ARHY'PATE (*s. in the music of the ancients*) The sound of the next string to the base. *Parian*

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Pa'rian (*adj. from Paros*) Belonging to Paros, belonging to a fine white marble brought from Paros.

PARIE'TAL (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two thin bones in the front of the skull.

Parietal (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to one of the thin bones in the fore part of the skull.

Parieta'lia (*s. in anatomy*) The parietals.

PARIETA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The pellitory of the wall.

PAR'ETARY (*s. from the Lat. paries a wall*) A wall. *Scott.*

PAR'ETES (*s. in anatomy*) The sides of the head; the membranes that close up the hollow parts of the body.

Par'il (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Peril, danger. *Chaucer.*

Par'ilian (*adj. from paliia*) Belonging to the paliia. *Phillips.*

Par'ing (*p. a. from pare*) Cutting off from the surface.

Par'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off by little and little, that which is cut off from the extremities.

PAR'IS (*s. in geography*) The capital city of France.

PAR'IS (*s. in botany*) The true love, the oneberry.

PAR'ISH (*s. from the Greek παρῖς with, and omeu to dwell*) A particular division or district having officers of its own and generally a church.

Par'ish (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a parish, having the care of a parish, maintained by the parish.

Par'ishens (*s. obsolete*) Parishioners. *Chaucer.*

Par'ishoner (*s. from parish*) One that belongs to the parish, one that has a settlement in the parish.

Paris'ian (*adj. from Paris*) Belonging to Paris.

Paris'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Paris, an inhabitant of Paris.

Par'iss (*s. with medalists*) The coin formerly struck at Paris as distinguished from the Tournois.

PARISTHE'NIA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The tonsils.

PARISYLL'ABLE (*s. in grammar, from the Greek παρῖς with, and συλλαβὴν a syllable, but not used*) A word that has an equal number of syllables in all its cases. *Cole.*

Parisyllab'ic (*adj. from parisyllable*) Having the same number of syllables in all its cases.

Parisyllab'ical (*adj. from parisyllable*) Having the same number of syllables in all its cases.

Par'itor (*s. from apparitor*) An apparitor, a beadle.

Par'itour (*s. an antique spelling*) An apparitor.

Par'ity (*s. from par*) Equality, resemblance.

PARK (*s. from the Sax. pearrue*) A piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase; the place where the artillery of an army is kept and guarded; a kind of fishing net; a moveable kind of palisade for the security of sheep in the night time.

Park (*v. t. from the sub.*) To inclose as in a park.

Park'bote (*s. from park, and bote*) An exemption from the duty of inclosing a park.

Park'ed (*p. from park*) Inclosed as in a park.

Park'er (*s. from park*) A park-keeper.

Parking (*p. a. from park*) Inclosing as in a park.

PARKINSON'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Park'leaves (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

PARLE (*s. from the French parler to talk*) A conversation, an oral treaty, a conference. *Roscoe.*

Par'ley (*v. int. from parley*) To talk, to treat by word of mouth; *with* with; *as*, "He parleys with her a while."

Par'ley (*s. from the verb.*) An oral treaty, a conference, a discussion by word of mouth.

Par'leying (*p. a. from parley*) Talking, treating by word of mouth.

PAR'LIAMENT (*s. from the French parlement*) The senate, the chief council of a nation, the king, lords, and commons; the house of commons.

Par'liament (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to the parliament, parliamentary.

Parliamen'tary (*adj. from parliament*) Belonging to the parliament, suited to the parliament.

Par'liamentheel (*s. a sea term*) The situation of a ship when she is made to lean on one side in order to clean the other.

Par'liamenthouse (*s. from parliament, and house*) The house in which the parliament usually meet.

Par'liamentman (*s. from parliament, and man*) A member of parliament, one of the house of commons.

Par'liamentmen (*s. plu. of parliamentman*) More than one parliamentman.

PARLIMEN'TUM (*s. from the low Lat.*) The parliament.

Par'lir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A parlour. *Chaucer.*

PAR'LOUR (*s. from the French parloir*) A room on the first floor elegantly furnished, a room for the enter-

P A R

tainment of genteel company; a room in a monastery where the religious meet and converse together.

PAR'LOUS (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Keen, sprightly, witty. *Dryden.*

Par'lousness (*s. from parlous*) Quickness, keenness of temper. *Johnson.*

PAR'MA (*s. in geography*) A duchy in Italy; the capital of that duchy.

PAR'MA (*s. with antiquarians*) A kind of buckler, a round figure big enough to cover the whole body.

Parmace'ti (*s. a different spelling*) The spermaceti. *Cole.*

Parmacit'y (*s. for spermaceti*) The fine wax prepared from the fat of a whale. *Answorth.*

PARME'NAS (*s.*) A man's name. *Adie.*

Par'mesan (*s. from Parma*) A delicate kind of cheese.

Par'mesan (*s. from Parma*) A native of Parma, an inhabitant of Parma.

PARNAS'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Parnas'ian (*adj. from Parnassus*) Belonging to mount Parnassus.

Parnas'ides (*s. from Parnassus*) The Muses.

PARNAS'SUS (*s.*) A mountain in Greece much celebrated by the poets.

PAR'NEL (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Par'nel (*s. obsolete*) A woman of ill fame.

PARO'CHIA (*s. from the Greek*) Lands given by the Romans to superannuated officers for their maintenance; the precinct of a bishop; a parish, an assembly of neighbours. *Phillips.*

PARO'CHIAL (*adj. from the Greek παρῖς by, and omeu to dwell*) Belonging to a parish.

Parochia'nus (*s. in old records*) A person living within the precinct of a bishop, a parish priest.

Par'ochus (*s. in antiquity*) An officer who was to provide necessaries for those that travelled on the business of the public.

PARO'DIC (*adj. in algebra, from the Greek παρῖς through, and ὁδὸς a way*) Regularly ascending or descending as the indices of the unknown quantity in affected equations.

Paro'dical (*adj. from parodic*) Having the indices of the unknown quantity regularly ascending or descending in affected equations.

Paro'died (*p. from parody*) Copied by way of parody. *Pope.*

PARODON'TIDES (*s. in surgery, from the Greek παρῖς with, and δοντογὰ tooth*) A kind of swelling in the gums.

PAR'ODY (*s. from the Greek παρῖς through, and ὁδὸς an ode*) A method of writing in which the style and sentiments of an author are taken and applied to some new purpose; a kind of burlesque.

PAR'ODY (*s. from the Greek παρῖς through, and ὁδὸς a way*) An adage, a trite saying.

Par'ody (*v. t. from the sub.*) To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

Par'odye (*s. obsolete*) Jeopardy. *Chaucer.*

Par'odying (*p. a. from parody*) Copying by way of parody.

PAROE'CIA (*s. not used*) The parochia. *Phillips.*

Paroe'mia (*s. a different spelling*) The parocimia. *Cole.*

PARO'MIA (*s. from the Greek*) A proverb, a proverbial way of speaking.

Paro'l (*s. from parole*) A parole, a plea in court. *D. of A.*

Paro'l (*adj. from the sub.*) Verbal, done by word of mouth. *Scott.*

PARO'LE (*s. from the French*) A verbal promise, a promise not to run away; a promise to return.

Paro'le (*s. a law term*) A plea in court. *Scott.*

Paro'le (*adj. from the sub.*) Verbal, done by word of mouth, promissory.

Paro'li (*s. with gamesters*) The double of what was staked before.

PAROMCE'ON (*s. from the Greek*) A proverb. *Scott.*

PARONOMA'SIA (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek*) A figure in which by the change of a letter or syllable many things are alluded to, an agnomination. *Johnson.*

Paron'omous (*adj. from paronomasia*) Belonging to the paronomasia. *Cole.*

PARONY'CHIA (*s. from the Greek παρῖς by, and ὁδὸς a nail*) A perpetual sore under the root of the nail, whitlow.

PARON'YMOUS (*adj. from the Greek παρῖς with, and ὁμοία a name*) Resembling another name, resembling another word.

PARO'PIÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The lesser corners of the eyes. *Phillips.*

PAROP'TOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The act of roasting; a kind of cautery used by the old physicians.

PAR'OQUET (*s. in ornithology*) A small species of parrot. *PARROT.*

P A R

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PAROS (*s. in geography*) One of the Cyclades famous for a fine white marble.

PAROSH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a plea*) A man's name.

PAROTID (*adj. from the Greek παρὰ by, and ωτός the ear*) Belonging to the glands under and behind the ears.

PAROTIDES (*s. plu. of parotis*) The glandules under and behind the ears, the swelling of the glands behind the ears.

PAROTIS (*s. from the Greek παρὰ by, and ὤτος the ear*) One of the glandules commonly called the almonds of the ears; a tumour in one of those glandules.

PAROXISM (*s. from the Greek παρὰ by, and ὄξυς to sharpen*) A fit, the periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARPUNCTUM (*s. in old records*) A coat of mail, a kind of doublet.

PARTRAL (*s. a sea term*) A machine or frame to fasten the yards to the mast so as to raise or lower them as occasion may require.

PARROT (*s. not so common a spelling*) A parrot. Phil.

PARROTIA (*s. from the Greek*) A liberty or freedom of speech.

PARTRICIDAL (*adj. from parricide*) Parricidal, belonging to parricide. Scott.

PARTRICIDE (*s. from the Lat. paricida*) One who destroys his father, one who acts against his country, one who destroys that to which he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, the murder of one to whom particular reverence is due.

PARTRICIDIAL (*adj. from parricide*) Belonging to parricide, committing parricide.

PARTRICIDIOUS (*adj. from parricide*) Parricidal. Brown.

PARTRILL (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Apparel. Chaucer.

PARTRUCK (*s. the diminutive of park*) A paddock, a small inclosure. Scott.

PARROT (*s. in ornithology*) A particoloured bird remarkable for its imitation of the human voice.

PARROTED (*adj. from parrot*) Taught to speak by rote as a parrot.

PARRY (*v. int. from the French parer*) To fence, to ward off a thrust.

PARRYING (*p. a. from parry*) Fencing, warding off a thrust.

PARRYING (*s. from the part.*) The act of warding off a thrust.

PARSE (*v. t. from the Lat. pars a part*) To resolve a sentence into the parts of speech and account for the construction.

PARSED (*p. from parse*) Resolved into the parts of speech.

PARSHANDA'THA (*s. from the Heb. signifying revelation*) A man's name. Esther.

PARSIMONIOUS (*adj. from parsimony*) Frugal, sparing, covetous.

PARSIMONIOUSLY (*adj. from parsimonious*) Frugally, sparingly, covetously.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS (*s. from parsimonious*) The state or quality of being parsimonious.

PARSIMONY (*s. from the Lat. parsimonia*) Frugality, sparingness, covetousness.

PARSING (*p. a. from parse*) Resolving into the parts of speech and accounting for the construction according to the rules of grammar.

PARSING (*s. from the part.*) The act or exercise of resolving a sentence into the parts of speech and accounting for the construction.

PARSLEY (*s. in botany, from the Brit. persli*) A well known herb.

PARSLEYHEDGE (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. Phil.

PARSLEYPERT (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the plant commonly called pig's parsley.

PARSLING (*s. a sea term, and a different spelling*) Parceling, the act or process of laying on strips of canvas. Falconer.

PARSNEP (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the root of the plant.

PARSNIP (*s. not so common a spelling*) The parsnep. Sc.

PARSON (*s. from the Lat. persona a person*) A clergyman, a dissenting minister; the parish priest, one that has the parochial charge or care of souls.

PARSONAGE (*s. from parson*) The ecclesiastical benefice of a parish, the mansion house of a parson.

PARSONAGEHOUSE (*s. from parson, and house*) The house appropriated to the minister of the parish; a house appropriated to the use of a minister in a dissenting congregation.

PARTR (*s. from the Lat. pars*) Something less than the whole, a portion, a division, a space; a side, a party; a particular office, a particular character; business, a reproachful concern; the tune composed for a particular exercise or instruction in music.

Part (*v. t. from the sub.*) To divide, to share, to separate, to disunite, to break into pieces; to keep asunder, to separate combatants; to strain off.

Part (*v. int.*) To fall asunder, to become separate; to take leave, to take farewell, to have a share; to go away, to set out. *To part with*, to quit, to resign.

Part (*adv. from the sub.*) Partly, in some measure. *Sb.*

Part (*in the manage*) The depart, the action of an horse when put on full speed.

Part'able (*adj. from part*) Divisible, capable of being parted.

Part'able (*s. obsolete*) The act of partaking, a partaker, an accomplice. Chaucer.

Part'age (*s. from part*) A division, the act of parting. Locke.

Part'ake (*v. int. from part, and take*) To have a share, to take share; to participate; *with* of; as, "Will you partake of my bounty." Sometimes *with* in; "How far brutes partook *with* men in the intellectual faculties."

Part'ake (*v. t.*) To share, to take part of; to admit to a part; but this sense is obsolete. Shakespeare.

Part'aken (*p. from partake*) Shared. Johnson.

Part'aker (*s. from partake*) A partner, an accomplice, an associate; *with* in and *with*; "We would not have been partakers *with* them in the blood of the prophets."

Part'aking (*p. a. from partake*) Sharing, participating.

Part'aking (*s. from the part.*) A combination. Hale.

PARTAT (*s. a different spelling*) The partat, the Dutch fiver. Scott.

Part'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To partake. Chaucer.

Part'er (*s. from part.*) One that parts, one that separates.

PARTER'RE (*s. from the French*) A level division of ground facing the front of a house.

PARTHE'NIAN (*adj. from the Greek παρθένης a virgin, but not much used*) Belonging to virginity. Cole.

PARTHENIAS/TRUM (*s. in botany*) The parthenium.

PARTHE'NIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of mayweed.

PARTHE'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the feverfew.

PART'HA (*s. in ancient geography*) A country in Asia; it now makes a part of the Persian empire.

Par'thian (*adj. from Parthia*) Belonging to Parthia.

Par'thian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Parthia.

Par'ti (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided into several partitions.

Par'tial (*adj. from part*) Inclined to favour one party more than the other, inclined to favour without reason; affecting one part only, short of being universal.

Partial'ity (*s. from partial*) The quality of being partial.

Partialize (*v. t. from partial, but not used*) To make partial. Shakespeare.

Partial'ly (*adv. from partial*) With unjust favour, with unjust dislike; in a manner affecting one part only.

Partial'ness (*s. from partial*) Partiality.

Partiary (*s. from part, but not used*) A partaker. Cole.

Parti'bility (*s. from partible*) Divisibility.

Part'ible (*adj. from part*) Divisible, separable.

Partic'ipable (*adj. from participate*) Capable of being shared, capable of being participated. Norris.

Partic'ipant (*adj. from participate*) Sharing, having a share.

PARTIC'IPATE (*v. int. from the Lat. participo*) To partake, to have a share, to have part with another; *with* of; as, "Few creatures participate of the nature of plants." Sometimes *with* in; "In both we participate."

Partic'ipate (*v. t.*) To share, to partake.

Partic'ipated (*p. from participate*) Shared, received as a partner with another.

Partic'ipating (*p. a. from participate*) Sharing, partaking.

Participa'tion (*s. from participate*) The state of sharing something with another; a distribution, a division into shares.

Particip'ial (*adj. from participate*) Having the nature of a participle.

Particip'ial (*s. from the adj.*) A participle. Scott.

Particip'ially (*adv. from participial*) In the manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE (*s. from the Lat. pars a part, and capio to take*) A word or part of speech which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective; an adjective derived of a verb; that which participates of different things.

PARTICLE (*s. from the Lat. particula*) A small part, a small portion; a part of speech including all indeclinable words, a little word.

PARTICULAR

P A R

PARTICULAR (*adj. from the Lat. particula*) Single, individual, relating to distinct persons or things; attentive to minute circumstances, odd, uncommon.

Particular (*s. from the adj.*) A single instance, a single thing, an individual, a private person, a private concern, a minute detail, a distinct detail.

Particularist (*s. from particular*) One who holds the doctrine of particular redemption.

Particularity (*s. from particular*) The state of being particular; something peculiar.

Particularize (*v. t. from particular*) To mention particularly, to shew minutely.

Particularized (*p. from particularize*) Mentioned particularly, pointed out in particular.

Particularizing (*p. a. from particularize*) Pointing out in a particular manner.

Particularly (*adv. from particular*) Distinctly, singly; in an extraordinary manner.

Particularness (*s. from particular*) Particularity. *Scott.*

Particulate (*v. int. obsolete*) To particularize. *Camd.*

Partie (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided into several divisions.

Partie (*s. obsolete*) A part. *Chaucer.*

Partile (*adj. in astrology*) Exact, full in all its parts.

Partin (*v. int. obsolete*) To partake of. *Chaucer.*

Partiner (*s. obsolete*) A partner. *Chaucer.*

Parting (*p. a. from part*) Separating, falling asunder; taking leave.

Parting (*s. from the part.*) A division, an opening; the ceremony in taking leave.

Partion (*s. not used*) A breeding. *Cole.*

Partisan (*s. from party*) An adherent to a party, one of a particular faction; the commander of a party; a commander's staff.

PARTISAN (*s. from the French*) A kind of pike, a kind of halbert. *Shakespeare.*

Partite (*s. obsolete*) A part. *Chaucer.*

PARTITION (*s. from the Lat. partitio*) The act of dividing, the state of being divided; a division, a separation; a part divided from the rest, a separate part; that which divides one apartment from another, the place where the division is made.

Partition (*v. t. from the sub.*) To divide into distinct parts.

Partitioned (*p. from partition*) divided into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

Partitioning (*p. a. from partition*) Dividing into distinct parts.

Partitor (*s. not used*) A divider. *Cole.*

Partivere (*s. obsolete*) Parts, particulars. *Chaucer.*

Partles (*adj. from part, obsolete*) Having no share, void of. *Chaucer.*

Partlet (*s. an old word*) A ruff for the neck, a loose kind of collar for a doublet; a hen.

Partly (*adv. from part*) In part, in some degree, in some measure.

Partner (*s. from part*) A sharer, a partaker, an associate; one that dances with another.

Partner (*v. t. from the sub.*) To join, to associate with a partner.

Partnered (*p. from partner*) Joined, associated. *Sh.*

Partnership (*s. from partner*) Joint interest, joint property; the union of two or more in trade.

Partook (*v. int. pret. of partake*) Did partake.

Partriche (*s. an old spelling*) A partridge. *Cole.*

PARTRIDGE (*s. in ornithology, from the Lat. perdix*) The name of a well known bird of game.

Parts (*s. plu. of part*) Qualities, powers, faculties; districts, regions.

PAR'TULA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over pregnant women and to assist at the child birth.

PARTUN'DA (*s. a different spelling*) The goddess Partula.

PARTURIENT (*adj. from the Lat. parturio to bring forth*) About to bring forth.

PARTURITION (*s. from the Lat. parturio to bring forth*) The state of being about to bring forth.

PAR'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The birth.

Par'ty (*s. from part*) A number of persons joined in any design, a portion; one concerned in any affair, one of two litigants; a cause, a side; a particular person, one distinct from another; a detachment of soldiers.

Par'ty (*s. obsolete*) A part. *Chaucer.*

Par'ty (*adv. obsolete*) Partly. *Chaucer.*

Par'ty (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided into parts.

Par'tycoloured (*adj. from party, and colour*) Having a diversity of colours.

Par'tyjury (*s. from party, and jury*) A jury composed of natives and foreigners.

P A S

Par'tyman (*s. from party, and man*) An adherent to a party, a factious man.

Par'tywall (*s. from party, and wall*) A wall that separates one tenement from another and is equally the property of both.

PA'RU (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of chætodon.

PARU'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that furishes*) A man's name.

PAR'VIS (*s. obsolete from the French*) A porch, a chimney porch; a court before a great house. *Chaucer.*

Par'vis (*s. from the foregoing*) The exercises by way of disputation carried on by the young students in the inns of court; a particular kind of disputation in the university of Oxford.

Par'vise (*s. a different spelling*) The pervise. *D. of*

PAR'VITUDE (*s. from the Lat. parvus little*) Little-ness. *Glanville.*

PAR'VITY (*s. from the Lat. parvus small*) Little-ness. *minuteness.*

PARU/LIDES (*s. with surgeons*) The swelling of the gums.

PARU/LIS (*s. from the Greek παρὰ by, and ελον a gum*) The swelling of the gums attended with great pain.

PAR'VUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. parvus small*) muscle of the head.

PAR'US (*s. in ornithology*) The titmouse.

Par'y (*v. int. a different spelling*) To parry. *Sh.*

PARY'LIS (*s. a different spelling*) The parulis. *Sh.*

PARY'PATE (*s. in the ancient music*) The note above the hyphate answering to C in the scale of the moderns.

PAS (*s. from the French*) Precedence, the right of going before. *Arbuthnot.*

Pas'cage (*s. an old word*) Pasturage.

PAS'CHA (*s. from the Heb. signifying to pass*) The first of the passover in which the Jews commemorated the signal deliverance when the angel destroyed the first born of the Egyptians but passed over the houses spared the first born of the Israelites; the festival Easter held in commemoration of our Saviour's death and resurrection.

Pas'chal (*adj. from pascha*) Belonging to the passover relating to Easter.

Pas'che (*s. a different spelling*) The pascha. *Sh.*

Pasch'flower (*s. in botany, from paschal, and flower*) The name of a plant that flowers about Easter.

Pas'cuage (*s. an old word*) Pasturage.

Pas'cuous (*adj. an old word*) Belonging to pasture used for pasture.

PASH (*s. from the Spanish paz*) A kiss. *Shakespeare.*

PASH (*v. t. from the Dutch passen*) To strike, to come with something thrown suddenly.

Pash'ed (*p. from pash*) Struck, crushed by some violent blow.

Pash'ing (*p. a. from pash*) Striking, crushing by some violent blow.

PA'SHUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that multiplies*) A man's name.

PAS'LAY (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the country Renfrew.

Pas'nage (*s. an old word*) Pannage. *Phillips.*

Pas'queflower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the name of a flower.

PAS'QUIL (*s. from the Lat. pasquino a statue in Rome which they fixed their papers of satirical observations*) A lampoon.

Pas'quin (*s. a different spelling*) A pasquil.

Pasquina'de (*s. from pasquin*) A pasquil, a lampoon.

PASS (*s. from the Lat. passus a step*) A narrow entrance, an avenue, a passage, a road; a permission to go, come, an order by which vagrants are sent to the proper place of abode; a push, a thrust in fencing, a state, a condition.

Pas (*v. int. from the sub.*) To go, to move from one place to another; to make transition, to go over from one to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent; to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to change regular gradation, to die; to be enacted, to be effected; to exist, to exist in any state; to gain reputation, to become current; to occur, to be done; to determine, to judge; to thrust, to make a push; fencing; to be in a tolerable state. *To pass away* to be lost, to vanish.

Pas (*v. t.*) To go beyond, to go through; to spend to live through; to put into motion; to carry half to glance; to utter, to vent; to put an end to; to omit, to neglect; to surpass, to excel; to transgress to go beyond bounds; to enact; to send from one place to another; to admit, to allow; to impose

P A S

praise artfully. To pass away, to spend, to waste.
To pass by, to neglect, to forgive. To pass over, to
omit.
passable (adj. from pass) Capable of being passed; sup-
portable, tolerable; admissible; popular, well re-
ceived. Bacon.
PASSACALIO (s. in music) A kind of a grave air.
PASSACILIO (s. in music, different spellings) A
kind of grave air. Bailey.
PASSADE (s. in fencing) A thrust.
PASSADE (s. from the French) An alms to a passen-
ger. Bailey.
PASSADO (s. a different spelling) A push, a thrust.
PASSAGE (s. from pass) The act of passing, a road, a way
to pass, the liberty of passing; an occurrence, an in-
cident; an unsettled state, an aptness to wander;
management, conduct; a part of a book, a single place
in a writing.
PASSANT (adj. from pass) Passing; walking along lei-
surely.
PASSARDO (s. a sea term) A rope by which the main
tackles is fastened down to the ship's side. Scott.
PASSARDO (s. a different spelling) The passarado. Falco.
PASSER (p. from pass) Gone, gone from one to another,
vanished, ended.
PASSER (s. from pass) A traveller, one who is passing
on the road, one who has hired a passage in some
kind of vehicle.
PASSOVER (s. an old spelling) The passover. Phil.
PASSEPIED (s. in music) A kind of minuet.
PASSEPIER (s. in botany) The name of an herb, a kind
of parsley.
PASSEPORT (s. an old spelling) A passport. Phillips.
PASSEUR (s. from pass) One that passes, one who is on
the road.
PASSER (s. in ornithology, from the Lat.) The sparrow.
PASSERES (s. from passer) An order or class of birds
having a conic and slender beak.
PASSERINA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the
chickweed.
PASSEVEGES (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the
name of a flower.
PASSEVOLANT (s. from the French passer to pass, and
volant flying) One who is mustered as a soldier but
not initiated; a faggot, one that is to supply the place
of another to serve a turn.
PASSIBILITY (s. from passible) The state of being passible.
PASSIBLE (adj. from the Lat. patior passus to suffer)
Capable of suffering, susceptible of impressions from ex-
ternal objects.
PASSIBILITY (s. from passible) Passibility. Scott.
PASSID (adj. obsolete) Surpassed, recalled. Chaucer.
PASSIFLORA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the
passion-flower.
PASSING (p. a. from pass) Going away, moving from
one place to another; vanishing; putting off, omitting;
surpassing, excelling, extraordinary. Chaucer.
PASSING (adv. from the part.) In a manner that excels.
PASSING (s. from the part.) The act of going by.
PASSINGBELL (s. from passing, and bell) The bell which
rings on the death of a person.
PASSINGLY (adv. from passing) In a manner that excels.
PASSION (s. from the Lat. patior passus to suffer) A vi-
olent commotion of the mind, anger, love, zeal, ar-
dour; an effect produced by some external agency;
the last sufferings of our Saviour.
PASSION (v. int. from the sub. but now grown obsolete)
To be greatly agitated, to express great desire. Sh.
PASSIONATE (adj. from passion) Subject to passion, moved
by passion; easily moved to anger.
PASSIONATE (v. t. from the adj. but now grown obsolete)
To affect with passion, to express passionately. Sh.
PASSIONATELY (adv. from passionate) With great commo-
tion of mind, with desire, with anger.
PASSIONATENESS (s. from passionate) The state of being
passionate.
PASSIONFLOWER (s. in botany, from passion, and flower)
The name of a plant, the name of a flower so called
as being supposed emblematical of our Saviour's pas-
sion.
PASSIONING (p. a. from passion, but not used) Passionately
desiring. Shakespeare.
PASSIONWEEK (s. from passion, and week) The week
before Easter.
PASSIVE (adj. from the Lat. patior passus to suffer) Re-
ceiving impression from external agency, unresisting,
suffering; belonging to that mode of a verb in gram-
mar which expresses passion or suffering.
PASSIVELY (adv. from passive) In a passive manner.

P A T

PASSIVENESS (s. from passive) The state of being passive
the quality of being passive.
PASSIVITY (s. from passive) Passiveness. Cheyne.
PASSOVER (s. from pass, and over) The feast instituted
by the Jews in commemoration of the angel's passing
over the habitations of the Hebrews when he destroy-
ed the first born of the Egyptians; the paschal lamb,
the sacrifice which was killed at the feast of the pass-
over; Jesus Christ the christian passover.
PASSPAROLE (s. from pass, and parole) A command given
at the head of an army and passed throughout from
one to another by word of mouth.
PASSPARTOUT (s. from the French) A master key, a key
that opens the several locks belonging to the same
apartments.
PASSPORT (s. from pass, and port) A leave to pass.
PASSVOLANT (s. a different spelling) A passivoltant. D. of A.
PASS (v. t. pret. of pass) Did pass.
PASS (p. from pass) Gone, gone from one place to ano-
ther; vanished, lost; omitted, neglected, advanced
beyond, gone further than.
PASTA (s. in old records) Paste, dough before it is baked.
PASTE (s. from the French) Dough, cement made of
flower and water, an artificial mixture in imitation
of precious stone.
PASTE (v. t. from the sub.) To fix with paste.
PASTEBOARD (s. from paste, and board) A kind of thick
paper.
PASTEBOARD (adj. from the sub.) Made of pasteboard, con-
sisting of pasteboard.
PASTAL (s. in botany) The woad.
PASTERON (s. from the French pasturon) The distance
between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a
horse.
PASTERJOINT (s. from pastern, and joint) The joint next
to the foot of a horse.
PASTIL (s. from the Lat. pastillus) A roll of paste, a kind
of pencil.
PASTILICATE (v. int. from pastil) To make pastils, to use
pastils. Cole.
PASTIME (s. from pass, and time) A sport, a diversion.
PASTINACA (s. in botany) The parsnip.
PASTINATE (v. int. from the Lat. pastino to loosen the
earth, but not used) To dig in a garden. Cole.
PASTINATION (s. from pastinate) The act of digging the
earth. Phillips.
PASTIONS (s. in botany) The snakeweed.
PASTIRIUM (s. in old records) A pasture ground.
PASTOPHORI (s. in antiquity, from the Greek πασος, a
veil, and φερω to bear) The priests who carried the
shrine of the deity in solemn processions.
PASTOR (s. from the Lat.) A shepherd; a clergyman
who has cure of souls; an ordained minister of a dis-
senting congregation.
PASTORAL (adj. from pastor) Relating to the cure of souls;
rural, relating to shepherds.
PASTORAL (s. from the adj.) A bucolic, an idyl, a poem
relative to the incidents of a country life.
PASTORALE (s. from pastoral) An air suited to pastoral.
PASTORITIOUS (adj. from pastor, but not used) Pasto-
ral. Cole.
PASTRY (s. from paste) The act of making pies, baked
paste, pies, the place where pies are made.
PASTRYCOOK (s. from pastry, and cook) One who deals in
pastry.
PASTURABLE (adj. from pasture) Fit for pasture.
PASTURAGE (s. from pasture) Pasture ground, the use of
pasture, the business of feeding cattle.
PASTURE (s. from the Lat. pascor passus to feed) The
act of feeding; the ground on which cattle are fed;
nurture, education.
PASTURE (v. t. from the sub.) To place in a pasture.
PASTURE (v. int.) To graze, to feed on pasture.
PASTURED (p. from pasture) Fed on pasture.
PASTUREGROUND (s. from pasture, and ground) Land ly-
ing for pasture.
PASTURING (p. a. from pasture) Feeding on pasture,
grazing.
PASTUS (s. in old writings) A kind of treat or enter-
tainment claimed by the lord of the manor from his
vassals.
PASTY (s. from paste) A pie, a pie made of crust raised
without a dish.
PASTURAGE (s. an old word) Pannage.
PAT (s. from the French patte a foot) A tap, a quick blow;
a small lump of matter beaten into form by the hand.
PAT (adj. from the sub.) Fit, exact, convenient.
PAT (adv. from the adj.) Fitly, conveniently. "Now I
may do it pat." Shakespeare.
Pat

Pat (*v. t. from the sub.*) To tap, to strike lightly.
PATACHE (*s. a sea term*) A small ship.
PAT'ACON (*s.*) A Spanish coin worth about four shillings and eight pence sterling.
PATADE'NE (*s. in beaten mythology*) A female deity who was supposed to preside over the corn when it sprung from the blade.
PATAGO'NIA (*s. in geography*) The most southerly part of South America.
Patago'nian (*adj. from Patagonia*) Belonging to Patagonia.
Patago'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Patagonia.
PATAGO'NICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PATAGO'NULA (*s. in botany*) The patagonica, a genus of plants.
PATA'RA (*s.*) A port town in the Lesser Asia. *Acts.*
PAT'ART (*s.*) A Dutch river.
PATAVINITY (*s. with the critics*) The supposed style of the inhabitants of Padua as exemplified in the writings of Livy.
PATCH (*s. from the Italian pezzo*) A piece sewed on to cover a hole, a piece inserted in variegated work, a small piece of black silk put on the face; a small particle, a parcel of land; a paltry fellow. *Shakespeare.*
Patch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with a piece sewed on, to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to make up of small scraps.
Patch'ed (*p. from patch*) Covered with a patch, decorated with small spots of black silk, made up of several small pieces, mended in a clumsy manner, made in a hurry; *with up; as, "Patched up by piece meal."*
Patch'er (*s. from patch*) One that patches, a botcher.
Patch'ery (*s. from patch, but now out of use*) Botchery. *Shakespeare.*
Patch'ing (*p. a. from patch*) Covering with a patch, decorating the face with small pieces of black silk, making up in a hurry.
Patch'work (*s. from patch, and work*) Variegated work, work made by sewing small pieces of different colours together.
PATE (*s. supposed to be from the French tete*) The head; the head in droll style; a kind of half moon in fortification.
Patee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a cross narrow in the centre and widening towards the extremities.
PATEFAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. pateo to lie open*) The act of laying open, the state of being laid open.
PATEL'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The round bone of the knee.
PA'TEN (*s. from the Lat. patina, but now grown obsolete*) A plate. *Shakespeare.*
PATE'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) The cover of the chalice used in Romish churches to hold the bits of consecrated wafer which is given the people to kiss when they make an offering.
PAT'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. pateo to lie open*) Open, appropriated by licence.
Pat'ent (*s. from the adj.*) A writ or licence conferring some exclusive right or privilege.
Patentee' (*s. from patent*) One who has a patent.
PATER (*s. from the Lat.*) A father, a head of a religious order among the papists.
PATERA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of goblet in which consecrated meats were offered and libations made to the gods; an ornament in architecture.
Pater'nal (*adj. from pater*) Belonging to a father, fatherly; hereditary, received from ancestors.
Pater'nity (*s. from pater*) The relation of a father, the state of being a father.
PAT'ERNOSTER (*s. from the Lat. pater father, and noster our*) The Lord's prayer so called from the two first words; one of the great beads in the chaplets used by the papists in their devotions.
Paternostree' (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a cross made of beads.
PATH (*s. from the Sax.*) A way, a road, a track.
PATHE'MA (*s. from the Greek*) Pathos, warmth, affection of mind.
PATHE'TIC (*adj. from the Greek παθος passion*) Affecting the passions, moving, tender.
Pathetic (*s. from the adj.*) The mode of address suited to move the passions.
Pathet'ical (*adj. from pathetic*) Suited to touch the passions, moving.
Pathet'ically (*adv. from pathological*) In a manner suited to strike the passions.
Pathet'icalness (*s. from pathological*) The manner or quality which is suited to move the passions.
PATHETICI (*s. in anatomy*) The fourth pair of nerves which arise from the spinal marrow.

PATH'IC (*s. from the Greek παθεω to suffer*) An im- one who suffers himself to be abused contrary to nature.
Path'less (*adj. from path*) Having no path, untrodden.
PATH'OGNOMONIC (*adj. from the Greek παθος suffering, and γινωσκω to know*) Pointing out with certainty, shewing the disease by something more certain than symptom.
Path'ognomonic (*s. from the adj.*) A proper distinguishing and inseparable sign of a disease.
PATHOGNOMO'NICUM (*s. from the Greek παθος suffering, and γινωσκω to know*) An inseparable and certain sign of a disease.
Patholog'ic (*adj. from pathology*) Belonging to pathology.
Patholog'ical (*adj. from pathologic*) Belonging to pathology.
Patholog'ist (*s. from pathology*) One who treats of pathology.
PATHOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek παθος passion, and λογος a description*) A minute description of diseases.
PATHOPOI'EA (*s. from the Greek παθος passion, and ποιω to cause*) The act of moving the passions, the method made use of to move the passions, an address to the passions.
PA'THOS (*s. from the Greek*) Passion, warmth, affection of mind.
PATH'ROS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the spread of ruin*) The name of a country.
Path'way (*s. from path, and way*) A road, a narrow way for foot passengers.
PAT'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. patior to suffer*) Capable of being born, tolerable. *Job.*
PATIB'ULARY (*adj. from the Lat. patibulum the gallows*) Belonging to the gallows. *Job.*
PATIB'ULATED (*adj. from the Lat. patibulum the gallows*) Hung on a gibbet. *Cal.*
Patience (*s. from patient*) Calmness or constancy of mind in suffering, the virtue by which we endure affliction without discontent.
PA'TIENCE (*s.*) The name of a woman.
PA'TIENCE (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, species of dock.
PA'TIENT (*adj. from the Lat. patior to suffer*) Enduring with patience, calm under affliction, enduring provocation; *with of; as, "Patient of heat and cold."*
Pat'ient (*s. from the adj.*) That which suffers, the which receives impressions; a diseased person, a person under the care of a physician.
Pat'ient (*v. t. from the adj. but not used*) To compose oneself, to arm oneself with patience. *Shakespeare.*
Pat'iently (*adv. from patient*) With patience.
Pat'ientness (*s. from patient*) The state or quality of being patient.
Pat'in (*s. a different spelling*) The patine. *Cal.*
Pat'in (*s. a different spelling*) A patten, a clog. *Bacon.*
PA'TINE (*s. from the Lat. patina*) The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*
Pat'ise (*s. not used*) A kind of red colour.
Pat'ly (*adv. from pat*) Fitly, commodiously.
PAT'MOS (*s. in geography*) An island in the Archipelago famous for the exile of the evangelist John when he wrote the book of Revelation.
Pat'ness (*s. from pat*) Fitness, convenience.
PATON'CE (*s. in heraldry*) A cross flossy at the ends.
Paton'ce (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a cross flossy at the ends.
PATRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. patratio, but not used*) The act of committing, the act of doing.
PAT'RIA (*s. from the Lat.*) One's country, the place of one's birth; the men of a neighbourhood who are qualified to serve on a jury.
PAT'RIARCH (*s. from the Greek πατρις a father, and αρχος chief*) The father of a family or tribe, the ruler of a family or tribe, a bishop superior to an archbishop.
Pat'riarchal (*adj. from patriarch*) Belonging to a patriarch.
Patriarch'ate (*s. from patriarch*) The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
Pat'riarchship (*s. from patriarch*) The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
Pat'riarchy (*s. from patriarch*) A patriarchate.
PATRIC'IAN (*adj. from the Lat. patricius*) Noble, natorial.
Patric'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A nobleman.
Patric'iate (*s. from patrician*) The order or dignity of patricians.
PAT'RICK (*s.*) A man's name.

patrimo'nal (*adj. from patrimony*) Possessed by inheritance, belonging to a patrimony.
PATRIMONY (*s. from the Lat. patrimonium*) An estate possessed by inheritance, an estate descended from ancestors.
PATRIN (*v. int. obsolete*) To pray, to say a paternoster. *Ch.*
PATRINGTON (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 190 miles from London.
PATRINGTON (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Patrington, made at Patrington.
PATRINUS (*s. an old word*) A godfather.
PATRIOT (*s. from the Greek πατριωτης*) A father of his country, one whose ruling passion is the good of his country; one who seeks the good of his country.
PATRIOT (*adj. from the sub.*) Patriotic, actuated by the care of one's country.
PATRIOTIC (*adj. from patriot*) Actuated by the care of one's country, belonging to a patriot.
PATRIOTISM (*s. from patriot*) The love of one's country, prevailing passion for the good of one's country.
PATRIOTSHIP (*s. from patriot*) The office or dignity of a patriot. *Scott.*
PATRIASISIAN (*s. in church history*) A Sabellian so called as holding that the Father himself and not the Son was crucified.
PATRISTATE (*v. int. not used*) To take after one's father. *Bailey.*
PATROCINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. patrocinator*) To patronise, to defend, to protect. *Johnson.*
PATROCINATION (*s. from patrocinate*) The act of patronising. *Scott.*
PATROCINITY (*s. from the Lat. patrocinator*) The act of patronising. *Scott.*
PATROLE (*v. int. from the French patrouiller*) To go the round in a camp or garrison.
PATROL (*s. from the verb*) The act of going the rounds in a camp or garrison; the party that goes the rounds in a camp or garrison.
PATROLLING (*p. a. from patrol*) Going the rounds in a camp or garrison.
PATRON (*s. from the Lat. patronus*) One who supports or protects another, an advocate, a defender; guardian saint; one who has the donation of an ecclesiastical benefice.
PATRONAGE (*s. from patron*) Support, protection; the guardianship of saints; the right of conferring a benefice, the donation of an ecclesiastical living.
PATRONAGE (*v. t. from the sub. a bad word*) To patronise. *Shakespeare.*
PATRONAL (*adj. from patron*) Patronising, protecting.
PATRONESS (*s. from patron*) A female who patronises.
PATRONISE (*v. t. from patron*) To support, to protect, to patronage.
PATRONISED (*p. from patronise*) Supported, defended, patronised.
PATRONISER (*s. from patronise*) A patron. *Scott.*
PATRONISING (*p. a. from patronise*) Supporting, defending, countenancing.
PATRONIZE (*v. t. a different spelling*) To patronise. *Sc.*
PATRONIZED (*p. from patronize*) Patronised. *Bacon.*
PATRONIZING (*p. a. from patronize, but not so much used*) Patronising.
PATRONSHIP (*s. from patron*) The office of a patron. *Sc.*
PATRONYMIC (*adj. from the Greek πατριωνυμικον*) Derived as a name from ancestors.
PATRONYMIC (*s. from the adj.*) A name derived from ancestors.
PATROUILLE (*s. from the French*) A patrol.
PATACCOON (*s. a different spelling*) A patatoon. *Phil. Bailey.*
PATE (*s. in cookery*) A little pie.
PATED (*p. from pat*) Struck with a light blow.
PATEL (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a cross narrow at the centre and growing wider at the extremities.
PATIN (*s. from the French patin*) A kind of clog with an iron ring worn by women to keep them out of the dirt.
PATEN (*s. in architecture*) The base, the base of a pillar.
PATENMAKER (*s. from patten, and maker*) One who makes pattens.
PATPAN (*s. from patte, and pan*) A pan to bake a pie or small pie.
PATTE (*v. int. from the French patte a foot*) To strike with small repeated blows like hail.
PATTERING (*p. a. from patter*) Striking with small repeated blows like the falling of hail.
PATERN (*s. from the French patron*) An exemplar, that which is to be copied; that which is to be imitated; a specimen, an instance; a form by which any thing is to be cut out.

PATERN (*v. t. from the sub.*) To copy, to make after a model. *Shakespeare.*
PATERNED (*p. from patern*) Copied, formed by a pattern. *Shakespeare.*
PAT'TIN (*s. a different spelling*) A pattern. *Railey.*
PAT'TING (*p. a. from pat*) Striking with a slight blow.
PAT'TRE (*v. int. obsolete*) To pray, to say a paternoster. *Chaucer.*
PATUPLICATE (*v. int. from the Lat. patulus open, but not used*) To expand, to become open. *Cole.*
PAT'ULOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. pateo to lie open*) Having an expanded flower, blowing open.
PAU (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that cries*) The name of a city.
PA'VADE (*s. obsolete*) A dogger. *Chaucer.*
PA'VAGE (*s. an old word*) The money paid for paving the streets. *Dict. of Arts.*
PA'VAN (*s. from the Spanish*) A grave kind of dance; the slowest sort of instrumental music.
PAVA'NA (*s. from the Spanish*) The pavan.
PA'VANE (*s. a different spelling*) The paven. *Phillips.*
PAUCIL'LOQUENT (*adj. from paucus few, and loquor to speak*) Using few words. *Cole.*
PAUCIL'LOQUY (*s. from the Lat. paucus few, and loquor to speak*) A speech in few words, a sparing speech. *Johnson.*
PAUCITY (*s. from the Lat. paucus few*) Smallness of number.
PAUD'ISHAW (*s.*) One of the titles of the Grand Seigneur.
PAVE (*v. t. from the Lat. pavo*) To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.
PA'VED (*p. from pave*) Laid with brick or stone, floored with stone; made easy, prepared.
PAVEFACTION (*s. from pavefy*) The act of terrifying. *Co.*
PA'VEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. paveo to be in fear, and facio to make, but not used*) To affright. *Cole.*
PA'VEMENT (*s. from pave*) Stones or bricks laid on the ground, a stone floor.
PAVEN'TIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to frighten children or rather to preserve them from fear.
PA'VER (*s. from pave*) One who paves, one who lays stones for a floor.
PAVE'SE (*s. from the French pavoise*) A large kind of shield.
PAVET'TLA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PAVEZA'DO (*s. a different spelling*) The pavifado.
PA'VIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PA'VIAGE (*s. from pave*) The money paid for paving the streets.
PAVISE (*s. a different spelling*) The pavise. *Phillips.*
PAVIC'ULA (*s. with the Romans*) An instrument for levelling the ground, a kind of rammer.
PA'VID (*adj. from the Lat. pavidus*) Timorous, fearful. *C.*
PAVID'ITY (*s. from pavid*) Timorous. *Cole.*
PA'VIER (*s. from pave*) A paver, one who lays floors with flat stones.
PAVILA'DE (*s. a different spelling*) The pavifade. *Bailey.*
PAVIL'ION (*s. from the French pavillon*) A tent, a temporary or moveable house.
PAVIL'ION (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with tents, to shelter in tents.
PAVILIONED (*p. from pavilion*) Provided with tents, sheltered in tents.
PA'VIN (*s. a different spelling*) The pavan, a kind of dance.
PAVISA'DO (*s. from the Spanish*) A kind of defence to cover the rowers in a galley.
PAVISE (*s. a different spelling*) The pavefe, a large shield to cover the whole body.
PAUL (*s.*) A man's name.
PAUL'IANIST (*s. in church history*) One of a sect in the third century who denied the preexistence of Christ.
PAULICA'NI (*s. in church history*) The Manichees of the east.
PAULIC'IAN (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) One of a sect which arose in the seventh century, a kind of Manichee.
PAUL'IN (*s. the diminutive of Paul*) Paul, little Paul. *Co.*
PAULLIN'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PAUL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name, Paul.
PAU'MIS (*s. obsolete*) The palms of the hands. *Chau.*
PAUN'AGE (*s. a different spelling*) Pannage. *Cole.*
PAUNCH (*s. from the Lat. pantex*) The belly, that part which contains the intestines.
PAUNCH (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pierce the belly, to rip up the belly.
PAUNCH'ED (*p. from paunch*) pierced in the belly, ripped up.

PAY

Paunch'es (*s. plu. of paunch, in the Scotch dialect*) The intrails of a beast.

Paunch'ing (*p. a. from paunch*) Piercing the belly, ripping up the belly.

Paun'ie (*s. a different spelling*) The pansy, the heart's ease. *Urry.*

PA'VO (*s. in ornithology*) The peacock.

PA'VO (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Pavoi's (*s. a different spelling*) The pavice, a large shield. *Pbhillips.*

Pavoi's/de (*s. a different spelling*) The pavifado.

Pav'oine (*adj. from pavo*) Belonging to the peacock kind.

PAU'PER (*s. from the Lat.*) A poor person, one who receives alms.

PAURAEDRASTY'LE (*s. in natural history*) A genus of perfect crystals.

Paula'cion (*s. obsolete*) A pause, a rest. *Chauter.*

PAUSA'NIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A festival in honour of Pausanias.

PAUSA'NIAS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name, a famous Spartan general.

PAUSA'RIOUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) One who directed the stops or pauses observed in solemn processions.

PAU'SARY (*s. from the Lat. paularius*) The officer who regulated the stops or pauses in the solemn processions.

PAUSE (*s. from the Greek παυω to rest*) A stop, a rest; a break, a paragraph; the mark which distinguishes the parts of a sentence; a doubt, a suspense.

Pause (*v. int. from the sub.*) To stop, to wait, to intermit, to deliberate.

PAU'SEA (*s. in botany*) A kind of olive. *Pbhillips.*

Paul'ier (*s. from pause*) One that pauses, one that deliberates.

PAU'SIA (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A kind of olive.

Paul'ing (*p. a. from pause*) Stopping, resting, deliberating.

PAW (*s. from the Brit. pawen*) The foot of a beast of prey; the hand in contempt.

Paw (*v. t. from the sub.*) To strike with a draught of the forefoot, to handle roughly; to flatter, to fawn.

Paw (*v. int.*) To draw the forefoot along the ground.

Paw'd (*adj. from paw*) Having paws, having broad feet.

Paw'd (*p. from paw*) Struck with a draught of the forefoot, handled roughly; flattered.

Paw'ing (*p. a. from paw*) Striking with a draught of the forefoot, handling roughly.

Paw'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of striking with the forefoot.

PAWN (*s. from the Dutch pand*) A pledge, something given by way of security; the state of being pledged; a common man at cheis.

Pawn (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pledge, to give in pledge for money.

Pawn'age (*s. an old spelling*) Pannage. *Pbhillips.*

Pawn'broker (*s. from pawn, and broker*) One who lets out money upon pledge.

Pawn'd (*p. from pawn*) Pledged, given in pledge for money.

Pawn'ing (*p. a. from pawn*) Pledging, giving in pledge.

PAX (*s. with the papists*) A kind of image to be kissed by one who makes an offering.

PAY (*v. t. from the French payer*) To discharge a debt, to give the equivalent for any thing bought; to reward, to recompence; to beat, to punish by beating; to atone, to make amends; *with for; as, "And often pay for their mistakes."* To pay off, to discharge from service.

Pay (*s. from the verb*) Wages, hire, the price given for service.

Pay (*v. t. a sea term*) To daub, to anoint the surface of any body in order to preserve it.

Pay'able (*adj. from pay*) Due, proper to be paid, capable of paying.

Pay'day (*s. from pay, and day*) The day of payment.

Pay'er (*s. from pay*) One that pays.

Pay'ing (*p. a. from pay*) Discharging a debt, giving an equivalent for any thing bought, recompensing, beating, daubing as the sides of a ship with something suited to preserve it.

Pay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discharging a debt, the act or process of daubing any thing with some unctuous matter in order to preserve it; a severe chastisement.

Pay'ingaway (*s. a sea term*) The act of slackening a cable or other rope so as to let it run out of the vessel.

Pay'ingoff (*s. a sea term*) The management of a ship's

PEA

head to the leeward of the point to which it was previously directed, the payment of a ship's crew in order to their discharge from service.

Pay'ingout (*s. a sea term*) The act of slackening a cable or other rope so as to let it run out of the vessel.

Pay'ment (*s. from pay*) The act of paying, the discharge of a debt or promise, a reward, a chastisement.

Pay'nims (*s. obsolete*) Pagans, heathens. *Chauter.*

Pay'faunce (*s. obsolete*) A pause, a stop.

Pay'ie (*v. t. obsolete*) To poise.

Pays'd (*p. from payse, obsolete*) Poised.

Pays'er (*s. from payse, obsolete*) One that weighs.

PAY'TREL (*s. from the French paitrel*) The breastplate, the strap that crosses a horse's breast.

PEA (*s. from the Lat. pisum*) A well known kind of pulse.

PEACE (*s. from the Lat. pax pacis*) Rest, quiet, respite from war, respite from tumult; reconciliation, accommodation of differences; silence, suppression of tumultuous thoughts. *To bold one's peace, to be silent.*

Peace (*v. int. used only in the imp. mode*) Be silent, be still.

Pea'ceable (*adj. from peace*) Quiet, undisturbed; free from war, free from tumult; disposed to peace, not given to quarrel.

Pea'ceableness (*s. from peaceable*) Quietness, a disposition to peace.

Pea'ceably (*adv. from peaceable*) With peace, quietly, without war, without disturbance.

Pea'ceful (*adj. from peace*) Quiet, undisturbed, peaceful.

Pea'cefully (*adv. from peaceful*) Quietly, without disturbance, gently, mildly.

Pea'cefulness (*s. from peaceful*) Quiet, rest; freedom from disturbance.

Pea'cemaker (*s. from peace, and maker*) One that makes peace, one who reconciles differences.

Pea'ceoffering (*s. from peace, and offering*) A sacrifice to make atonement.

Pea'cofficer (*s. from peace, and officer*) An officer who keeps the peace, a constable.

Pea'ceparted (*adj. from peace, and parted*) Dismissed from peace.

Pea'cepeaking (*adj. from peace and speaking*) Commanding peace, giving peace.

PEACH (*s. in botany, from the Lat. persicum*) The peachtree, the fruit of the peachtree.

Peach (*v. int. from impeach*) To impeach, to accuse of a crime. *Dry.*

Peach'colour (*adj. from peach, and colour*) Having the colour of a peach.

Peach'colour (*s. from peach, and colour*) A colour resembling that of a peach.

Peach'coloured (*adj. from peachcolour*) Having the colour of the peach.

Pea'chick (*s. from pea, and chick*) The chicken of a peacock.

Peach'tree (*s. in botany, from peach, and tree*) The name of a fruit-tree much cultivated in gardens.

Pea'cock (*s. in ornithology*) A fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers and especially of its tail.

Pea'cockfish (*s. in ichthyology*) A very beautiful species of labrus.

Pea'hen (*s. from pea, and hen*) The female of the peacock.

PEAK (*s. from the Sax. peac*) The top, the rising part of a head dress, any thing acuminated.

Peak (*s. a sea term*) The upper corner of a sail or yard.

Peak (*s. an old word*) A lace.

Peak (*v. int. probably from the sub.*) To look meagre, to look sickly; to make a mean figure, to sneak.

Peak'ing (*p. a. from peak*) Looking meagre, looking sickly, sneaking, making a mean appearance.

PEAL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A succession of loud sounds; a low dull sound; *but this sense is judged proper.* *Shakespeare.*

Peal (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make a peal, to sound solemnly and loud.

Peal (*v. t. from the sub.*) To assail with noise, to agitate with some agitation. *"To peal the pot."*

Peal'd (*p. from peal*) Assailed with noise, stirred with agitation.

Peal'ing (*p. a. from peal*) Assailing with noise, stirring with agitation, playing solemnly and loud.

PEAN (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the ground sable bordering or.

PEAR (*s. in botany, from the Lat. pyrum*) The name of a well known fruit-tree, the fruit of that tree.

Pearch (*s. not so common a spelling*) The perch. *D. Pearch.*

P E C

arch/fishing (s. from perch, and fishing) The method of fishing for perch. *Dict. of Arts.*
 arch/glue (s. from perch, and glue) A strong fine kind of glue made from the skin of the perch. *D. of A.*
 ark (adj. obsolete) Pert, brisk. *Spenser.*
 EARL (s. supposed to be from the Lat. spherula) A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish.
 EARL (s. in surgery) The albugo, a speck in the eye. *Ainsworth.*
 earl (s. with printers) A small kind of letter.
 earl'ed (adj. from pearl) Set with pearls.
 earl'eyed (adj. from pearl, and eye) Having a speck in the eye.
 earl'fish (s. in ichthyology) The rhombus.
 earl'grats (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 earl'oyster (s. from pearl, and oyster) The testaceous fish remarkable for producing pearls, the perles.
 earl'pin (s. in surgery) An excrescence growing on the eye.
 earl'plant (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 earl'web (s. in surgery) The pearlpin, an excrescence on the eye.
 earl'wort (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 earl'y (adj. from pearl) Abounding with pearls, consisting of pearls, resembling pearls.
 earma'n (s. in botany) A kind of apple.
 ear/tree (s. in botany, from pear, and tree) The tree that bears pears.
 Peas (s. plu. of pea) More than one pea. "Give me two or three peas."
 PEASANT (s. from the French païsan) A man employed in husbandry, a hind, a country man.
 Peasantry (s. from peasant) The people in the country, peasants.
 Peas/bolt (s. from pea) The hawm or straw of peas.
 Peas/cod (s. from pea, and cod) The shell or husk of peas.
 Pease (s. from pea) Peas collectively, the food of peas.
 Pease (v. int. an old word) To wait. *Bailey.*
 Pease (s. obsolete) Weight. *Spenser.*
 Pease/bolt (s. a different spelling) Peasholt, the straw of peas. *Bailey.*
 Pease/cod (s. a different spelling) A peascod. *Bailey.*
 Pease/hawm (s. from pea, and hawm) The straw of peas. *Bailey.*
 Peaseporridge (s. a different spelling) Peasporridge.
 Peasestraw (s. a different spelling) Peastraw. *Bailey.*
 Peas/kid (s. from pea, and kid) A peascod.
 Peas/on (s. obsolete) Pease. *Tusser.*
 Peasporridge (s. from pea, and porridge) Porridge made from peas.
 Peas'traw (s. from pea, and straw) The straw of peas.
 PEAT (s. the derivation is not noted) A kind of turf used for fuel.
 PEAT (s. from the French peteta, but now grown obsolete) A little darling, a dear plaything. "A pretty peat!" *Shakespeare.*
 Peat/earth (s. from peat, and earth) The soil fit for peat. *Woodward.*
 PEBBLE (s. from the Sax. pæbal) A sort of stone, a round hard stone rather smooth on the surface.
 Pebblecrystal (s. in natural history) A kind of crystal.
 Pebbled (adj. from pebble) Abounding with pebbles.
 Pebblestone (s. from pebble, and stone) A pebble.
 Pebbly (adj. from pebble) Full of pebbles.
 Peccability (s. from peccable) A state subject to sin.
 PEC/CABLE (adj. from the Lat. pecco to sin) Incident to sin.
 PECCADIL/LO (s. from the Spanish) A little fault, a petty crime.
 PECCAM/INOUS (adj. from the Lat. peccamen a sin) Full of sin. *Cole.*
 Peccancy (s. from peccant) A bad quality.
 PEC/CANT (adj. from the Lat. pecco to commit sin) Guilty, criminal; wrong, bad, deficient; indisposed, corrupt, injurious to health.
 PECCA/TOR (s. from the Lat. but not much used) An offender, a sinner. *Cole.*
 PECCA/VI (s. from the Lat.) A form of asking pardon, an acknowledgement of an offence. "He cried peccavi."
 Pece (s. an obsolete spelling) Peace. *Chaucer.*
 PECHLAG'RA (s. from the Greek πηχλος the elbow, and αἶμα a capture) The gout in the joints of the elbow.
 Pel'cia (s. in old records) A small piece of ground; a dry measure containing two gallons.
 Pel'cis (s. an obsolete spelling) Pieces. *Chaucer.*
 PECK (s. from the Sax. pecca) The fourth part of a bushel; a great deal in droll style.

P E D

PECK (v. t. from the Dutch peiken) To pick up food with the beak, to strike with the beak, to strike, to make repeated blows as with a short instrument; to push head foremost. "I'll peck you over." To peck at, to be continually finding fault with. *Shakespeare.*
 Peck (s. a cant word) Meat. *Cole.*
 Peck'ed (p. from peck) Picked up, struck as with the beak; pushed head foremost.
 Peck'er (s. from peck) One that pecks; the name of a bird, the woodpecker.
 Peck'idge (s. a cant word) Meat. *Cole.*
 Peck'ing (p. a. from peck) Picking up as with the bill, striking with repeated blows as a fowl with the beak; finding fault with.
 Peck'led (adj. a corruption from speckled) Spotted, variegated with spots.
 PEC/OROUS (adj. from the Lat. pecus cattle, but not used) Abounding with cattle. *Cole.*
 PECTEN (s. in natural history) A genus of bivalve shells.
 PECTINAL (adj. from the Lat. pecten a comb) Resembling a comb.
 Pect'inal (s. from the adj.) A fish of that kind which have their bones set laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
 Pect'inated (adj. from pecten) Having the resemblance of a comb, put one within another alternately.
 PECTINA/TION (s. from the Lat. pecten a comb) The state of being pectinated, a kind of complication in which one is set within another alternately.
 PECTINE/US (s. in anatomy) One of the muscles of the thigh.
 PECTORAL (adj. from the Lat. pectus pectoris the breast) Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.
 Pect'oral (s. from the adj.) A breast plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.
 Pect'orale (s. a different spelling) A breastplate.
 PECTORA/LIS (s. in anatomy) A pair of muscles which compose the greater part of the fleshy substance of the breast.
 PEC/TUS (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) The forepart of the breast.
 PECUARI/IOUS (adj. from the Lat. pecus cattle, but not used) Belonging to cattle. *Cole.*
 PEC'ULATE (s. from the Lat. peculatus) The crime of robbing the public, an embezzlement of the public money.
 Pecula'tion (s. from peculate) The crime of robbing the public, an embezzlement of the public money.
 Pecula'tor (s. from peculate) One who robs the public.
 PECU/LIAR (adj. from the Lat. peculiaris) Appropriate, belonging to one to the exclusion of others, particular, singular.
 Pecu'liar (s. from the adj.) The property, the exclusive property, something cut off or exempted from common jurisdiction; a particular parish or church having jurisdiction within itself as exempt from the bishops court.
 Peculiar'ity (s. from peculiar) Particularity, something which belongs to one and not to others in common.
 Peculiarly (adv. from peculiar) Particularly, singly, in a manner not common to others.
 Peculiar'ness (s. from peculiar) Peculiarity, singularity.
 PECU/LIATE (v. t. from the Lat. peculior to rob, but not used) To punish a man in his purse, to take away his goods; to enrich. *Cole.*
 PECU/LIUM (s. from the Lat. a law term) Private property, that which a man is possessed of, though he himself is the property of another.
 PECU/NIA (s. from the Lat.) Money, cattle, goods.
 PECU'NIA (s. in beaten mythology) The power supposed to preside over riches.
 Pecuniary (adj. from pecunia) Relating to money, consisting of money.
 Pecunios'ity (s. from pecunia) Plenty of money. *Bailey.*
 Pecunious (adj. from pecunia) Moneyed, full of money. *Phillips.*
 PED (s. nearly obsolete) A small kind of pack saddle; a hamper, a basket. *Tusser.*
 Ped'age (s. an old word) The money paid for passing through a forest or private ground. *Phillips.*
 Pedagog'ical (adj. from pedagogue) Belonging to a pedagogue, suited to a schoolmaster.
 Pedagogism (s. from pedagogue) The office of a pedagogue.
 PED/AGOGUE (s. from the Greek παις a boy, and αγω to guide) A schoolmaster, a pedant.
 Pedagogue (v. t. from the sub.) To teach with the airs of a pedant, *Prior.*
 Ped'agogy

P E D

Ped'agogy (*s. from pedagogue*) Discipline, mastership.
PEDAH'ZAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a powerful deliverer*) A man's name.
PEDAI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the redemption of the Lord*) A man's name.
PE'DAL (*adj. from the Lat. pes pedis a foot*) Belonging to a foot.
Pe'dal (*s. from the adj.*) One of the larger pipes of an organ so called because managed by the foot.
Pedal'ity (*s. from pedal*) The act of measuring by paces.
PEDA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pedaneus, but not much used*) Being on foot.
PEDA'NEUS (*s. in civil law*) A petty judge who has no formal seat of trial.
PEDA'NI (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The younger senators, who always followed the opinions of the elder; the people of Pedam.
PED'ANT (*s. from the French*) A schoolmaster, a man vainly ostentatious of his learning.
Pedant'ic (*adj. from pedant*) Ostentatious of learning, vain, of low knowledge.
Pedant'ical (*adj. from pedantic*) Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.
Pedant'ically (*adv. from pedantical*) In the manner of a pedant.
Ped'antism (*s. from pedant*) The practice of profession of a pedant, pedantry.
Ped'antry (*s. from pedant*) The practice of a pedant, an awkward ostentation of learning.
PEDA'RII (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The pedani.
PE'DATED (*adj. from the Lat. pedatus*) Having a slender footstalk.
PEDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. pes a foot, but not used*) The act of propping vines.
PED'ATURE (*s. from the Lat. pes, but not used*) The proportion of feet assigned to workmen.
Ped'dle (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To piddle, to be busy about trifles.
Ped'dling (*p. a. from peddle*) Piddling, trifling.
Ped'dling (*adj. from peddle*) Small, besetting a pedler.
Ped'ee (*s. not much used*) A footboy, a lacky.
PED'ERAST (*s. from the Greek παῖς a boy, and ἐραστής a lover*) One who has a criminal passion for boys, a sodomite.
Pederasty (*s. from pederast*) A criminal passion for boys, sodomy.
PEDERE'RO (*s. from the Spanish*) A paterero, a swivel gun.
PED'ESTAL (*s. in architecture*) The lower member of a pillar, the base of a statue.
PEDES'TRIAL (*adj. from the Lat. pedestris*) Going on foot.
PEDES'TRIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pedestris*) Going on foot.
PEDIE'US (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the foot.
PED'ICLE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. pes pedis a foot*) The footstalk, that part by which the leaf or fruit is united to the tree.
PEDIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The cockscorn.
PEDIC'ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. pediculus a louse*) Lousy, infested with lice.
PEDICULA'RIS (*s. in botany*) The lousewort, a genus of plants.
PEDIC'ULI (*s.*) A people of Italy.
Pedic'ulous (*adj. from pediculus*) Lousy.
PEDIC'ULUS (*s. in zoology*) The louse.
PED'IGREE (*s. of doubtful derivation*) A genealogy, an account of descents in a family.
PEDILU'VIUM (*s. from the Lat. pes pedis a foot, and luo to wash*) A kind of bath for the feet.
PED'IMENT (*s. in architecture*) The ornament or crowning which finishes the front of a building, an ornamental projection over a door or window.
FED'LER (*s. supposed to be a contraction of petty dealer*) One who travels the country to sell small commodities.
Ped'lery (*s. from pedler*) The wares sold by pedlers.
PE'DO (*s.*) The name of a heroic poet.
PEDOBAP'TISM (*s. from the Greek παῖς παιδοῦς an infant, and βαπτίζω to baptize*) Infant baptism, the baptism of children.
Ped'obaptist (*s. from pedobaptism*) One who practices the baptism of infants.
PEDOMANCY (*s. from the Greek πῦς a foot, and μαντεία magic*) Divination by the lines on the soles of the feet.
PEDOM'ETER (*s. from the Greek πῦς a foot, and μέτρον to measure*) The perambulator, a wheel to measure roads.

P E G

PE'DOR (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) The filth of prison.
PED OTRIBE (*s. from the Greek παῖς a child, and τρέβομαι to exercise*) One who trains youth to the proper exercises of the body.
Pedre'ro (*s. a different spelling*) A pederero.
Ped'ules (*s. an old word*) Vamps, a kind of hose.
Ped'uncle (*s. not so common a spelling*) A pedicle.
PED'UNCLE (*s. in anatomy*) The medullary processes of the cerebellum.
PEDUN'CLATED (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. pedunculus one that is splay footed*) Having the pedicles, having large or broad pedicles.
PEDUN'CULI (*s. in anatomy*) The medullary processes of the cerebellum.
Ped'ware (*s. a local word*) Pulse, pease and beans.
Pee (*s. with miners*) The place where two veins cross each other.
Pee (*v. int. a local word*) To look with one eye.
PEE'BLES (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, the capital of the shire of Tweeddale.
Peece (*s. obsolete*) A fort, a place of strength.
Peed (*adj. a local word*) Blind of one eye.
Peek (*s. not so common a spelling*) A pique, a grudge.
Peek (*s. a sea term*) The upper end of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, the extremity of a yard or gaff; the room in a ship which lies from the bits forward to the stern.
PEEL (*s. from the Lat. pellis a skin*) The rind, the rind of fruit.
Peel (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take off the rind, to flay.
PEEL (*v. t. from the French pilier*) To rob, to plunder.
PEEL (*s. from the French puelle*) The instrument with which bread is put in and drawn out of the oven, the instrument with which printers hang up the sheets to dry, a broad thin board for carrying pastry.
Peel'ed (*p. from peel*) Stripped of the rind; robbed, plundered.
Peel'er (*s. from peel*) One that peels, a robber; a portmantua.
Peel'ing (*p. a. from peel*) Taking off the rind, flaying; robbing, plundering.
Peel'ing (*s. from the part.*) The outward rind, that which is peeled off; a kind of apple.
PEEP (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To look slyly into anything, to look through a crevice, to make the first appearance; to cry like a child.
Peep (*s. from the verb.*) A sly look, the first appearance.
Peep'er (*s. from peep*) One that peeps; a young chicken just breaking the shell.
Peep'er (*s. a cant word*) A looking glass.
Peep'hole (*s. from peep, and hole*) A hole through which any one may look and not be discovered.
Peep'ing (*p. a. from peep*) Looking through a crevice, looking slyly into any thing, making the first appearance.
Peep'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking slyly into any thing.
Peep'inghole (*s. from peep, and hole*) A peephole.
Peep't (*v. int. pret. of peep*) Peeped, did peep.
PEER (*s. from the Lat. par equal*) An equal, one of the same rank; a companion, a fellow; a nobleman, one enabled.
Peer (*v. int. contracted from appear*) To come just in sight, to peep.
Peer (*s. in building*) A kind of buttress, a square pillar; a mole or rampart raised in the sea.
Peer'age (*s. from peer*) The dignity of a peer, the body of peers.
Peer'dom (*s. from peer*) peerage.
Peere (*s. obsolete*) Precious stones.
Peerless (*s. from peer*) A lady enabled, the lady of a peer.
Peer'lets (*adj. from peer*) Unequaled, having no equal, excellent beyond compare.
Peer'lessness (*s. from peerless*) The state of being peerless, superiority beyond comparison.
Peer'y (*adj. a local word*) Fearful.
Pees (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Peace.
Peet'er (*s. a local word*) A portmantua.
Peev'ish (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Petulant, waspish.
Peev'isher (*adj. comp. of peevish*) Peevish in a greater degree.
Peev'ishest (*adj. sup. of peevish*) Peevish in the greatest degree.
Peev'ishly (*adv. from peevish*) Petulantly, fretfully, angrily.
Peev'ishness (*s. from peevish*) Petulancy, fretfulness.
PEG (*s. from the Teutonic pegge*) A piece of wood driven into a hole, the pin of a stringed instrument.
"To take a peg lower," to depress, to sink.

PEL

PEM

(*s. in familiar or droll style*) A woman's name, Margaret.
v. t. from the sub.) To fasten with a peg.
 PEG'NUM (*s. in botany*) The charnal, the wild rue; genus of plants.
 PEG'AN (*adj. from Pegasus*) Belonging to Pegasus.
 PEG'SIDES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The Muses.
 PEGASOS, PEG'ASUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The winged horse on which the poets were supposed to ride.
 PEG'SUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.
 PEG' (*v. t. a different spelling*) To peg. *Scott.*
 PEG'ED (*p. from peg*) Fastened with a peg.
 PEG'ING (*p. a. from peg*) Fastening with a peg.
 PEG'ING (*s. in farriery*) The method of curing hogs the garre.
 PEG'Y (*s. the diminutive of Peg*) A woman's name, Margaret.
 PEG'IA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of theatrical engine by the Romans; a kind of pageant.
 PEG'ATES (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of gladiators.
 PEG'ANCY (*s. from the Greek πηνη a fountain, and πηνη magic*) Divination drawn from the appearances of a fountain of water.
 PEG'ATE (*v. int. not used*) To forswear. *Cole.*
 PEG'ATE (*v. int. not used*) To grow worse. *Cole.*
 PEG' (*v. t. obsolete*) To poise. *Chaucer.*
 PEG' (*v. t. obsolete*) To poise. *Chaucer.*
 PEG'ELL (*s. obsolete*) The breast plate, the strap that fastens the breast of a horse. *Chaucer.*
 PEG'H (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that opens*) A man's name.
 PEG'IAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord opens*) A man's name.
 PEG'N (*s.*) The metropolis of the Chinese empire.
 PEG'N (*s. an old word*) A picket. *Cole.*
 PEG'N (*s. in commerce*) A kind of tea.
 PEG'N (*s. in old records*) A fort, a pile.
 PEG'GIA (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish, one of the pelagia.
 PEG'GIE (*s. in ichthyology*) The shell fish which are found near the sea shore.
 PEG'IAN (*adj. from Pelagius*) Belonging to Pelagius, relating to the doctrine taught by Pelagius.
 PEG'IAN (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Pelagius.
 PEG'IANISM (*s. from pelagian*) The doctrine of the Pelagians.
 PEG'ICK (*adj. from the Lat. pelagus, but not used*) Relating to the sea. *Cole.*
 PEG'LIUS (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) A man's name, the father of a sect born in Wales about the latter end of the fourteenth century; he denied original sin, and held the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works.
 PEG'MIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the tunny kind.
 PEG'MYS (*s. a different spelling*) The pelamis. *Pb.*
 PEG'GI (*s.*) The people of Thessaly. *Virgil.*
 PEG'GIA (*s.*) The country of the Pelasgi, the Peloponnesus.
 PEG'GIAN (*adj. from Pelasgia*) Belonging to the Pelasgi.
 PEG'IAH (*t. from the Heb. signifying the Lord delivers*) A man's name.
 PEG'ANUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The pelican, the spoon-bill.
 PEG'NUM (*s. in botany*) The pelecinus.
 PEG'NUS (*s. in botany*) The hatchetvetch, a weed that grows among corn.
 PEG'OPDES (*s. in geometry*) A geometrical figure resembling a hatchet.
 PEG' (*s. from the Heb. signifying division*) A man's name.
 PEG'HITE (*s. from the Heb. signifying a judge*) One of the judges.
 PEG'S (*s.*) The father of Achilles. *Ovid.*
 PEG'S (*s. the derivation is not known*) Money, riches in general.
 PEG' (*a hunting term*) The broken remains of a fowl when the hawk is relieved.
 PEG' (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of Neptune and Tyro torn in pieces by his own daughter.
 PEG'AN (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a large bird, from her tenderness to her young was supposed to open or wound her own breast to feed them with her blood.
 PEG' (*s.*) A kind of vessel used by chymists, an instrument to draw teeth; a piece of ordnance now out of use.

PELICOD'DES (*s. from the Greek πελεκος a hatchet, and ειδος a shape*) A geometrical figure so called on account of its resemblance to a hatchet.
 PELID'NUS (*s. with physicians*) A kind of black and blue colour in the face.
 PELIG'NI (*s.*) An ancient people of Italy. *Ovid.*
 PEL'LION (*s.*) A high mountain in Thessaly which it is said the poets endeavoured to throw upon Ossa in order to climb up to heaven. *Ovid.*
 PELL (*s. from the Lat. pellis*) The skin of a beast, a hide; a roll of parchment, a record of the tellers bill in the exchequer.
 Pell (*s. obsolete*) A house, a cell; a palace. *Chaucer.*
 PEL'LA (*s.*) The chief city of Macedon where Alexander the Great was born. *Pliny.*
 Pel'lage (*s. from pell*) A custom or duty on tanned hides.
 PELLAMOUN'TAIN (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 PEL'LATED (*adj. in botany*) Having a little pellicle at the juncture of the leaf with the stalk.
 PEL'LET (*s. from the Lat. pila*) A little ball, a bullet; the black roundle in heraldry.
 Pel'leted (*adj. from pellet*) Consisting of bullets. *Sb.*
 Pel'lican (*s. a different spelling*) The pelican. *Cole.*
 PEL'LICLE (*s. from the Lat. pellicula*) A thin skin.
 PELLICULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. pellicula to cover with a pellicle*) A deception. *Cole.*
 Pellicula'tor (*s. not used*) A deceiver. *Cole.*
 Pel'liparius (*s. in old records*) A skinner, one that dresses leather.
 PEL'LIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The skin of a beast.
 Pel'lit (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pellet. *Chaucer.*
 PEL'LITORY (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 PELL'MELL (*adv. from the French pelle mele*) In confusion, without order, one among another.
 PELLO'NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A tutelary goddess who was supposed to have great power in driving away enemies.
 PELLO'TA (*s. in the forest law*) The ball of a dog's foot.
 PELLUCID (*adj. from the Lat. pellucidus*) Transparent, clear.
 Pellucid'ity (*s. from pellucid*) Transparency, clearness.
 Pellucid'ness (*s. from pellucid*) Transparency, clearness.
 Peloponne'sian (*adj. from Peloponnesus*) Belonging to the Peloponnesus.
 PELOPONNE'SUS (*s. in ancient geography*) The large peninsula of Achaia, the Morea.
 PEL'LOPS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of Tantalus whom his father killed and served up at an entertainment which he made for the gods. *Virgil.*
 Pel'our (*s. obsolete*) A kind of fine fur, pelure. *Chau.*
 PEL'T (*s. from the Lat. pellis a skin*) The skin of a beast, the hide; the remains of a fowl after the hawk has been relieved; a fume, a fretful fit.
 Pelt (*v. int. from the sub.*) To fret, to fume. *Scott.*
 Pelt (*v. t. supposed to be from pellet*) To strike, to strike with something thrown, to annoy by throwing dirt or small stones.
 PEL'TA (*s. in antiquity*) A small light kind of buckler.
 PEL'TALIS (*s. in anatomy*) The largest cartilage of the larynx.
 Pelt'ed (*p. from pelt*) Struck by something thrown, annoyed by dirt or small stones thrown by an adverse party.
 PELTIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pellis a skin, and fero to bear*) Bearing a pelta. *Cole.*
 Pelt'ing (*p. a. from pelt.*) Throwing at, throwing dirt or small stones at any one.
 Pelt'ing (*adj. perhaps from the part.*) Mean, paltry, pitiful. *Shakespeare.*
 Pelt'monger (*s. from pelt, and monger*) A dealer in raw hides.
 Pelt'wool (*s. from pelt, and wool*) Wool pulled off the skin.
 PEL'VIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A basin.
 PEL'VIS (*s. in botany*) The lower part of the abdomen.
 PELU'RE (*s. from the French*) A rich kind of fur.
 PEM'BRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Herefordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 147 miles from London.
 Pem'bridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pembridge, made at Pembridge.
 PEM'BROKE (*s.*) The capital of Pembrokeshire; it is situated at the head of Milford haven, sends one member to parliament, and is 256 miles from London.
 Pembroke (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pembroke, made at Pembroke.
 PEM'BROKESHIRE (*s.*) One of the maritime counties in South Wales; it contains one hundred and forty five parishes, and five market towns, and sends three members

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members to parliament, one for the county, one for Pembroke and one for Haverfordwest.

Pembroke (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Pembroke, produced in the county of Pembroke.

PEMPHIGOIDES (*s. from the Greek πемφίς; a bubble, and εἶδος a shape*) A kind of eruptive fever.

PEMPTUOS (*s. with physicians*) An ague that returns every fifth day. *Pbills.*

PEN (*s. from the Lat. penna a wing*) The instrument of writing, a feather, a wing; a writer, an author; the style of writing.

PEN (*s. from the Sax. penner*) A small inclosure, a coop, a fold for cattle; a bay, a pond.

PEN (*s. a contraction of Penelope*) The name of a woman.

Pen (*v. t. from the sub.*) To coop up, to confine in a narrow place; to shut up sheep in a moveable fold in order to manure the land.

Pen (*v. t. from the sub.*) To write, to compose in writing.

PEN (*s. from the Brit.*) Bread. *Cole.*

PENIEA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

PENAL (*adj. from the Lat. poena a punishment*) Denouncing punishment, used for the purpose of punishment, vindictive.

Penalty (*s. from penal*) Punishment, censure, forfeiture on nonperformance. *Brown.*

Penalty (*s. from penal*) Punishment, censure, a forfeiture in case of nonperformance.

PENANCE (*s. from the Lat. poena punishment*) A kind of mortification or suffering in token of repentance, something inflicted as a punishment for sin; an ecclesiastical punishment for the sin of fornication.

PENARIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. penaria a buttery, but not used*) Belonging to victuals.

PENATES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The household gods: the gods which were peculiar to some houses, and worshipped with greater solemnity than the Lares.

Penance (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Penance.

Penbank (*s.*) A beggar's cur. *Bailey.*

Penscase (*s. from pen, and case*) A case to carry pens in. *Johnson.*

Pence (*s. the plu. of penny*) More than one penny.

PENCIL (*s. from the Lat. penicillum*) A small brush of hair for painting, any instrument for writing without ink.

Pen'cil (*v. t. from the sub.*) To paint, to form with a pencil.

Pen'ciled (*p. from pencil*) Painted, delineated with a pencil.

Pen'ciling (*p. a. from pencil*) Painting, delineating with a pencil.

PENDANT (*s. from the Lat. pendeo to hang*) A jewel hanging at the ear, any thing hanging by way of ornament; the part of a watch by which it is fastened to the chain; a pendulum; but this sense is obsolete. *Dig.*

Pendant (*adj. not so common a word*) Pendant, hanging. *Scott.*

Pend'aunt (*s. obsolete*) Any kind of long robe hanging down. *Chaucer.*

Pende (*v. t. obsolete*) To hang up, to pen, to shut up. *Chaucer.*

Pend'ence (*s. from pendent*) A scope, an inclination. *Wo.*

Pend'ency (*s. from pendence*) A suspense, a delay of decision.

PEND'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. pendeo to hang*) Hanging, jutting over, supported above the ground.

Pend'entive (*s. in architecture*) The whole body of the vault between the wall and the archbutant.

Pend'entness (*s. from pendent*) The state of being pendent.

Pend'ing (*adj. a law term*) Depending, remaining undecided.

Pendulousity (*s. from pendulous*) The state of being pendulous, a state of suspension.

PEND'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pendeo to hang*) Hanging, suspended above.

Pend'ulousness (*s. from pendulous*) A state of suspension, pendulosity.

PEND'ULUM (*s. from the Lat. pendeo to hang*) A weight suspended so as to swing backwards and forwards, that part of a clock by the motion of which the time is regulated; a clock, a time piece.

PEND'ULUS (*s.*) A clock, a time piece.

Pene (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pin. *Chaucer.*

PE'NE (*s. from Pœni*) The inhabitants of Carthage. *Ch.*

PENECIL'LUS (*s. in surgery*) A tent, a medicated roll to put into a deep wound or ulcer.

P E N

PENEL'OPE (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Ulysses.

Penel'ope (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of fowl; a turtle, a widgeon.

Peners'rius (*s. in old records*) A standard bearer, officer who bore the banner.

Penetrability (*s. from penetrable*) Penetrableness, state of being penetrable.

PENETRABLE (*adj. from the Lat. penetra to pierce*) Capable of being pierced, susceptible of impression.

Penetrableness (*s. from penetrable*) Penetrability, state of being penetrable.

Pen'etral (*s. now grown obsolete*) The inward parts.

Pen'etral (*s. from penetrale*) The inner open part of a house.

PEN'ETRALE (*s. from the Lat.*) The place or chamber in which the Penates or household gods were worshipped.

Pen'etrancy (*s. from penetrant*) The power of penetrating.

PEN'ETRANT (*adj. from the Lat. penetra to pierce*) Sharp, subtle, having the power to penetrate.

Pen'etrantness (*s. from penetrant*) The power or quality of penetrating.

PEN'ETRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. penetra to pierce*) To enter beyond the surface, to pierce; to reach the meaning; to affect the mind.

Pen'etrate (*v. int.*) To make way.

Pen'etrated (*p. from penetrate*) Pierced, entered beyond the surface; apprehended, understood; entered in mind.

Pen'etrating (*p. a. from penetrate*) Piercing, entering beyond the surface, reaching the meaning, affecting the mind.

Penetra'tion (*s. from penetrate*) Sagacity, acuteness, the act of entering into any body, the act of entering into any abstruse subject.

Pen'etrative (*adj. from penetrate*) Piercing, sharp, subtle, sagacious, discerning, powerful to impress the mind.

Pen'etrativeness (*s. from penetrative*) Aptitude to penetrate.

PEN'GUIN (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the goose so called from its singular plumpness.

PEN'GUIN (*s. in botany*) A fruit tree common in the Indies, the fruit of the tree.

Pen'ible (*adj. obsolete*) Painful, full of pain.

PENICIL'LA (*s. in pharmacy*) A lozenge, a form of medicine.

PENICIL'LI (*s. in natural history*) The worm shells kind of shells found in the sea.

PENICIL'LUS (*s. in surgery*) A tent, a medicated roll to put into a deep wound or ulcer.

PENID'IUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A form of medicine prepared from clarified sugar.

PEN'PEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the vision of God*) The name of a place.

PENIN'NAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a peat*) The name of a woman.

PENIN'SULA (*s. from the Lat. pene almost, and insula an island*) A tract of land almost surrounded by sea.

Penin'sulated (*adj. from peninsula*) Nearly surrounded with water, having the form of a peninsula.

Penin'sule (*s. from peninsula*) A peninsula.

PE'NIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The primary organ of generation in man, the yard.

Pen'itines (*s. in commerce*) A sort of coarse woollen cloth.

Pen'itence (*s. from penitent*) Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin.

Pen'itencer (*s. obsolete*) A confessor, a priest who joins penance; a dignitary in a cathedral church had, in some cases, the power of absolution.

Pen'itens (*s. obsolete*) Penance.

PEN'ITENT (*adj. from the Lat. poenitens*) Sorrowful for past offences, contrite for sin, resolute in amendment of life.

Pen'itent (*s. from the adj.*) One sorrowful for sin under the censure of the church but admitted to penance, one under the direction of a confessor.

Peniten'tial (*adj. from penitent*) Expressing repentance; enjoined as penance.

Peniten'tial (*s. from the adj.*) A book directing the degrees of penance.

Peniten'tiary (*adj. from penitent*) Belonging to penance, relating to repentance.

Peniten'tiary (*s. from the adj.*) One who prescribes rules and measures of penance, one who does penance in the place where penance is enjoined. *Pen.*

PEN

PEN

tently (*adv. from penitent*) With repentance,
 h contrition for sin.
 tentness (*s. from penitent*) The state of being peni-
 tent.
 knife (*s. from pen, and knife*) A knife used to make
 ns.
 KRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a mar-
 on Tuesday, and is 125 miles from London.
 ridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Penkridge,
 ade at Penkridge.
 man (*s. from pen, and man*) One who professes the
 of writing; a writer, an author.
 manship (*s. from penman*) The act of writing, the
 of the pen.
 NACHED (*adj. in botany, from the French pen-
 che*) Having the ground colour of the leaves radi-
 ed in a regular and beautiful manner.
 NANCE (*s. the common spelling, from the Lat. poena
 penalty*) Penance, something inflicted as a punish-
 ment for sin.
 NANT (*s. from the French pennon*) A small flag,
 ensign; a kind of tackle for hoisting things on
 ard a ship.
 NATED (*adj. from the Lat. penna a wing*) Having
 ings, winged; having the leaves directly opposite
 each other on the stalk.
 ned (*p. from pen*) Written, composed in writing;
 oped up, inclosed in a pen.
 ner (*s. from pen*) A writer, one who composes in
 riting; a pence in the Scotch dialect.
 NIGEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. penna a wing, and
 ero to carry*) Winged, feathered. *Cole.*
 niless (*adj. from penny*) Poor, having no money.
 ning (*p. a. from pen*) Writing, composing in writ-
 ng, cooping up, inclosing in a pen.
 nir (*s. obsolete*) A pen, a pencil. *Chaucer.*
 NON (*s. from the French*) A small flag, an ensign.
 noncil (*s. from pennon*) A small pennon, a little flag
 ornament a lance or spear.
 NY (*s. from the Sax. penis*) A small coin, the
 weifth part of a shilling; a small sum; money in
 eneral.
 ny'earth (*s. in husbandry*) A hard loamy earth with
 large mixture of sea shells.
 ny'post (*s. from penny, and post*) An office for con-
 veying letters for the price of a penny to all places
 within the bills of mortality in London.
 nyroy'al (*s. in botany*) A well known pot herb.
 nyweight (*s. from penny, and weight*) A denomi-
 nation of weight containing twenty-four grains.
 nywife (*adj. from penny, and wife*) Saving little
 ums at the hazard of larger ones, niggardly on im-
 proper occasions.
 nyworth (*s. from penny, and worth*) So much of
 ny commodity as may be bought for a penny, a
 small quantity; a purchase, an advantageous purchase,
 a good bargain.
 n'on (*s. a different spelling*) The pennon, a small flag.
 NRICE (*s.*) A town in Glamorganshire; it has a
 market on Thursday, and is 219 miles from London.
 nrice (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Penrice, made
 at Penrice.
 NRITH (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a mar-
 et on Tuesday, and is 282 miles from London.
 nrith (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Penrith, made
 at Penrith.
 NRY'N (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a
 market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, sends
 two members to parliament, and is 261 miles from
 London.
 nry'n (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Penryn,
 made at Penryn.
 ns (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Pence, money. *Chaucer.*
 n'sa (*s. in old records*) A weight consisting of twelve
 ounces troy; a weight of 256 pounds. *Bailey.*
 NSA'NCE (*s.*) A town in Cornwall about eleven miles
 distant from the land's end; it has a market on Thurs-
 day, and is 276 miles from London.
 n'sance (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pensance,
 made at Pensance.
 n'sell (*s. the diminutive of pennon*) The pennoncel, a
 small flag. *Chaucer.*
 n'ses (*s. in botany*) The pansy. *Cole.*
 NSFORD (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a
 market on Tuesday, and is 118 miles from London.
 ns'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pensford,
 made at Pensford.
 NSICULATION (*s. from the Lat. pensiculo to ponder,
 but not used*) A deliberate consideration. *Cole.*

Pen'sifehede (*s. obsolete*) Pensiveness. *Chaucer.*
 Pen'sil (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Pensile. *Bailey.*
 Pen'sile (*adj. from the Lat. pensilis*) Hanging suspended
 above.
 Pen'silenefs (*s. from pensile*) The state of being pendent.
 Pen'sility (*s. from pensile*) The state of being pensile. *Ba.*
 PENSILVA'NIA (*s. in geography*) One of the proprietary
 governments of North America.
 PEN'SION (*s. from the French*) A yearly allowance given
 without an equivalent; a yearly allowance from the
 government.
 Pen'sion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To support by a yearly
 allowance.
 Pen'sionary (*adj. from pension*) Maintained by pension.
 Pen'sionary (*s. in Holland*) The prime minister of a
 regency.
 Pen'sioned (*p. from pension*) Accommodated with a
 pension, supported by a pension.
 Pen'sioner (*s. from pension*) One supported by a pension,
 a dependant.
 Pen'sioning (*p. a. from pension*) Accommodating with
 a pension, supporting by a pension.
 Pen'sis (*s. obsolete*) The pansy. *Chaucer.*
 PEN'SITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. pensito*) To weigh in
 the mind. *Scott.*
 PEN'SIVE (*adj. from the Lat. penso to ponder*) Thought-
 ful, mournfully serious, melancholy.
 Pen'sively (*adv. from pensive*) With thoughtfulness,
 with gloomy seriousness.
 Pen'siveness (*s. from pensive*) The state of being pensive.
 Pen'stock (*s. from pen, and stock*) A floodgate, the gate
 that dams up the water of a mill pond.
 Pent (*v. t. pret. of pen*) Did pen.
 Pent (*p. from pen*) Shut up.
 PENTACAP'SULAR (*adj. from the Greek πεντε five, and
 the Lat. capula a chest*) Having five cavities, having
 five seed vessels.
 PENTACHORD (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and χορδη
 a string*) A musical instrument with five strings.
 PENTACHROSTIC (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and
 ακροστιχis an acrostic*) A kind of compound acrostic. *Sc.*
 PENTACOC'COUS (*adj. from the Greek πεντε five, and
 κοκος a grain*) Having five seeds.
 PENTADACTYLUS (*s. in botany*) The palma christi.
 PENTAE'DRON (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and εδρα
 a base*) A pillar with five sides.
 PENTAE'DROUS (*adj. from the Greek πεντε five, and
 εδρα a base*) Having five sides.
 PEN'TAGAMIST (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and γαμος
 a marriage*) One who has had five wives. *Cole.*
 PENTAGLOT'TICAL (*adj. from the Greek πεντε five, and
 γλωττα a language*) Skilled in five languages. *Cole.*
 PEN'TAGON (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and γωνια
 an angle*) A geometrical plain figure having five sides
 and angles.
 Pentag'onal (*adj. from pentagon*) Having five angles.
 PENTAGONOTHE'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Pentag'onous (*adj. from pentagon*) Having five angles. *S.*
 PEN'TAGRAPH (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and γραφω
 to write*) An instrument for copying designs in any
 proportion.
 PENTAGY'NIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek πεντε five,
 and γυν a female*) The genus or class of plants com-
 prehending all that have hermaphrodite flowers and
 five pistils or female parts.
 Pentahe'drical (*adj. from pentahedron*) Having five
 sides. *Cole.*
 PANTAHE'DRON (*s. a different spelling*) The pentaedron.
 PENTAM'ETER (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and μετροω
 to measure*) A Latin verse consisting of five feet.
 Pentam'eter (*adj. from the sub.*) Consisting of five feet.
 PENTAM'YROM (*s. in pharmacy*) An ointment com-
 pounded of five ingredients.
 PENTAN'DRIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek πεντε five,
 and ανηρ ανδρος a man*) A genus or class of plants com-
 prehending all that have hermaphrodite flowers with
 five stamina.
 Pen'tangle (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and the Lat.
 angulus an angle*) A figure having five sides and an-
 gles. *Scott.*
 Pentan'gular (*adj. from pentangle*) Having five corners.
 PENTAPET'ALOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek πεντε
 five, and πεταλον a leaf*) Having five petals or flower
 leaves.
 PENTA'PETES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Pentaphyllous (*adj. from pentaphyllon*) Having five
 leaves.
 PENTAPHYLLOIDES (*s. in botany*) A kind of cinque-
 foil, an herb resembling the cinquefoil.
 PENTAPHYL'LUM

PEO

PENTAPHYL/LUM (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and φυλλον a leaf*) The cinquefoil.
PENTAPLEU'RON (*s. in botany*) The lesser plantain.
PENTAPOLIS (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and πολις a city*) A district containing five cities.
PENTAPIEROPHYL/LUM (*s. in botany*) The myriophyllum.
Pentap'tote (*s. from pentaptoton*) A noun which has five cases.
PENTAP'TOTON (*s. in grammar, from the Greek πεντε five, and πτωσις a case*) A noun that has five cases.
PEN'TARCH (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and αρχος chief*) A captain of five.
PEN'TASPAST (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and παστω to draw*) An engine with five pullies.
PENTAS'TICH (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and στιχος a verse*) A poem or stanza consisting of five verses.
PEN'TASTYLE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek πεντε five, and στυλος a pillar*) A building or work in which are five rows of pillars.
PEN'TATEUCH (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and τευχος a volume*) The five books of Moses.
PENTATH'LON (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and αθλον a contest*) The five principal exercises performed in the Grecian games.
PENTATH'LUM (*s. a different spelling*) The pentathlon.
PENTA'TOTON (*s. in ancient music*) The sixth.
PEN'FCONTARCH (*s. from the Greek πεντηκοντα fifty, and αρχος chief*) A captain of fifty.
PEN'TECOST (*s. from the Greek πεντηκοστη*) A feast among the Jews so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the passover.
Pentecost'al (*adj. from pentecost*) Belonging to Whitsuntide.
Pentecost'al (*s. from the adj.*) The offering made at Whitsuntide.
PENTE'PHAR'MACUM (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, and φαρμακον a remedy*) Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.
PENTE'RIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A vessel made with five benches of oars on a side.
Penthen'imier (*s. from penthemimeris*) The penthemimeris.
PENTHEMIME'RIS (*s. from the Greek πεντε five, ημισυς half, and μερος a part*) A part of a verse consisting of two feet and one long syllable; a kind of cæsura.
PEN'THEUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of Echion who it is said was torn to pieces by his mother, sisters and aunt for slighting the rites of Bacchus.
Pentho'rum (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Pent'house (*s. from pent, and house*) A shed, a building sloping out from a main wall.
PEN'TICE (*s. from the Italian pendice*) A sloping roof, a penthouse.
Pen'tile (*s. from pent, and tile*) A tile to cover the sloping part of a roof made hollow or circular.
PEN'TO'ROBON (*s. in botany*) The peony.
Pent'up (*adj. from pent, and up*) Shut up. "Close pentup guilts."
PENU'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the vision of God*) The name of a place, Peniel.
PENULA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. penula a napped coat*) A furrier.
PENULTIMA (*s. in grammar, from the Lat. pene almost, and ultima the last*) The last syllable but one; a note in the ancient scale of music.
Penult'imate (*adj. from penultima*) Belonging to the last syllable but one, belonging to the last but one.
PENUM'BRA (*s. from the Lat. pene almost, and umbra a shadow*) An imperfect shadow, a faint or partial shadow.
Penu'rious (*adj. from penury*) Niggardly, illiberal, fardid; scanty, wanting plenty.
Penu'riously (*adv. from penurious*) Sparingly, in a scanty manner; in the manner of a niggard.
Penu'riousness (*s. from penurious*) Niggardliness, parsimony.
PEN'URY (*s. from the Lat. penuria*) Poverty, indigence.
PE'ONY (*s. in botany*) The piony, the name of a plant, the name of a flower.
PEO'PLE (*s. from the Lat. populus*) A nation, the individuals composing a community; the commonalty, the bulk of a nation; persons of a particular class; persons in general.
Peo'ple (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stock with inhabitants.
Peo'pled (*p. from people*) Stocked with people.
Peo'pling (*p. a. from people*) Stocking with inhabitants.

PER

PE'OR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a hole*) A mountain in the land of Canaan.
Pep (*s. not so common a spelling*) A pip.
PEP'ANSIS (*s. from the Greek πεπαινω to ripen*) pedasius, the concretion of depraved humours.
PEPAS'MUS (*s. from the Greek πεπαινω to mature*) maturation of morbid humours.
PEPAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek πεπαινω to ripen*) Said to digest crudities in the stomach.
Pepas'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to help digest or correct the crudities of the stomach.
PEP'EN (*s.*) A man's name.
Pep'ins (*s. not used*) Kernels.
Pep'ire (*s. an old word*) A love potion.
PEP'LIS (*s. in botany*) The water purslain, a genus of plants.
Pep'lishe (*adj. obsolete*) Mean, vulgar.
PE'PO (*s. in botany*) The pompon.
PEPO'RION (*s. in church history*) A kind of Monach.
PEP'PER (*s. from the Lat. piper*) An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.
Pep'per (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sprinkle with pepper to beat, to mangle with shot, to mangle with blows.
Pep'perbird (*s. in ornithology*) A species of the ramphod.
Rep'perbox (*s. from pepper, and box*) A box to hold pepper.
Pep'percorn (*s. from pepper, and corn*) A grain of pepper; any thing of trifling value.
Pep'pered (*p. from pepper*) Sprinkled with pepper beaten, mangled with shot or blows.
Pep'pering (*p. a. from pepper*) Sprinkling with pepper beating, mangling with blows.
Pep'permint (*s. in botany*) A kind of mint.
Pep'perwater (*s. from pepper, and water*) Water which pepper has been infused.
Pep'perwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
PEP'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) The concoction of food, maturation of humours.
Pep'tic (*adj. from pepsis*) Digestive, promoting concoction.
PER (*preb. from the Lat.*) By, through.
PERAC'TIC (*s.*) A mathematical instrument used in surveying.
Perac'tion (*s. not used*) The act of finishing.
PERACU'TE (*adj. from the Lat. peracutus*) Very sharp, very violent.
PERADVEN'TURE (*adv. from the Lat. per by, and adventura a coming*) Perhaps, by chance.
Peradven'ture (*s. from the adv. but not much used*) Doubtful question.
PERAG'RATE (*v. int. from the Lat. per through, and ager a field*) To wander through the country, to roam about.
Perag'rating (*p. a. from peragrate, but not used*) Wandering about.
Perag'ration (*s. from peragrate*) The act of passing through any space or state.
PERAM'BULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. per through, and ambulo to walk*) To walk through, to survey by passing through.
Perambulated (*p. from perambulate*) Passed through surveyed by passing through.
Perambulating (*p. a. from perambulate*) Passing through surveying by passing through.
Perambula'tion (*s. from perambulate*) The act of passing through, a travelling survey.
Perambula'tor (*s. from perambulate*) A wheel for measuring roads.
PERAN'GUST (*adj. from the Lat. per and angustus*) Very narrow.
PERAR'ATE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and arare to plough*) To plough through.
Per'avail (*s. a law term*) A subordinate tenant, a per-avail.
Peraven'ter (*adv. obsolete*) Perhaps.
Peraven'ture (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Peradventure.
PER'CA (*s. in ichthyology*) The perch.
Per'case (*adv. from per, and case, but not used*) Perhaps, peradventure.
Percapt'ra (*s. in old records*) A ware or dam in a river for catching fish.
PERCA'RUMI'LA'PIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of stone found in the head of a perch.
Perce (*v. t. obsolete*) To pierce.
PER'CE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A person.
Perce' (*adj. in heraldry*) Perforated, represented as having a hole bored through.
PER'CEANT (*adj. from the French percent*) Penetrating, piercing.

Perce'val

P E R

P E R

ceivable (*adj. from perceive*) Perceptible, capable of being perceived.
 ceivably (*adj. from perceivable*) Perceptibly, in a manner to be perceived.
 CEIVE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and capio to take*) To begin to see, to discover, to apprehend, to understand; to be affected by.
 ceived (*p. from perceive*) Discovered by some sensible effects; known, understood.
 ceiving (*p. a. from perceive*) Discovering by some sensible effects, understanding, discerning.
 cel (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A part, a parcel. *Ch.*
 cel (*adv. from the sub. obsolete*) In part, partly. *Ch.*
 ceptier (*s. a different spelling*) The percipere, the barley pert. *Phillips.*
 ceptiere (*s. in old botanic authors*) The name of an herb supposed to be very efficacious in dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
 ceptibility (*s. from perceptible*) Perception, the power of perceiving; the state of being perceptible.
 CEPTIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and capio to take*) Capable of being perceived.
 ceptibly (*adv. from perceptible*) In a manner to be perceived.
 RECEPTION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and capio to take*) The power of perceiving, the state of being perceived; a notion, an idea.
 RECEPTIVE (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and capio to take*) Having the power of perceiving.
 ceptivity (*s. from perceptive*) The power of perceiving. *Locke.*
 rceiver (*v. t. obsolete*) To persevere, to continue. *Ch.*
 ERCH (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
 ERCH (*s. from the Lat. pertica*) A measure of length containing five yards and a half, a pole.
 ERCH (*s. from the French perche*) That on which a bird sits, something on which birds rest.
 erch (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sit on any thing as a bird.
 erch (*v. t.*) To place on a perch.
 erchance (*adv. from per, and chance*) Perhaps, by chance.
 erch'ant (*s. from perch*) A decoy bird, a bird fastened to a perch to draw others.
 erch'ed (*p. from perch*) Placed on a perch; with on; as, "Perched on my hearer." Sometimes with in; as, "Perched in the boughs."
 erch'men (*s. obsolete*) Parchment. *Chaucer.*
 erch'mene, Perch'mine (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Parchment. *Chaucer.*
 erch'er (*s. from perch*) A young bird that begins to perch on the boughs.
 erch'er (*s. an old word*) A Paris candle, a large wax candle such as were usually set on the altar.
 erch'ing (*p. a. from perch*) Placing on a perch, setting on a perch.
 ERCHNOP'TEROS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of bastard eagle.
 ERCH'NOS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of eagle.
 ERCEPI'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and capio to take*) Perceptive, having the power of perception.
 ercip'ient (*s. from the adj.*) One that has the power of perceiving, one that perceives.
 ER'CIVAL (*s.*) A man's name.
 Perclose (*s. from per, and close*) A conclusion, a last part. *Raleigh.*
 PERCOLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and colo to strain*) To strain.
 Percolated (*p. from percolate*) Strained.
 Percolating (*p. a. from percolate*) Straining, separating by a strainer.
 Percolation (*s. from percolate*) The act of straining, a separation by straining.
 Percontation (*s. not used*) A diligent enquiry. *Cole.*
 Percontation (*s. not used*) A diligent enquiry. *Cole.*
 PERCRUCIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and crucio to torment, but not used*) To torment greatly. *Cole.*
 PERCUL'IS (*s.*) The title of one of the pursuivants at arms.
 PERCUSSES (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and quatio to shake*) To strike, to strike against.
 Percus'ed (*p. from percuss*) Struck, struck against.
 Percus'ing (*p. a. from percuss*) Striking, striking against.
 Percus'sion (*s. from percuss*) The act of striking, a stroke, the sound which strikes the ear.
 Percus'sive (*adj. from percuss*) Striking, striking against.
 PERCUITIENT (*s. from the Lat. per through, and quatio to shake*) Having the power to strike, striking.

PERDE' (*s. from per by, and Deus God, obsolete*) The form of an oath. *Chaucer.*
 PERDIE' (*s. from per by, and Deus God*) The form of an obsolete oath. *Spenser.*
 PER'DICUM (*s. in botany*) The pellitory.
 PER'DIFOL (*s. from perdo to destroy, and folium a leaf*) A plant that drops its leaves in winter.
 PERD'ITION (*s. from the Lat. perdo to destroy*) Destruction, ruin, death; damage, loss.
 PER'DIX (*s. in ornithology*) The partridge.
 PER'DIX (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The nephew of Dædalus who was said to have been thrown from a mountain and turned into a partridge. *Ovid.*
 PERDUC'TION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and ducere to lead, but not used*) The act of leading through. *Co.*
 PER'DUE (*s. from the French*) The advanced guard, the forlorn hope.
 Per'due (*adv. from the sub.*) Closely, in ambush.
 PERDUEL'LION (*s. from the Lat. perduellio, but not used*) An open act of hostility. *Cole.*
 Perduellism (*s. not used*) An open act of hostility. *Co.*
 PER'DULANS (*adj. from the Lat. perdo to lose*) Lost, thrown away.
 PER'DURABLE (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and duro to endure, but not used*) Lasting, enduring long. *Shakespeare.*
 Per'durably (*adv. from perdurable*) Lastingly. *Shakes.*
 PERDURA'TION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and duro to continue*) Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*
 PERDY' (*s. from the Lat. per by, and Deus God*) The form of an oath. *Shakespeare.*
 Pere (*s. obsolete*) A peer, an equal. *Chaucer.*
 Pere (*v. int. obsolete*) To appear. *Chaucer.*
 Pere'gal (*adj. obsolete*) Equal. *Spenser.*
 PER'EGRINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. per through, and agere to travel*) To travel, to live in foreign countries. *Johnson.*
 Peregrina'tion (*s. from peregrinate*) The act of travelling, the act of travelling in foreign countries.
 Per'e-grine (*adj. from peregrinate*) Strange, foreign, belonging to another country.
 PER'EGRINE (*s.*) A man's name.
 PEREMPT (*v. t. a law term, from the Lat. peremptus destroyed*) To crush, to destroy. *Ayliffe.*
 Perempt'ed (*p. from perempt*) Crushed, destroyed.
 Perempt'ion (*s. from perempt, a law term*) An extinction, a crush. *Ayliffe.*
 Peremptorily (*adv. from peremptory*) Absolutely, positively.
 Peremptoriness (*s. from peremptory*) Positiveness, absolute decision.
 Per'emptory (*adj. from perempt*) Dogmatical, positive, absolute, admitting of no further expostulation.
 PEREN'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and annus a year*) Lasting through the year, perpetual.
 PEREN'ITY (*s. from the Lat. per through, and annus a year*) The state of being perennial, perpetuity.
 PEREN'TICIDE (*s. from the Lat. pera a purse, and caedo to cut*) A cut purse. *Cole.*
 PERERRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and erro to err*) The act of wandering about. *Cole.*
 PERES'KIA (*s. in botany*) The cactus.
 PERETE'RION (*s. in surgery*) The perforating part of the trepan.
 PER'ECT (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and facio to do*) Complete, consummate, finished; free from defect, pure, blameless; safe out of danger. *Shakes.*
 Perf'ect (*v. t. from the adj.*) To finish, to complete, to bring to perfection; to make skillful, to instruct fully.
 Perf'ected (*p. from perfect*) Made perfect, finished, completed.
 Perf'ector (*s. from perfect*) One that perfects.
 Perf'ector (*adj. comp. of perfect*) Perfect in a greater degree.
 Perf'ectest (*adj. sup. of perfect*) Perfect in the greatest degree.
 Perf'ecting (*p. a. from perfect*) Making perfect, finishing, completing.
 Perfection (*s. from perfect*) The state of being perfect, something that conduces to supreme excellence; an attribute of deity.
 Perfectional (*adj. from perfection*) Making perfect. *Bai.*
 Perfectionate (*v. t. from perfection*) To make perfect. *Dryden.*
 Perfectionating (*p. a. from perfectionate*) Making perfect. *Dryden.*
 Perfectionism (*s. an old law term*) A kind of office or dignity. *Perfective*

PER

Perfective (*adj. from perfect*) Conducive to perfection.

Perfectively (*adv. from perfective*) In a manner suited to produce perfection.

Perfectly (*adv. from perfect*) In the highest degree of excellence; completely, totally.

Perfection (*s. from perfect*) Completeness, the state of being perfect; virtue, goodness.

Perfetiche (*adv. obsolete*) Perfectly. *Chaucer.*

PERFIDIA (*s. from the Italian*) A kind of faniens running through a piece of music.

PERFIDIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and fides faith*) Violating faith, treacherous, false to trust.

Perfidiously (*adv. from perfidious*) Treacherously, with breach of faith.

Perfidiousness (*s. from perfidious*) The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY (*s. from the Lat. per through, and fides faith*) A breach of faith, treachery, the want of faith.

Perfite (*adj. obsolete*) Perfect. *Chaucer.*

PERFLABLE (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and flo to blow*) Capable of being blown through.

PERFLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and flo to blow*) To blow through.

Perflated (*p. from perflate*) Blown through.

PERFLATILE (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and flo to blow*) Blowing strongly, blowing through. *Bai.*

Perflating (*p. a. from perflate*) Blowing through.

Perflation (*s. from perflate*) The act of blowing through.

PERFOLIA'TA (*s. in botany*) The bupleurum, the hares-ear.

PERFOLIATED (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and folium a leaf*) Having the stalk through the leaf.

PERFORANS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle that perforates or runs through some other muscle.

PERFORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and foro to bore*) To bore through, to pierce with an instrument.

Perforated (*p. from perforate*) Bored through, pierced with an instrument; appearing as though pierced with many holes.

Perforating (*p. a. from perforate*) Boring through, piercing with an instrument.

Perforation (*s. from perforate*) The act of boring through, the hole bored.

Perforator (*s. from perforate*) The instrument of boring.

PERFORATUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle perforated so as to receive another muscle or tendon through the aperture.

Perforce (*adv. from per, and force*) By force, by violence. *Dryden.*

PERFORM (*v. t. from the Lat. per by, and forma a form*) To execute, to do; to discharge, to achieve, to accomplish.

Perform (*v. int.*) To act a part, to succeed in an attempt.

Performable (*adj. from perform*) Capable of being performed.

Performance (*s. from perform*) The completion of a design, the fulfilment of a promise; a work, an action, services done.

Performed (*p. from perform*) Executed, done, accomplished.

Performer (*s. from perform*) One that performs; one that plays on an instrument of music, one that sings in public, one that acts a part on the stage.

Performing (*p. a. from perform*) Executing, doing, accomplishing; acting a part, playing a part on some instrument of music, exhibiting in public.

PERFRICATE (*v. r. from the Lat. per through, and frico to rub*) To rub over. *Johnson.*

Perfricated (*p. not used, from perfricate*) Rubbed over.

Perfricating (*p. a. not used, from perfricate*) Rubbing over.

Perfrication (*s. from perfricate*) The act of rubbing thoroughly. *Scott.*

PERFRICITION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and frico to rub*) The act of rubbing thoroughly, a shivering for cold. *Cole.*

Perfumatory (*adj. from perfume*) Perfuming, giving a perfume.

PERFUME (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and fumo to smoke*) To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

Perfume (*s. from the verb*) A strong odour, a sweet scent, any thing used to communicate a sweet scent.

Perfumed (*p. from perfume*) Impregnated with a sweet scent, done with perfume.

PER

Perfumer (*s. from perfume*) One who deals in perfumes.

Perfuming (*p. a. from perfume*) Communicating an agreeable scent, impregnating with a grateful smell.

Perfuming (*s. from the part.*) The act of communicating a perfume, the state of being perfumed.

PERFUNCTION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and fungor to discharge*) The accomplishment of a design, the discharge of an office. *Cole.*

Perfunctorily (*adv. from perfunctory*) Carelessly, negligently. *Clarendon.*

Perfunctories (*s. from perfunctory*) Carelessness, negligence.

PERFUNCTORY (*adj. from the Lat. per by, and fungor discharged*) Slight, careless, negligent. *Woodward.*

PERFUSE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and fundo to pour*) To tincture, to overpread. *Harvey.*

Perfused (*p. from perfuse*) Tinctured, overpread.

Perfusing (*p. a. from perfuse*) Tincturing, overspreading.

Perfusion (*s. from perfuse*) The act of pouring out upon any thing. *Wickham.*

Perfyt (*adj. an old spelling*) Perfect. *Wickham.*

PERGA (*s.*) A city in the Lesser Asia. *Act.*

Pergame'na (*s. from Pergamus*) Parchment. *Philipp.*

Pergame'ous (*adj. from Pergamus*) Belonging to Pergamus; consisting of parchment. *Cole.*

PERGAMOS (*s. in geography*) A city in the Lesser Asia. *Reyn.*

PERGAMUS (*s.*) A city of Natolia famous for the invention of parchment. *Reyn.*

PERGUS (*s.*) A lake in Sicily where as the poets feign Pluto carried away Proserpine. *Uv.*

Perhaps (*adv. from per, and hap*) Peradventure, by chance.

PERHYEMATION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and hyems the winter*) The act of spending the winter in any place. *Baile.*

PERIAGOGE (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek περί about, and αγω to drive*) A sentence or period in which several things are crowded together which might have been divided.

PERIAM'MA (*s. from the Greek περί about, and αμω to tie*) An amulet, something tied about the neck or other part of the body as supposing it to have virtue to cure some hurt or disease.

PERIAN'DER (*s.*) One of the seven wisemen of Greece.

PERIAN'THIA (*s. in botany*) The calyx, the flower cup.

PERIAN'THIUM (*s. in botany*) The perianthia, the flower cup.

PERIAPT (*s. from the Greek περί about, and αμω to tie*) An amulet, the periapta. *Shakespeare.*

PERIAP'TA (*s. from periapt*) The periapt, an amulet. *DiEt. of Art.*

PERIAP'TON (*s. a different spelling*) The periapt, an amulet. *DiEt. of Art.*

PERIB'OLE (*s. in rhetoric*) The periagoge. *D. of Art.*

PERIB'OLUS (*s. from the Greek περί about, and βολω to throw*) The outward wall of a place; a park, a warren. *Philipp.*

Pericard (*s. from pericardium*) The pericardium. *Cole.*

Pericard'iac (*adj. from pericardium*) Belonging to the pericardium.

Pericard'ian (*adj. from pericardium*) Belonging to the pericardium.

Pericard'iary (*adj. from pericardium*) Belonging to the worms or animalcules bred in the heart.

Pericard'ic (*adj. from pericardium*) Belonging to the pericardium. *Philipp.*

PERICAR'DIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek περί about, and καρδια the heart*) The membrane that surrounds the heart.

PERICAR'PIA (*s. in pharmacy*) A plaister for the arm, something applied to the wrist to cure the ague. *DiEt. of Art.*

PERICAR'PIUM (*s. in botany, from the Greek περί about, and καρπος the fruit*) The seed vessel, that which covers the seeds of a plant.

Pericarp'ium (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine applied to the wrist to cure the ague.

PERICAR'PUS (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The pericarpium, the membrane that surrounds the fruit or grain of a plant. *Scott.*

PERICHORUS (*s. in antiquity*) One of the games or combats which were not consecrated to any of the supposed divinities.

Periclitancy (*s. not so common a word*) Periclitation.

PERICLITATION (*s. from the Lat. periclitor to be dangerous*)

PER

Peril (s. *not so common a spelling*) The state of being in danger, hazard; jeopardy; a trial, an experiment.

PERICLOSIS (s. *in surgery, from the Greek περί about, and κλῆσις to break*) A fracture in which the ends of the bone appear through the skin.

PERICLYME'NUM (s. *in botany*) The woodbine.

PERICLYME'NUS (s. *in the mythology of the poets*) The brother of Nestor who was supposed to have power to transform himself into any form, and was at last shot by Hercules in the shape of an eagle. *Ovid.*

PERICNE'MIA (s. *in anatomy, from the Greek περί about, and κνήμη the tibia*) The parts about the tibia.

PERICRAN'ION (s. *a different spelling*) The pericranium. *Co.*

PERICRANI'UM (s. *in anatomy, from the Greek περί about, and κρανίον the skull*) The thin membrane that covers the skull; the periostrum of the skull.

PERICRAN'Y (s. *from pericranium*) The pericranium. *Co.*

PERICULOUS (adj. *from the Lat. periculum danger, but now grown obsolete*) Dangerous, perilous. *Brown.*

PERIDOT (s. *in natural history*) A kind of precious stone. *Philips.*

PERIDROME (s. *in architecture, from the Greek περί about, and δρόμος a course*) The gallery, the alley or space between the columns and the wall.

PERIDROM'IS (s. *a different spelling*) The peridrome. *Sc.*

PERIDROM'US (s. *a different spelling*) The peridrome. *Dict. of Arts.*

PERIDOT (s. *obsolete*) A precious stone. *Chaucer.*

PERIEGES'TES (s. *from the Greek περί about, and γίγνομαι to lead*) One who conducts another about any place in order to shew it.

PERIEL'ION (s. *from the Greek περί about, and ἥλιος the sun*) That point of the orb in which any planet is nearest the sun.

PERIEL'LUM (s. *a different spelling*) The point of the orb which is nearest the sun. *Johnson.*

PERIENET (s. *obsolete*) A young pear-tree. *Chaucer.*

PERIENET (s.) A young pear-tree. *Co.*

PERIPIPHIMOSIS (s. *from the Greek*) The paraphimosis.

PERIERGY (s. *from the Greek περί about, and εργον work*) Too great caution, unnecessary care and diligence.

PERIGÆ'UM (s. *from the Greek περί about, and γῆ the earth*) That point of the orb in which any planet is nearest the earth.

PERIGRAPHE (s. *from the Greek περί about, and γραφω to write*) A sketch, a careless draught of any thing. *Dict. of Arts.*

PERIGEE (s. *from perigæum*) The point in which the sun or any planet is nearest the earth.

PERIGRE (s. *an incorrect spelling*) The perigæum. *Co.*

PERIGRIN'ARY (s. *from the Lat. perigrinarius*) The person in a religious house who is appointed to receive and entertain strangers.

PERIHEL'ION, PERIHEL'LUM (s. *different spellings*) The perihelium. *Cheyne.*

PERIL (s. *from the Lat. periculum*) Danger, hazard, jeopardy.

PERILEU'COS (s. *in natural history*) A kind of gem or precious stone.

PERILLUS (s.) An artist who invented an engine of cruelty in the shape of a brazen bull and was himself the first that suffered in it. *Pliny.*

PERILLOUS (adj. *an incorrect spelling*) Perilous. *Phil.*

PERILOUS (adj. *from peril*) Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger, smart, witty too soon as a child, ominously witty. "A perilous boy." *Shakespeare.*

PERILOUSLY (adv. *from perilous*) Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS (s. *from perilous*) Dangerousness, the state of being in danger.

PERIMEDA (s. *in the mythology of the poets*) A famous sorceress. *Theocritus.*

PERIMETER (s. *in geometry, from the Greek περί about, and μέτρον to measure*) The circumference, the sum of the lines that bound any figure.

PERIMETER (s. *in poetry*) A verse in which there is a syllable more than the just measure.

PERIMOLE (s. *in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Hippodamus supposed to have been changed into an island in the Ægean sea.

PERINE'UM (s. *in anatomy*) The ligament or seam between the scrotum and the fundament.

PERINE'UM (s. *a different spelling*) The perineum, the parts between the anus and the organs of generation.

PERINTHIAN (adj. *from Perinthus*) Belonging to Perinthus. *Ainsworth.*

PERINTHUS (s.) The ancient metropolis of Thrace.

PERINE'TIDES (s. *in surgery*) Little swellings or protuberances like nipples.

PER

PERIOCH (s. *not so common a spelling*) The periocha. *Cole.*

PERIO'CHA (s. *from the Greek περίοχη an inclosure*) The argument, the heads of a discourse. *Scott.*

PERIOD (s. *from the Greek περί through, and ὁδός a way*) A circuit, a stated number of years, the time in which a planet performs an entire revolution, a round of time, length of duration, the end, the conclusion, the state at which any thing terminates, a complete sentence from one full stop to another, the point (.) that shews the end of a sentence.

PERIOD (v. t. *from the sub. a bad word*) To conclude, to put an end to. *Shakespeare.*

PERIODEA'TA (s. *in the Greek church*) A kind of rural device.

PERIOD'IC (adj. *from period*) Belonging to a period, distinguished by a period.

PERIOD'ICAL (adj. *from periodic*) Relating to periods, determined by stated revolutions.

PERIOD'ICALLY (adv. *from periodical*) At stated periods, in a periodical manner.

PERIODICALNESS (s. *from periodical*) The state of being periodical.

PERIOD'US (s. *with physical writers*) A period, the order or course of a disease.

PERIOECI (s. *from the Greek περί about, and οικω to dwell*) The people who inhabit that part of the earth which lies in the opposite point of the same parallel of latitude.

PERIOPHTHALMI'UM (s. *from the Greek περί about, and ὀφθαλμός an eye*) The thin skin or membrane which birds draw over their eyes to defend them without shutting their eyelids.

PERIOSTEUM (s. *in anatomy, from the Greek περί about, and ὀστέον a bone*) The membrane that encompasses the bones.

PERIPATET'IC (adj. *from the Greek περί about, and πατέω to walk*) Belonging to the peripatetics, belonging to the philosophy of Aristotle and his followers.

Peripatet'ic (s. *from the adj.*) One of an ancient sect of philosophers so called, because they used to dispute walking up and down in the Lycæum at Athens, a follower of Aristotle. The peripatetics placed happiness partly in virtue and partly in the good things of this life, but the Stoics placed it in virtue only.

PERIPATET'ICI (s.) The followers of Aristotle.

PERIPE'TIA (s. *from the Greek περίπτεσις*) The crisis of a tragedy, that part of a tragedy in which the whole plot is unravelled. *Scott.*

PERIPE'TIE (s. *a different spelling*) The peripetia. *Scott.*

PERIPHASIS (s.) A companion of Pyrrhus in the sacking of Troy. *Virg.*

PERIPHERY (s. *from the Greek περί about, and φέρω to carry*) The circumference, the bounding lines of a curvilinear figure.

PERIPHIMOSIS (s. *from the Greek*) The paraphimosis, a contraction of some membranous part.

PERIPHRASE (s. *from periphrasis*) A periphrasis, a circumlocution.

PERIPHRASE (v. t. *from the sub.*) To express by a circumlocution, to express the sense of one word by many.

Periphrased (p. *from periphrase*) Expressed by a circumlocution.

Periphrasing (p. a. *from periphrase*) Expressing by a circumlocution.

PERIPH'RASIS (s. *from the Greek περί about, and φέρω a speech*) A round about way of speaking, a circumlocution to avoid the trite or common mode of expression.

Periphrastic (adj. *from periphrase*) Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

Periphrastical (adj. *from periphrastic*) Belonging to a periphrasis.

Periphrastically (adv. *from periphrastical*) By way of periphrasis.

PERIPLEU'MONY (s. *a different spelling*) The peripneumony. *Scott.*

PERIPLO'CA (s. *in botany*) The dogsbane.

PERIPLUS (s. *from the Greek περίπλους*) A voyage round a certain sea or coast.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA (s. *from the Greek περί about, and πνεύμων the lungs*) An inflammation of the lungs and breast attended with a fever and a difficulty of breathing.

Peripneumo'nical (adj. *from peripneumonia*) Afflicted with a peripneumony.

Peripneumony (s. *from peripneumonia*) The peripneumonia, an inflammation of the lungs.

PER

PERI'POLIS (*s. in ancient geography*) A town of the Brutians. *Thucyd.*
PERIP'TERE (*s. in the architecture of the ancients*) A place encompassed about with columns, a kind of portico.
PERIP'TERON (*s. a different spelling*) The periptere.
PERIPYO'MA (*s. from the Greek περί about, and πύον pus*) A collection of matter about any part.
PERIRRHO'EA (*s. from the Greek περί about, and ῥεῖν to flow*) A reflux of humours from the habit into any of the larger excretories in order to excretion.
PERISCE'LIS (*s. from the Greek περισκελῖς*) A garter, the enlig of the order of the garter.
PERIS'CII (*s. from the Greek περί about, and σῆα a shadow*) The inhabitants of the earth within the polar circles so called because their shadows turn all round them in the space of one of their days.
PERISCYTISM (*s. from periscytismus*) The periscytismus.
PERISCYTIS'MUS (*s. from the Greek περί about, and σκυτόω to flea*) The operation in which the forepart of the head or skull is laid open.
PERISKYTISM (*s. a different spelling*) The periscytism. *Dict. of Arts.*
PER'ISH (*v. int. from the Lat. pereō*) To die, to be in a perpetual state of decay, to become to nothing, to be lost eternally.
Perish (*v. t. but now grown obsolete*) To destroy. *Sb.*
Perishable (*adj. from perish*) Liable to perish, short of duration.
Perishableness (*s. from perishable*) The state of being perishable.
Perished (*p. from perish*) Decayed, lost, dead, lost to eternity.
Perishing (*p. a. from perish*) Decaying, dying.
PERISSOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek περισσος superfluous, and λόγος a word*) A speech abounding with superfluous words.
PERISTAL'TIC (*adj. from the Greek περί about, and σπῆλαι to contract*) Vermicular, wormlike; belonging to the spiral motion of the intestines by which the extremities are pressed downwards and excluded.
PERISTAPHILI'NUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the uvula. *Scott.*
PERISTERA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A nymph whom Cupid was supposed to have changed into a dove.
PERISTERIAN (*s. in botany*) The vervain.
PERISTER'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The parts about the breast.
PERIS'TOLE (*s. in anatomy*) The peristaltic motion of the bowels. *Scott.*
PERISTROMA'TA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek περί about, and στρομα an expansion*) The membrane or coat which covers the bowels.
PERISTYLE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek περί about, and στυλος a pillar*) A circular range of pillars.
PERISYSTOLE (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek περί about, and συστολή a contraction*) The pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.
PER'IT (*s.*) The twentieth part of a droit.
Peritian (*s. from Peritius*) Belonging to the Peritius mensis.
PERITIUS (*s. in ancient chronology*) The Peritius mensis.
PERITIUSMEN'SIS (*s. in ancient chronology*) The month with the Macedonians which answers to our February.
PERI'ONÆ'UM (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek περί about, and τενν to stretch out*) The soft thin membrane that lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly.
PERITONE'UM (*s. a less correct, but more common spelling*) The peritonæum.
PERITRO'CHIUM (*s. in mechanics, from the Greek περί about, and τρεχω to run*) A kind of pulley, the wheel of a pulley.
PERIT'OMA (*s. from the Greek*) That which remains after digestion, the excrements; the relics of a disease.
Perjuration (*s. from perjure*) The act of perjury. *Bai.*
PER'JURE (*v. t. from per by, and juro to swear*) To swear, to taint with perjury. "He perjured himself."
Perjure (*s. from the verb, but now grown obsolete*) A perjured person. *Shakespeare.*
Perjured (*p. from perjure*) Tainted with perjury, guilty of false swearing.

PER

Per'jurer (*s. from perjure*) One that swears falsely, perjured person.
Per'juring (*p. a. from perjure*) Tainting with perjury, swearing falsely.
Per'jury (*s. from perjure*) A false oath, the crime of swearing falsely.
PER'IWIG (*s. from the French peruque*) A wig, a kind of false hair worn by men.
Per'iwig (*v. t. from the sub*) To dress in a wig, to dress in false hair.
Per'iwiged (*p. from periwig*) Dressed in a periwig, with; as, "Discord periwiged with snakes."
Per'iwiging (*p. a. from periwig*) Dressing in a periwig.
PER'IWINKLE (*s. in ichthyology*) A small shell fish resembling a snail.
PER'IWINKLE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
PERIZO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of girdle, truss for a rupture.
Perk (*v. int. from perch*) To hold up the head with an affected air of briskness.
Perk (*v. t.*) To dress, to prank.
Perk (*adj. obsolete*) Pert, brisk, airy.
Perked (*p. from perk*) Dressed, set off; with up; "Perked up in glistering grief." *Shakespeare.*
PERK'IN (*s.*) A man's name.
Perk'ing (*p. a. from perk*) Dressing up, setting off.
PER'LA (*s. in the history of insects*) The dragon fly.
Per'lous (*adj. from perillous*) Dangerous, full of hazard.
Per'magal (*s. obsolete*) An equal. *Shakespeare.*
PER'MAGY (*s.*) A little Turkish boat. *Shakespeare.*
Per'manence (*s. from permanent*) Duration, continuance in the same state.
Per'manency (*s. from permanence*) Duration, continuance in the same state.
PER'MANENT (*adj. from the Lat. per through, and maneo to continue*) Durable, lasting.
Per'manently (*adv. from permanent*) Durably, with continuance.
PERMAN'SION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and maneo to continue*) Continuance. *Brown.*
PER'MEABLE (*adj. from the Lat. permeo to pass through*) Capable of being passed through.
PER'MEANT (*adj. from the Lat. permeo to pass through*) Passing through.
PER'MEATE (*v. a. from the Lat. per through, and meo to pass*) To pass through, to pass as a liquid through the pores of a more solid body.
Per'meated (*p. from permeate*) Passed through, penetrated as a solid by a liquid substance.
Per'meating (*p. a. from permeate*) Passing through, oozing through.
Permeation (*s. from permeate*) The act of passing through.
PERMIN'IMA (*adv. in chemistry, from per by, and minimus least*) By a mixture of the smallest particles with a perfect mixture.
PERMIS'CIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. per by, and mīx to mingle*) Capable of being mingled.
PERMIS'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. per by, and mīx to mingle*) Proper to be permitted, capable of being admitted.
Permis'sion (*s. from permit*) A grant of liberty, allowance.
Permis'sive (*adj. from permit*) Suffered without distance, allowing but not approving, granting liberty but not authority.
Permis'sively (*adv. from permissive*) With bare permission.
PERMIS'TION (*s. from the Lat. per by, and mīx to mix*) The act of mixing.
PERMIT (*v. t. from the Lat. per by, and mitto to send*) To allow, to suffer; to give up, to resign; to allow without command, to suffer without authorizing, approving.
Permit (*s. from the verb*) A written permission from an officer to transport goods from one place to another.
Permit'tance (*s. from permit*) An allowance, a permission. *Derham.*
Permit'ted (*p. from permit*) Allowed, suffered, granted without approbation.
Permit'ting (*p. a. from permit*) Suffering, allowing, suffering without authorizing or approving.
PERMIX'TION (*s. from the Lat. per by, and mīx to mix*) A mixture, the act of mixing.
Permuta'tion (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A permutation.
Permuta'tion (*s. from permute*) An exchange of things for another.

PERMUT

P E R

MUITE (*v. t. from the Lat. per by, and muto to change*) To exchange.
 mu'ted (*p. from permute*) Exchanged.
 mu'ter (*s. from permute*) One that permutes, one that exchanges.
 mu'ting (*p. a. from permute*) Exchanging.
 R'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a shell fish.
 R'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) A gammon of bacon. *Phillips.*
 R'NANCY (*s. a law term*) The act of receiving, that which is taken in kind.
 R'NA'SO (*s. obsolete*) Mount Parnassus. *Chaucer.*
 R'NIC'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. per by, and neco to destroy*) Destructive, mischievous in the highest degree.
 R'NIC'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pernix swift, but not used*) Quick, swift. *Milton.*
 R'nic'iously (*adv. from pernicious*) Destructively, mischievously.
 R'nic'iousness (*s. from pernicious*) The quality of being pernicious.
 R'nic'ity (*s. from the Lat. pernix swift*) Swiftness. *Ray.*
 R'NIO (*s. from the Lat.*) A kibe, a chilblain.
 R'niones (*s. from pernio*) kibes, chilblains. *Dict. of A.*
 R'NOCTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and ox night*) The act or state of lying out all night.
 R'NOR (*s. a law term*) A receiver.
 R'nour (*s. the old spelling*) A pernor.
 R'ONA (*s. in anatomy*) The tibia, the shin bone.
 R'ONAE'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the tarsus.
 R'one (*s. from perona*) The perona, the tibia.
 R'ORATION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and oratio speech*) The conclusion of an oration.
 R'PEND (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and pendo to weigh*) To consider attentively, to weigh in the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 R'pend'ed (*p. from perpend, but now grown obsolete*) Considered with attention.
 R'PEND'ER (*s. from the Lat. per by, and pendeo to hang*) Any thing hanging down in a straight line; a stone fitted to the thickness of a wall, a coping stone.
 R'PENDIC'ULAR (*s. in geometry, from the Lat. per by, and pendeo to hang*) A line which falls on another at right angles; a line crossing the horizon at right angles.
 R'pendic'ular (*adj. from the sub.*) Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.
 R'pendic'ularity (*s. from perpendicular*) The state of being perpendicular.
 R'pendic'ularly (*adv. from perpendicular*) In such a manner as to intersect at right angles; in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
 R'PENDIC'ULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A perpendicular, a plumb line, a level. *Scott.*
 R'pend'ing (*p. a. from perpend, but not used*) Considering with attention.
 R'pen'sion (*s. from perpend, but not in use*) Consideration. *Brown.*
 R'PETRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. perpetro*) To commit, to do in an ill sense.
 R'petrated (*p. from perpetrate*) Committed, done in an ill sense.
 R'petrating (*p. a. from perpetrate*) Committing, doing in an ill sense.
 R'petration (*s. from perpetrate*) The act of committing a crime, a bad action. *King Charles.*
 R'PET'UAL (*adj. from the Lat. perpetuus*) Continual, uninterrupted.
 R'pet'ually (*adv. from perpetual*) Continually, incessantly.
 R'pet'ualtie (*s. obsolete*) Perpetuity.
 R'PET'UATE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and peto to ask*) To make perpetual, to eternize.
 R'pet'uated (*p. from perpetuate*) Made perpetual, continued without intermission.
 R'pet'uating (*p. a. from perpetuate*) Making perpetual, continuing without intermission.
 R'pet'uation (*s. from perpetuate*) The act of making perpetual, an incessant continuance.
 R'PETU'ITY (*s. from the Lat. perpetuo*) A duration to all futurity, that of which there is no end.
 R'PLE'X (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and plico to fold*) To entangle, to involve, to make intricate, to embarrass, to puzzle, to vex, to torment. *Glanville.*
 R'plex (*adj. from the verb, but not used*) Perplexed.
 R'plex'ed (*p. from perplex*) Entangled, involved, rendered intricate, filled with doubts.
 R'plex'edly (*adv. from the part.*) Intricately, with perplexity.

P E R

Perplex'edness (*s. from perplexed*) Embarrassment, intricacy, difficulty, anxiety.
 Perplex'ing (*p. a. from perplex*) Entangling, rendering intricate; embarrassing.
 Perplex'ity (*s. from perplex*) An entanglement, an intricacy; anxiety, distraction of mind.
 PERPOTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and pota to drink*) The act of drinking largely. *Johnson.*
 PER'QUISITE (*s. from the Lat. per through, and quero to get*) Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled stipend.
 PERQUISITION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and quero to ask*) An accurate enquiry, a diligent search.
 PERQUISITOR (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) A searcher. *Cole.*
 Per're (*s. obsolete*) A precious stone, a monument. *Chaucer.*
 PERREPTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and repo to creep, but not used*) The act of creeping through. *Cole.*
 Perrewright (*adj. obsolete*) Wrought with precious stones. *Chaucer.*
 Per'rey (*s. obsolete*) Precious stones. *Chaucer.*
 Per'riers (*s. an old word*) A kind of great guns for shooting stones.
 PER'RON (*s. in architecture*) A flight of stairs lying without a building to enter a story raised a little above the ground floor.
 Per'roquet (*s. a different spelling*) A parroquet. *D. of A.*
 Per'ruke (*s. not so common a spelling*) A peruke. *Scott.*
 Per'ruque (*s. a different spelling*) A peruke. *Scott.*
 Per'ry (*s. from pear*) The liquor made of pears.
 Per'rywright (*adj. an old word*) Wrought with precious stones. *Cole.*
 Per'sant (*adj. an old word*) Piercing. *Cole.*
 Per'sant (*adj. obsolete*) Piercing. *Chaucer.*
 PERSCRUTATION (*s. from the Lat. per through, and scruto to search, but not used*) A thorough search. *Cole.*
 PERSCRIBE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and scribo to write, but not used*) To write out to the end. *Cole.*
 PER'SE (*adv. from the Lat. per by, and se himself*) By himself, by herself, by itself; abstractedly.
 PER'SE (*s. with chymists*) A liquor obtained from some simple by distillation without the usual addition.
 Per'se (*s. perhaps from Persian*) A sky colour. *Scott.*
 Per'se (*adj. obsolete*) Sky coloured, having a bluish grey colour. *Chaucer.*
 PER'SEA (*s. in botany*) A species of laurel.
 PERSECUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. per through, and sequor to follow*) To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to punish for the sake of religion; to trouble with repeated solicitations.
 Persecuted (*p. from persecute*) Harassed with penalties, pursued with malignity, punished on account of religion or opinion.
 Persecuting (*p. a. from persecute*) Pursuing with malignity, punishing for religion or opinion.
 Persecution (*s. from persecute*) The act of persecuting, the state of being persecuted.
 Persecutor (*s. from persecute*) One that persecutes.
 PER'SEES (*s.*) The Guars, an ancient sect of magicians in Persia, the followers of Zoroaster.
 Per'seite (*adj. obsolete*) Perceived. *Spenser.*
 Per'selle (*s. an old spelling*) A part, a parcel. *Chaucer.*
 Per'sent (*adj. obsolete*) Piercing. *Spenser.*
 PERSEP'OLIS (*s.*) The name of a city; one of the seats of the kings of Persia. *2 Mac.*
 Perseverance (*s. from persevere*) Steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress, persistence in a design.
 Perseverant (*adj. from persevere*) Constant, persevering.
 PERSEVE'RE (*v. int. from the Lat. per through, and severus constant; accented by some of the old poets on the middle syllable*) To persist in an attempt.
 Persever'ing (*p. a. from persevere*) Persisting in a design, constant in pursuits.
 Persever'ingly (*adv. from persevering*) With perseverance.
 PER'SEUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.
 PER'SEUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of Jupiter and Danae who was supposed to have delivered Andromeda, and to have performed many other exploits.
 Per'seive (*adj. obsolete*) Perceived. *Chaucer.*
 PER'SHORE (*s.*) A town in Worcestershire; it consists of two parishes, situate on the banks of the Avon, has a market on Tuesday, and is 102 miles from London.
 Per'shore (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pershore, made at Pershore.

Persia

PER/SIA (s.) A large and eminent kingdom of Asia.
Per'sian (adj. from Persia) Belonging to Persia; distinguishing that order in architecture in which the statues of men are introduced as columns.
Persian (s. from the adj.) A native of Persia; the language of the Persians; a kind of silk.
Persianwheel (s.) An engine or wheel turned by a rivulet and fitted with open boxes for raising water to be emptied into a trough placed near the upper part of it.
Per'sic (adj. from Persia) Belonging to Persia, distinguishing that order in architecture in which the statues of men or women are introduced as columns to support an entablature.
PER/SICA (s. in botany) The peach, a species of the almond tree.
PERSICA'RIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the arse-smart.
PER/SICUSIG'NIS (s. from the Lat. in surgery) The carbuncle.
PER/SIMON (s. in botany) An American tree, the fruit of which yields an excellent spirit by distillation. *Bart.*
PER/SIS (s.) A man's name. *Rom.*
PERS'IST (v. int. from the Lat. per through, and sitto to stand) To continue firm, to persevere; *with in; as, "They persist in pointing their batteries."*
Persistance (s. judged *le's proper*, from persist) Persistence, steadiness, constancy; obstinacy, contumacy.
Persistance (s. judged *not so proper*, from persistence) Persistence, steadiness, obstinacy.
Persisted (p. from persist) Continued in, insisted on so as not to be given up; *with in; as, "The same course was persisted in."*
Persistence (s. from persist) Steadiness, obstinacy.
Persistency (s. from persistence) Steadiness, obstinacy.
Persisting (p. a. from persist) Continuing firm, persevering.
Persistive (adj. from persist) Steady, persevering. *Shak.*
PER/SON (s. from the Lat. persona) An individual, a man, a woman; one, any one; one's self, a man's self; a character, an assumed character; the quality of the noun or pronoun modifying the verb in grammar.
Personable (adj. from person) Handsome, graceful, having a good appearance; capable of maintaining a plea in law. *Ainsworth.*
Personage (s. from person) A considerable person, a man or woman of eminence; an exterior appearance; a character, an assumed character, a represented character.
Personal (adj. from person) Belonging to a person, affecting individuals; present, acting in person; exterior, corporeal; moveable, belonging to a chattel; having the regular modifications of the three persons in grammar.
Personal (s. from the adj.) A chattel, a moveable, that which belongs to a person.
Personality (s. from personal) Individuality; the state of being a person; something belonging to a particular person.
Personalize (v. t. from person) To personify. *Scott.*
Personalized (p. from personalize, but not much used) Personified.
Personalizing (p. a. from personalize) Personifying.
Personally (adv. from personal) In person, with respect to an individual.
Personate (v. t. from person) To represent by an assumed or fictitious character, to act the part of another, to pretend by action, to pretend hypocritically; to resemble, to describe, to picture; to feign; *but these senses are now grown out of use.*
Personated (p. from personate) Represented by an assumed or fictitious character; resembled, counterfeited; described; *but these senses are now disused.*
PERSONATI (s. in botany) The flowers that represent the gaping mouth of some living creature. *Bailey.*
Personating (p. a. from personate) Representing by an assumed or fictitious character; counterfeiting, describing.
Personation (s. from personate) The act of counterfeiting another person. *Eaton.*
Personer (s. obsolete) A person. *Chaucer.*
Personification (s. from personify) The act of personifying, the prosopopoeia.
Personified (p. from personify) Changed from a thing to a person, spoken of a thing in language suited to a person.
PERSONIFY (v. t. from the Lat. persona a person, and facio to make) To change from a thing to a person, to

give to a thing the properties of a person, to speak a thing in language suited to a person.
Personifying (p. a. from personify) Speaking of a thing as though it were a person, giving to a thing the properties of a person.
PERSPEC'TIVE (adj. from the Lat. per through, specio to look) Belonging to vision, belonging to the science by which things are ranged in a picture according to their appearance in nature.
Pers'pective (s. from the adj.) A glass through which objects are viewed; a view, a vista; the science by which things are ranged in a picture according to their appearance in nature.
PERSPICA'CIOUS (adj. from the Lat. per through, specio to look) Quick-sighted, sharp of sight.
Perspicaciousness (s. from perspicacious) Quickness of sight.
Perspicacity (s. from perspicacious) Quickness of sight.
PERSPI'CENCE (s. from the Lat. per through, and specio to look, but not much used) The act of looking sharply.
PER/SPICIL (s. from the Lat. per through, and specio to look) A glass through which objects are viewed, optic glass.
Perspicuity (s. from perspicuous) Clearness, transparency; a freedom from ambiguity.
PERSPIC'UOUS (adj. from the Lat. per through, specio to look) Transparent, clear, free from ambiguity.
Perspicuously (adv. from perspicuous) Clearly, without ambiguity.
Perspicuousness (s. from perspicuous) The state of being perspicuous.
Perspirable (adj. from perspire) Capable of being emitted by the pores of the skin; emitting perspiration; *but this sense is judged improper.*
Perspiration (s. from perspire) An excretion by the pores of the skin, that which is emitted by the pores of the skin.
Perspirative (adj. from perspire) Performing the act of perspiration.
PERSPIR'E (v. int. from the Lat. per through, and breathe) To emit through the pores of the skin, to perform the act of excretion by the pores of the skin.
Perspiring (p. a. from perspire) Emitting by the pores of the skin.
PERSTR'INGE (v. a. from the Lat. per through, stringo to touch, but not much used) To glance upon, to touch.
Persuadable (adj. from persuade) Capable of being persuaded.
PERSUA'DE (v. t. from the Lat. persuadeo) To bring any particular opinion, to influence by argument, to treat by persuasion; *this sense is not in use.*
Persuaded (p. from persuade) Influenced by persuasion brought over to an opinion.
Persuader (s. from persuade) One that persuades.
Persuading (p. a. from persuade) Influencing by argument, bringing over to an opinion by persuasion.
Persuadible (adj. from persuade) Capable of being influenced by persuasion.
Persuadibleness (s. from persuadible) The state or quality of being easily persuaded.
Persuasion (s. from persuade) The act of persuading, the state of being persuaded; an opinion.
Persuasive (adj. from persuade) Having the power of persuasion, tending to persuade.
Persuasive (s. from the adj.) An argument to persuade that which has a tendency to persuade.
Persuasively (adv. from persuade) In a manner suited to persuade.
Persuasiveness (s. from persuasive) The power of persuading.
Persuatory (adj. from persuade) Having the power of persuading.
PERSULTA'TION (s. from the Lat. per through, sulco to leap) An eruption of blood through the skin.
PERT (adj. from the Brit.) Lively, brisk; saucy, pert.
PERTA'IN (v. int. from the Lat. per through, and teno to hold) To belong, to relate to; *with to; as, "The pertains to them."*
Pertain'ing (p. a. from pertain) Belonging, relating to; *as, "All things pertaining to life."*
Perte (adj. obsolete) Perfect, pure. *Chaucer.*
Pert'er (adj. comp. of pert) Pert in a greater degree.
PERTER'ERATE (v. t. from the Lat. per through, terebro to bore, but not used) To bore through.

PER

PEREBRATION (s. from *perterebrate*) The act of passing through. *Ainsworth.*
PERREFACTION (s. from the Lat. *per by, and tercio to put in fear, but not used*) A great fright. *Ba.*
Pert (adj. sup. of *pert*) Pert in the greatest degree. *Ba.*
Pert (s. obsolete) The name of a hen. *Chaucer.*
PERT (s.) A county in Scotland; a town in Scotland, capital of Perthshire.
PERTSHIRE (s. from *Perth and shire*) The county of Perth in Scotland.
PERTA (s. from the Lat.) A pole, a perch, a pole to set down fruit.
PERTICA (s. in old records) A scone or candlestick to set on an altar in a church.
PERTICAE (s. pl. of *pertica*) Scones or candlesticks to be set on the altars in churches.
PERTICATA (adj. from *perticata*) Belonging to the pertica. *Cole.*
PERTA (s. in old law books) A quarter of an acre; a piece of land containing forty square perches.
PERTULAS (s. in old records) A pittance, a small portion of food, a small portion of victuals. *Cole.*
PERTINACIE (s. an old spelling) Pertinacy. *Chaucer.*
PERTINACIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *per through, and eo to hold*) Holding fast, resolute, constant, steady; obstinate, stubborn, willful.
Pertinaciously (adv. from *pertinacious*) Stiffly, stubbornly; resolutely.
Pertinaciousness (s. from *pertinacious*) Stubbornness, pertinacy; resolution, constancy.
Pertinacity (s. from *pertinacious*) Pertinaciousness.
PERTINACY (s. from the Lat. *per through, and teneo to hold*) Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.
Pertinence (s. from *pertinent*) Fitness, propriety, the state of being to the purpose.
Pertinency (s. from *pertinence*) Pertinence, the state or circumstance of being to the purpose. *Bailey.*
Pertinens (s. in old records) A kinsman.
PERTINENT (adj. from the Lat. *per through, and teneo to hold*) Apt, just to the purpose; relating to, belonging to. *Hooker.*
Pertinently (adv. from *pertinent*) Aptly, to the purpose.
Pertinentness (s. from *pertinent*) The state of being pertinent.
Pertingence (s. from *pertingent*) The state of being pertingent. *Scott.*
Pertingency (s. from *pertingence*) The state of being pertingent. *Scott.*
PERTINGENT (adj. from the Lat. *per through, and eo to touch*) Touching, relating to. *Johnson.*
Pertly (adv. from *pert*) Briskly, smartly; saucily, peevishly.
Pertness (s. from *pert*) Petty liveliness, a trifling kind of smartness; sauciness, petulance.
TRANSIENT (adj. from the Lat. *per through, and eo to pass*) Passing over. *Johnson.*
Pertisan (s. not so common a spelling) A partisan, a kind of halberd. *Scott.*
PURB (v. t. from the Lat. *per through, and turbo to disturb*) To disquiet, to disorder, to put into confusion.
Purbate (v. t. from *perturb*) To disturb.
Purbation (s. from *perturb*) A disturbance, a commotion of the passions, disquietude of mind; the cause of disquietude.
Purbator (s. from *perturb*) One who breaks the peace, one who raises commotions.
Purbator (s. the less modern spelling) A perturbator.
Purbatrix (s. from *perturbator*) A woman who breaks the peace. *Scott.*
Purbed (p. from *perturb*) Disturbed, disquieted in mind. *Sandys.*
Purb (v. t. an obsolete spelling) To perturb. *Ch.*
Purb (p. a. from *perturb*) Raising disturbance, disquieting. *Brown.*
PURSE (adj. from the Lat. *per through, and tundo to beat*) Beaten to pieces. *Scott.*
Purged (adj. from *pertuse*) Bored, punched, pierced with holes. *Johnson.*
Purging (s. from *pertuse*) The act of punching, the act of piercing, the hole made by punching or piercing.
PURSE (s. in geography) A province in South America, west to Spain and famous for its gold mines.
PURSE (v. t. from the Lat. *per through, and vado to pass through, to permeate, to pass through*) To pass through, to permeate, to pass through whole extension.

PES

Pervaded (p. from *pervade*) Penetrated quite through, passed through.
Pervading (p. a. from *pervade*) Penetrating, passing through, permeating.
Pervait (v. t. an obsolete spelling) To pervert. *Spenser.*
Pervasion (s. from *pervade*) The act of pervading, the act of passing through.
PERVASE (adj. from the Lat. *per by, and verito to turn*) Distorted from the right, obstinate in the wrong, peevish, vexatious.
Perversely (adv. from *perverse*) In a perverse manner.
Perverseness (s. from *perverse*) The state or quality of being perverse.
Perversion (s. from *perverse*) The act of perverting, a change for the worse.
Perversity (s. from *perverse*) Perverseness, crossness.
PERVERT (v. t. from the Lat. *per by, and verito to turn*) To distort, to turn from the right, to corrupt.
Perverted (p. from *pervert*) Distorted, turned from the right, corrupted.
Pervorter (s. from *pervert*) One that perverts.
Pervertible (adj. from *pervert*) Capable of being perverted, easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*
Perverting (p. a. from *pervert*) Turning from the right, distorting, corrupting.
Perverting (s. from the part.) The act of turning from the right.
PERVESTIGATION (s. from the Lat. *per through, and vestigo to search out, but not much used*) A diligent enquiry, a thorough search. *Phillips.*
PERVICACIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *pervicax*) Obstinate, contumacious.
Pervicaciously (adv. from *pervicacious*) Obstinate, with spiteful obstinacy.
Pervicaciousness (s. from *pervicacious*) Spiteful obstinacy.
Pervicacity (s. from *pervicacious*) Spiteful obstinacy.
Pervicacy (s. from *pervicacious*) Pervicacity.
PERVIGILATION (s. from the Lat. *per through, and vigilare to watch*) A careful watching. *Bailey.*
PERVIGIL (s. from the Lat.) The act of watching all night; sleeplessness for want of sleep. *Phillips.*
PERVINCIA (s. in botany) The periwinkle.
Perwink, **Perwinke** (s. an obsolete spelling) The periwinkle. *Chaucer.*
PERVIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *per through, and via a way*) Admitting a passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating; but this sense is judged improper. *Prior.*
Perviousness (s. from *pervious*) The state or quality of being pervious.
Pervise (s. obsolete) A portico, a small court before a church or house. *Ch.*
PERUKE (s. from the French *peruque*) A wig, a periwig.
Peruke (v. t. from the sub.) To dress in a periwig.
Peruked (p. from *peruke*) Dressed in a periwig.
Perukemaker (s. from *peruke, and maker*) One who makes periwigs.
Peruking (p. a. from *peruke*) Dressing in a periwig.
Perusal (s. from *peruse*) The act of perusing, the act of reading over to one's self.
Peruse (v. t. from *per, and use*) To read over, to examine by reading, to observe.
Perused (p. from *peruse*) Read over, examined by reading.
Peruser (s. from *peruse*) One that peruses, one that reads over with some degree of attention.
Perusing (p. a. from *peruse*) Reading over with some attention.
Peruvian (adj. from *Peru*) Belonging to Peru, brought from Peru.
Perwick, **Perwig** (s. an old spelling) A periwig. *Cole.*
Perly (s. obsolete) A peartree. *Chaucer.*
PES (s. from the Lat.) A foot, a measure of length, a standard for weight or measure.
PESEA (s. an old law term) A wey, a certain weight of cheese or wool.
PESA/DE (s. in the manse) The action of a horse in raising his quarter and bending in his fore feet without stirring the hind feet.
Pesage (s. an old word) The custom or toll paid for weighing.
PESA/ME (s. from the Spanish, but not used) The act of condoling. *Cole.*
Pesate (s. a different spelling) The pesade. *D. of A.*
Pese (s. an old spelling) Peace. *Chaucer.*
Pese (v. t. obsolete) To appease. *Chaucer.*
Pesen (s. obsolete) Pitch. *Chaucer.*
Pesible (adj. an old spelling) Peaceable. *Chaucer.*
PES/SARY (s. from the French *peissarie*) A form of medicine made up like a finger or long tent.
PESSINUNTIA

PESSINUN'TIA (*s. in beaten mythology*) A goddess whose image was a shapeless stone.

PESSOM'ANCY *s. from the Greek πέρσος a little stone used in determining lots, and μαντεία magic* A kind of divination by little stones or lots drawn out of a bag.

Pess'na (*s. in old records*) Mast, the fruit of the oak, the fruit of the beach.

Pes'fory (*s. a different spelling*) The peffary, a suppository.

PES'SULUS (*s. in surgery*) The peffary, an oblong form of medicine to be put up the uterus on extraordinary occasions.

PES'SUNDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. pesium underfoot, and do to give*) To tread underfoot, to destroy. *Co.*

PES'SUS (*s. in surgery*) The peffary.. *Phillips.*

PEST (*s. from the Lat. pestis the plague*) The pestilence, the plague; any thing mischievous, any thing destructive.

Pest'er (*v. t. from pest*) To harass, to disturb, to vex, to encumber.

Pest'erable (*adj. from pester*) Troublesome, incommo-
Colc. dious.

Pest'ered (*p. from pester*) harassed, disturbed, perplexed, encumbered.

Pest'erer (*s. from pester*) One that pesters, one that disturbs.

Pest'ering (*p. a. from pester*) Harassing, disturbing, vexing.

Pest'erous (*adj. from pester*) Pestering, troublesome. *Ba.*

Pest'house (*s. from pest, and house*) An hospital for persons sick of infectious distempers.

PESTIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pestis the plague, and fero to bring*) Bringing destruction, mischievous, pestilential.

PES'TILENCE (*s. from the Lat. pestilentia*) The plague, a fever of the most malignant and fatal kind.

PES'TILENT (*adj. from the Lat. pestilens*) Malignant, producing plagues; mischievous, destructive.

Pestilent'ial (*adj. from pestilent*) Infectious, contagious, producing the pestilence; pernicious, destructive.

Pestilent'ialness (*s. from pestilential*) The state of being pestilential.

Pest'itently (*adv. from pestilent*) Mischievously, destructively.

Pestilla'tion (*s. from pestle*) The act of pounding in a mortar with a pestle.

PES'TIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The plague.

PESTLE (*s. from the Lat. pistillum*) The instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar; a gammon, the leg of a pig made into bacon. *Am.*

PET (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A slight passion, a slight fit of anger.

Pet (*s. probably from petit little*) A cade lamb, a lamb brought up by hand.

Pet'ach (*s. a sea term*) A small vessel, a kind of pin-
Phillips. nace.

PET'AL (*s. in botany, from the Greek πέταλον a leaf*) The flower leaf of a plant.

PET'ALA (*s. plu. from the Greek*) The petals, the flower leaves.

PET'ALISM (*s. from the Greek πεταλισμός*) A kind of exile, a banishment for the space of five years; it was done by writing the name on a leaf.

PET'ALODES (*s. from the Greek*) Urine which seems to have little leaves or scales in it. *Bailey.*

PETALO'DES (*s. from the Greek πέταλον a leaf, and εἶδος a shape*) A kind of flaky substance which sometimes appears in urine.

PET'ALON (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) A petal. *Sc.*

Petal'ous (*adj. from petal*) Having petals, having flower leaves.

PET'ALUM (*s. from petalon*) A petal. *Scott.*

Petar' (*s. from petard, but not so common a word*) A petard. *Shakespeare.*

PETARA'DE (*s. from the French*) The action of a horse in jerking out behind and farting.

PETA'RD (*s. from the French*) A piece of ordnance resembling a high crowned hat chiefly used to break down a barrier.

Petardeer (*s. from petard*) One who manages the petard.

Petarra'de (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The petarade, the jerking of a horse behind accompanied with farting. *Colc.*

PE'TASITES (*s. in botany*) The butterbur.

PETA'SUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of hat, a covering for the head to save the face from being sun burnt; the cap of Mercury.

PET'AURIST (*s. from the Greek πεταυρος a perch, but not used*) A rope dancer.

Petauris'tic (*adj. from petaurist*) Belonging to a rope dancer.

Pete (*s. not so common a spelling*) Peat, a kind of coal used for fuel.

Pe'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Pity. *Cham.*

PETE'CHIAE (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) The purple kind spots that appear in malignant fevers.

Pete'chial (*adj. from petechiae*) Attended with the petechiae, producing purple spots.

Pete'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Piteous. *Cham.*

PE'TER (*s.*) A man's name; the title of two of the epistles or canonical books of the New Testament.

PETERBOROUGH (*s.*) A city in Northamptonshire; is the see of a bishop, sends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and is 81 miles from London.

Peterborough (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Peterborough, made at Peterborough.

Petterman (*s. from Peter, and man*) One that fishes the river Thames with a net for flounders.

Pet'erpence (*s. from Peter, and pence*) The tax which the Pope levied on the people of England before reformation.

PE'TERSBURG (*s.*) The capital city of the Russian empire; it was built by Peter the Great, and is reckoned one of the largest cities in the world.

PE'TERSFIELD (*s.*) A borough town in Hampshire; has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 55 miles from London.

Petersfield (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Petersfield, made at Petersfield.

Pet'ertwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

PETH'ERTON (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 136 miles from London.

Peth'erton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Petherton, made at Petherton.

PETHU'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the mouth of a man's name.*)

Pet'icoat (*s. from petit, and coat, but not so common a spelling*) A petticoat.

PET'IGO (*s. in surgery*) A kind of running scab.

PETIL'IUM (*s. in botany*) A species of fritillaria.

Petiolated (*adj. from petiolum*) Having petioles.

Petiole (*s. in botany*) The tender stalk that supports the leaf of a plant.

PETIO'LUM (*s. in botany*) The stalk that supports the leaf of a plant.

PE'TIT (*adj. from the French*) Small, inconsiderable.

PETITION (*s. from the Lat. peto to ask*) A request, intreaty, a prayer, a small article of a prayer.

Petition (*v. t. from the sub.*) To intreat, to supplicate.

Petitionarily (*adv. from petitionary*) By way of making the question.

Petitionary (*adj. from petition*) Supplicatory, containing petitions.

Petitioned (*p. from petition*) Intreated, supplicated, requested.

Petitioner (*s. from petition*) One that petitions, who presents a petition.

Petitioning (*p. a. from petition*) Intreating, supplicating.

PETITORY (*adj. from the Lat. peto to ask*) Petitionary, claiming. *Am.*

Pet'itration (*s. from petit, and treason*) Petty treason.

PETIO'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

PET'TITS (*s. in cookery*) A kind of paste for garnishing.

PETOSI'RIS (*s.*) A famous Egyptian astrologer.

Pet'ous (*adj. an old spelling*) Piteous, pitiul, wretched.

Pet'ously (*adv. from petous, obsolete*) Piti'fully.

PE'TRA (*s. in ancient geography*) The metropolis of Arabia the desert.

Petra (*s. in old records*) A stone, a certain weight of rock, a great stone.

Petral (*s. an old word*) A breastplate.

PE'TRARY (*s. from the Lat. petra*) An old word for engine to throw stones.

PET'RE (*s. from the Lat. petra a stone*) Nitre, petre.

PETRE'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Petres'cence (*s. from petrescent*) The state of becoming petrified.

Petres'cent (*adj. from the Lat. petresco to grow stone*) Apt to petrify, becoming stone.

Petrification (*s. from petrify*) The act of turning into stone.

Petrifactive (*adj. from petrify*) Having the power to form stone.

P E T

PETRIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. petra a stone, and facio to make*) Having the power to convert into stone.
Petrification (*s. from petrify*) A petrification, that which is turned into stone.
Petrified (*s. from petrify*) Turned into stone.
PETRIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. petra a stone, and facio to make*) To change to stone.
Petrify (*v. int.*) To become stone.
Petrifying (*p. a. from petrify*) Changing to stone, becoming stone.
PETROBRUSIAN (*s. in church history*) One of the followers of Peter Bruys who held the inutility of infant baptism, and paid no regard to places erected for public worship.
PETROJANNITE (*s. in church history*) One of the followers of Peter John in the twelfth century who affirmed that he was the only person that understood the true sense in which the Apostles preached the Gospel.
Petrol (*s. from petroleum*) A kind of liquid bitumen.
PETROLEUM (*s. from the Lat. petra a rock, and oleum oil*) The rock oil, a kind of liquid bitumen.
PETROMYZON (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
PETRONEL (*s. from the French petronal*) A pistol, a small gun used by horsemen. *Hudibras.*
PETRONIUS (*s.*) The name of several illustrious Romans.
PETROPOLIS (*s. not much used*) Rome. *Cole.*
Petropolitan (*adj. from Petropolis*) Belonging to Rome. *Cole.*
PETROSA (*s. plu. of petrosus*) The inner processes of the temples.
PETROSELINON (*s. in botany*) Parsley.
PETROSUM (*s. in anatomy*) The inner process of the temple so called on account of its hardness and craginess.
PETUEIA (*s. in music*) The art of preserving a proper distinction in the sounds of various notes.
Petverer (*s. a different spelling*) The pederero. *Pb.*
Petticoat (*s. from petty, and coat*) The lower part of a woman's dress, that part of a woman's dress which depends all round from the waist.
Petticoat (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Wearing a petticoat, belonging to a woman, female.
Petticoatgovernment (*s. from petticoat, and government*) Female government, the authority of the wife induly exercised over the husband.
Pettier (*adj. comp. of petty*) Petty in a greater degree.
Pettiest (*adj. sup. of petty*) Petty in the greatest degree.
PETITFOGGER (*s. from the French petit small, and fouger to row*) A petty lawyer.
Pettifogging (*adj. from petitfogger*) Practising as a pettiogger.
Pettifogging (*s. from the adj.*) The practice of a pettiogger.
Pettiness (*s. from petty*) Smallness, littleness, the want of importance.
Pettish (*adj. from pet*) Peevish, fretful.
Pettishness (*s. from pettish*) Peevishness, fretfulness.
Pettitoes (*s. from petty, and toes*) The feet of a sucking pig; the feet in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
Pettile (*adj. a local word*) Pettish. *Bailey.*
PETTO (*s. from the Italian*) The breast; privacy.
PETTY (*adj. from the French petit*) Small, little, inconsiderable, unimportant.
Pettybag (*s. from petty, and bag*) An office in the Court of Chancery; the superintendent of that office.
Pettycotty (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
PETTYCOY (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Pettylarceny (*s. from petty, and larceny*) Small theft, the crime of stealing goods not exceeding the value of one shilling.
Pettypattees (*s. in confectionary*) A kind of small tarts.
Pettyfangles (*s. in falconry*) The toes of an hawk.
Pettytally (*s. a sea term*) An allowance of victuals according to the ship's company.
Pettytreason (*s. from petty, and treason*) The act of killing a superior relative, as a wife a husband, or a servant his master.
Petulance (*s. from petulant*) Peevishness, sauciness.
Petulance (*s. from petulance*) Peevishness, sauciness.
PETULANT (*adj. from the Lat. petulans*) Saucy, perverse, peevish, wanton.
Petulantly (*adv. from petulant*) With petulance.
PETUM (*s. in botany, not much used*) Tobacco.
PETUNSE (*s. in natural history*) A coarse kind of flint, one of the two principal substances of which china ware is made.

P H A

Peatus (*s. in old records*) Peat, a kind of earth used for fuel.
PETWORTH (*s.*) A town in Suffex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 49 miles from London.
Petworth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Petworth, made at Petworth.
PEUCEDANUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plant, the hog's fennel.
PEVET (*s. in clockwork*) The end of the spindle on which a wheel turns.
Pevethole (*s. from pevet, and hole*) The hole which receives the pevet.
PEW (*s. from the Dutch puy*) An inclosed seat in a church.
Pew (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with pews.
Pewed (*p. from pew*) Furnished with pews.
Pewet (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the lapwing.
Pewing (*p. a. from pew*) Furnishing with pews.
Pewkeeper (*s. from pew, and keep*) One who keeps the pews in a place of divine worship.
Pewopener (*s. from pew, and opener*) A pewkeeper, one that opens the pews in a place of divine worship.
PEWTER (*s. from the Dutch peauter*) An artificial metal, the metal of which plates and dishes for the table are made; the metal dishes and plates used at table.
Pewter (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of pewter.
Pewterer (*s. from pewter*) One who works in pewter.
PEXITY (*s. from the Lat. pecto to comb*) The roughness or nap on woollen cloth. *Cole.*
Pey (*s. an old word*) Security. *Cole.*
Peynis (*s. obsolete*) Pains. *Chaucer.*
Peynous (*adj. obsolete*) Painful. *Chaucer.*
Peyfen (*v. t. an old word*) To appear. *Cole.*
PEZICA (*s. a different spelling*) A kind of mushroom. *Pb.*
PEZIZA (*s. in botany*) A genus of mushrooms. *D. of A.*
PHACA (*s. in botany*) The astragaloides, a genus of plants.
PHACE (*s. in botany*) The lentil.
PHACODES (*s. from the Greek*) People of a yellowish brown complexion. *Scott.*
PHACOIDES (*s. from the Greek φακοειδης a lentil*) Any thing in the shape of a lentil, the crystalline humour of the eye. *Scott.*
PHACOTISSA'NA (*s. in pharmacy*) A decoction of lentils.
PHA/COS (*s. from the Greek*) A lentil, a spot in the eye resembling a lentil.
PHÆ'DRA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Minos who fell in love with Hippolytus her son in law, and on his refusing to comply with her desires she accused him of an attempt on her chastity.
PHÆ'DRUS (*s.*) The author of a book of Latin fables written in a remarkably easy and elegant style.
Phænomena (*s. plu. of phænomenon*) Appearances in the works of nature.
PHÆNOMENON (*s. from the Greek φαειναι to appear*) An appearance in the works of nature.
PHA'ETON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) An adventurous youth who was supposed to have mounted the chariot of the Sun and to have set the world on fire.
Phæton (*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of high open carriage for pleasure.
Phaetontides (*s. from Phaeton*) The supposed sisters of Phaeton.
PHAGEDÆ'NIC (*s. in surgery, from the Greek φαγω to eat*) An excoriated cancer; an immoderate appetite.
Phagedæ'nic (*adj. from phagedæna*) Corrosive, eating away the flesh.
Phagedæ'nic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to eat away morbid or superfluous flesh.
Phagedæ'nica (*s. from phagedæna*) A medicine to corrode morbid or superfluous flesh. *Phillips.*
Phagedæ'nous (*adj. from phagedæna*) Eating, corroding.
PHA'GRUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The pike.
PHALACRO'CORAX (*s. in ornithology*) The cormorant, the shag.
PHALACRO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) The falling off of the hair.
PHALÆ'NA (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of glow-worm; an insect that flies in the night.
PHALAN'GA (*s.*) A kind of club; a lever. *Phillips.*
Phalangarian (*s. from phalanx*) One of the soldiers which compose a phalanx.
Phalan'geary (*adj. from phalanx*) Belonging to a phalanx. *Cole.*
Phalan'geous (*adj. from phalanx*) Belonging to a phalanx. *Cole.*

P H A

PHALAN'GIUM (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of spider reckoned exceedingly venomous, the tarantula.
PHALAN'GIUM (*s. in botany*) An herb said to cure the bite of a tarantula.
PHALAN'GITES (*s. in botany*) The phalangium.
PHALAN'GOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) An exuberant and offensive growth of hair on the eyelids.
PHA'LANX (*s. from the Greek*) A troop of soldiers closely embodied, a square battalion in which the men are set so close together as to render it next to impossible to break through them.
PHA'LANX (*s. in anatomy, from the foregoing*) The small bones of the fingers.
PHAL'ARATED (*adj. from the Lat. phalaratus but not used*) Adorned with trappings. *Cole.*
PHALA'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PHALA'RIS (*s.*) A tyrant famous for shutting up people in a brazen bull and putting fire under it.
PHALAROP'DES (*s. in botany*) The briza, the dangle thorn.
PHA'LEC (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name, Peleg.
Phaleu'cian (*adj. from Phaleucus*) Consisting of eleven syllables.
PHALEU'CUS (*s.*) A man's name, a Latin poet who invented the Phaleucian verse.
PHAL'LI (*s.*) Images made in honour of Bacchus.
PHAL'LIC (*s. in antiquity, from the Greek φαλλος a penis*) Belonging to a kind of verse or song in honour of Bacchus and usually sung by the phallophori.
PHALLOPH'ORI (*s. from the Greek φαλλος a penis, and φέρω to bear*) The drunken fellows who performed the phallophoria.
Phallopho'ria (*s. from phallophori*) A kind of frantic and obscene procession in honour of Bacchus.
PHAL'LU (*s. from the Heb. signifying hidden*) A man's name.
PHAL'LUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of mushrooms.
PHAL'LUS (*s. in beaten mythology*) A name of Priapus.
PHAL'TI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a deliverance*) A man's name.
PHANAT'IC (*adj. a correct but not so common a spelling, from the Greek φανω to appear*) Fanatic, visionary, enthusiastic.
Phanatic (*s. from the adj.*) A visionary, one who pretends to revelations, an enthusiast; a dissenter from the established church, formerly so called in reproach, as a supposed pretender to supernatural visions and revelations.
Phanatic (*adj. from phanatic*) Visionary, enthusiastic, belonging to a phanatic.
Phanaticism (*s. from phanatic*) Fanaticism, pretended inspiration, religious frenzy.
PHANA'US (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Apollo.
Phan'cy (*s. an antiquated spelling*) The fancy.
Phane (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A fane. *Chaucer.*
PHAN'TASM (*s. from the Greek φαντασμα*) A phantasma, something appearing only to the imagination.
PHANTAS'MA (*s. from the Greek φανω to appear*) An airy appearance; a creature of the imagination.
PHANTAS'TIC (*adj. a correct spelling, from the Greek φανω to appear*) Fantastic, full of fancies, full of whimsies.
Phantas'tical (*adj. from phantastic*) Fantastical, full of whims.
Phantas'tically (*adv. from phantastical*) Fantastically, whimsically.
Phantas'ticalness (*s. from phantastical*) Fantasticalness, whimsicalness.
Phan'tastry (*s. from phantastic, but not much used*) Fantasticalness, whimsicalness. *Scot.*
PHAN'TASY (*s. from the Greek φαντασια but now grown obsolete*) The fancy, the imagination. *Scott.*
Phan'tasy (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to cattle.
PHAN'TOM (*s. from the Greek φανω to appear*) An apparition, a spectre; a fancied vision.
PHAN'UEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the vision of God*) A man's name.
PHA'ON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A very beautiful youth with whom the poetess Sappho fell violently in love. *Ovid.*
PHA'RAOH (*s. from the Syriack signifying the king*) A man's name, the common name of the kings of Egypt.
PHA'RAOHOPHRA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name. *Jeram.*
PHA'RAOHNECHO (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PHARE (*s. from the Greek φαρος*) A watch tower, a light house.
PHARETRIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pharetra a qui-*

P H E

ver, and fero to bear, but not much used) Bearing a quiver.
PHA'REZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying division*) A man's name.
Pha'rezite (*s. from Pharez*) A descendant of Pharez.
Pharisa'ic (*adj. from Pharisee*) Belonging to the Pharisees, like a Pharisee; ritual, ceremoniously religious, ostentatious in religion.
Pharisa'ical (*adj. from pharisaic*) Ostentatious in religion, depending on external rites.
Pharisa'ically (*adj. from pharisaical*) With ostentation in religion, with dependance on external rites.
Pharisa'icalness (*s. from pharisaical*) The state of being pharisaical.
PHAR'ISEE (*s. from the Heb. signifying to separate*) One of a noted sect among the Jews who were exceedingly zealous for the traditions of the elders, made great pretensions to piety and despised others; they admitted the doctrine of transmigration in particular cases and were held in the highest veneration by the common people.
PHARMACEU'TIC (*adj. from the Greek φαρμακον a medicine, and χεω to prepare*) Belonging to pharmacy, relating to the art of preparing medicines.
Pharmaceu'tical (*adj. from pharmaceutic*) Relating to pharmacy.
Pharmaceu'tice (*s. from pharmaceutic*) The art of preparing medicines, the art of the apothecary.
PHARMACOCY'MIA (*s. from the Greek φαρμακον a medicine, and χεω to prepare*) That part of chymistry which relates to the preparation of medicines.
Pharmacol'ogist (*s. from pharmacology*) One who is skilled in pharmacology.
PHARMACOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek φαρμακον a medicine, and λογος a description*) The knowledge of drugs and medicines, a discourse or description of drugs and medicines.
PHARMACOPOE'IA (*s. from the Greek φαρμακον a medicine, and ποιηω to make*) A dispensatory, a book which prescribes rules for the composition of medicines.
Pharmacopoe'ius (*s. from pharmacopœia*) One who prepares medicines.
PHARMACOPO'LA (*s. from the Greek φαρμακοπωλης an apothecary*) An apothecary.
PHARMACOPOLIST (*s. from the Greek φαρμακον a medicine, and πωλω to sell*) One who sells medicines, an apothecary.
PHARMACY (*s. from the Greek φαρμακον a medicine*) The act of preparing medicines, the act of the apothecary.
PHARNACE'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PHA'ROS (*s. from the Greek*) A watch tower, a light house.
PHA'ROS (*s. in geography*) A small island near the port of Alexandria in Egypt on which was a famous tower reckoned one of the wonders of the world.
PHAR'PAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying fruitful*) The name of a river. *2 Kings.*
PHARSA'LIA (*s.*) A district of Thessaly famous for the battle between Cæsar and Pompey.
Pharisa'lian (*adj. from Pharsalia*) Belonging to Pharsalia. *Ainsworth.*
PHAR'SANG (*s.*) A Persian measure of length containing at most sixty furlongs.
PHARYNGE'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the pharynx.
PHARYNGE'TRUM (*s. in anatomy*) The pharynx; the hyoides.
PHARYNGOT'OMY (*s. from the Greek φarynx the windpipe, and τεμνω to cut*) The act of making an incision into the windpipe, laryngotomy.
PHAR'YNX (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The upper part of the gullet.
PHA'SEL (*s. in botany*) The frenchbean.
PHASEOL'US (*s. in botany*) The kidney bean, a genus of plants.
PHASES (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek φασγ an appearance*) The different appearances or quantities of illumination in the moon and other planets.
PHASGA'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The swordgrass.
PHASIA'NUS (*s. in ornithology*) The pheasant.
PHASM (*s. from phasma*) An appearance, a phantom.
PHAS'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A phasm, a phantom.
Phas'mata (*s. from phasma*) Certain appearances of the heavens arising from the various tinctures of the clouds. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
PHEAS'ANT (*s. in ornithology*) A large bird of game, a kind of wild cock.

P H I

PHOEBE (s. *not so correct a spelling*) Phoebe, a woman's name.
 PHOEBUS (s. *obsolete*) A companion. *Spenser.*
 PHAGAPHY'RUM (s. *in botany*) The buck wheat.
 PHELLANDRIUM (s. *in botany*) The water hemlock, genus of plants.
 PHYLLODRYS (s. *in botany*) A kind of corktree.
 PHYLLOS (s. *in botany*) The corktree.
 PHYLLOPÆA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.
 PHENEUS, PHE'NEUM (s.) A lake in Arcadia the waters of which were said to be unwholesome in the night but wholesome in the day. *Ovid.*
 PHENIGITES (s. *in natural history*) A kind of marble shining with yellow transparent veins.
 PHENICE (s.) A port town in the ancient Crete, Phœnicia.
 PHENICIA (s. *in geography*) Phœnicia, a province of Syria.
 PHENICIAN (adj. *from Phœnicia*) Phœnician, belonging to Phœnicia.
 PHENICIAN (s. *from the adj.*) A Phœnician, an inhabitant of Phœnicia.
 PHENIOP'TER (s. *in ornithology*) The name of a bird supposed to be a kind of pheasant.
 PHENIX (s. *in ornithology*) The phoenix, the bird which was supposed to exist single and to be renewed from its own ashes.
 PHENOMENA (s. *plu. of phenomenon*) Phænomena, appearances in the works of nature.
 PHENOMENON (s. *a common spelling*) A phænomenon, an appearance in the works of nature.
 PHENON (s. *in heraldry*) The barbed head of a weapon.
 PHRECY'DES (s.) A Syrian philosopher master to Pythagoras.
 PHIAL (s. *from the Greek φιάλη*) A small glass bottle.
 PHIALA (s.) A phial. *Phillips.*
 PHIDIAS (s.) An excellent painter and statuary. *Cic.*
 PHIDIPPUS (s.) The grandson of Hercules. *Homer.*
 PHIDITIA (s. *in Grecian antiquity*) The public feasts which were held at Lacedæmon in which all ranks of people assisted without any distinction.
 PHYGETH'LON (s. *in surgery*) The phygethlon, a kind of phlegmatic tumour.
 PHILADELPHIA (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and αδελφος a brother*) A city in the Lesser Asia; the capital of the province of Pennsylvania in North America.
 PHILADELPHIAN (adj. *from Philadelphia*) Belonging to Philadelphia.
 PHILADELPHIAN (s. *from the adj.*) A native of Philadelphia, an inhabitant of Philadelphia; one of a sect called the family of love.
 PHILADELPHUS (s. *in botany*) The syringa; a genus of plants.
 PHILADELPHUS (s.) The surname of one of the Ptolemies at whose request the Old Testament was translated to the Greek language.
 PHILAGATHUS (s. *from the Greek φιλος a lover, and αγαθος good*) A lover of good men.
 PHILANTHROPAL (adj. *from philanthropy, but not used*) Belonging to philanthropy, tending to philanthropy. *Co.*
 PHILANTHROPIST (s. *from philanthropy*) A lover of mankind.
 PHILANTHROS (s. *from philanthropy*) A philanthropist. *Scott.*
 PHILANTHROPY (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and ανθρωπος a man*) The love of mankind, good will to man.
 PHILARGYROUS (adj. *from philargyry*) Loving money, tending to the love of silver. *Cole.*
 PHILARGYRY (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and αργυρος silver, but not used*) The love of silver. *Cole.*
 PHILAUTIA (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and αυτος one's self*) Self love. *Phillips.*
 PHILAUTY (s. *from philautia*) Self love. *Cole.*
 PHILEUTHERIA (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and ευθεια liberty*) The love of liberty. *Scott.*
 PHILEMON (s.) A man's name; the title of one of the epistles in the New Testament.
 PHILEMOT (s. *from the French feuille morte a dead leaf*) The colour of a dead leaf.
 PHILETES (s.) A man's name, preceptor to Ptolemæus of Philadelphia.
 PHILETUS (s.) A man's name. *2 Tim.*
 PHILATROS (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and αντρος a physician*) A student in physic. *Scott.*
 PHILBERT (s. *from the German*) The name of a man.
 PHILIP (s.) A man's name.
 PHILIPA (s.) A woman's name.

P H I

PHILIP'PI (s.) A city in Greece.
 Philip'pian (adj. *from Philippi*) Belonging to Philippi.
 Philip'pian (s. *from the adj.*) The inhabitants of Philippi, the title of one of the epistles in the New Testament.
 Philip'pick (s. *from Philip of Macedon against whom Demosthenes directed his invectives*) An invective, a declamation full of invectives.
 PHIL'IPSNORTON (s.) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 104 miles from London.
 PHILIS'TIA (s. *in ancient geography*) The country of the Philistines.
 PHIL'ISTIM (s. *from the Heb.*) A man's name; the ancestor of the Philistines; the Philistines.
 PHIL'ISTINE (s. *from the Heb. signifying an inhabitant of a village*) One of the ancient inhabitants of the land of Canaan.
 PHILISTOR'ICUS (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and ιστορια a history*) A lover of history. *Scott.*
 Phil'izar (s. *a different spelling*) A filazer. *D. of A.*
 PHIL' LIS (s.) The name of a woman.
 Phillyre'a (s. *a different spelling*) The phyllyrea. *D. of A.*
 Phillyræ'a (s. *in botany, but not a correct spelling*) The phyllyrea. *Phillips.*
 PHI'LO (s.) A man's name.
 PHILOBOTA'NUS (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and βοτανη an herb*) A lover of botany, a man fond of botanical researches.
 PHILOCHY'MIST (s. *from philo, and chymist*) A lover of chymistry.
 PHILOCTE'TES (s. *in the mythology of the poets*) The name of a man who lighted the funeral pile of Hercules and had the care of his sepulchre. *Ovid.*
 PHILODES'POT (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and δεσποτης a master*) One who loves his master. *Cole.*
 PHILOEULEUTHE'RIUS (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and ελευθερια liberty*) A lover of liberty.
 Philol'oger (s. *from philology*) One who studies languages, a grammarian, a critic.
 Philologic (adj. *from philology*) Belonging to philology.
 Philologic'al (adj. *from philologic*) Belonging to philology.
 Philol'ogist (s. *from philology*) A philologist, one who studies languages, a critic.
 PHILOLOGUS (s.) A man's name. *Rom.*
 PHILOLOGY (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and λογος a word*) The study of language, grammatical learning, criticism.
 PHIL'OMATH (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and μαθησις learning*) A lover of learning.
 Phil'omathes (s. *from philomath*) A lover of learning. *DiE. of Arts.*
 Philomathy (s. *from philomath*) The love of learning.
 PHILOME'DA (s. *in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Venus.
 Phil'omel (s. *from philomela*) The nightingale.
 PHILOME'LA (s. *in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Pandion ravished by Tereus who had married her sister, and in her flight was said to have been transformed into a nightingale.
 Philome'la (s. *from the preceding*) The nightingale.
 PHIL'OMOT (adj. *from the French feuille morte a dead leaf*) Coloured like a dead leaf.
 Phil'omot (s. *from the adj.*) The colour of a dead leaf.
 PHILOMU'SUS (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and μουσα a song*) A lover of poetry. *Cole.*
 PHILON'IDES (s.) The name of a man, a swift runner servant to Alexander the Great.
 PHILO'NIUM (s. *in pharmacy*) A kind of fonniferous anodyne.
 PHILOP'OLITE (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and πολις a city, but not used*) A patriot. *Cole.*
 PHILOP'SYCHY (s. *from the Greek φιλέω to love, and ψυχη the soul*) The love of life, the love of the soul. *Scott.*
 Philosphas'ter (s. *from philosopher*) A smatterer in philosophy. *Scott.*
 PHILOS'OPHEME (s. *from the Greek φιλοσοφημα*) A theorem, a principle of reasoning. *Watts.*
 Philosopher (s. *from philosophy*) One skilled in philosophy.
 Philosphers'stone (s. *from philosopher, and stone*) A stone dreamed of by the alchemists which, as they supposed, would by a touch convert baser metals into gold.
 Philosoph'ic (adj. *from philosophy*) Belonging to philosophy, skilled in philosophy; abstemious, suited to a philosopher.

P H L

Philosophical (*adj. from philosophic*) Belonging to philosophy, suited to a philosopher, skilled in philosophy.

Philosophically (*adv. from philosophical*) In a manner suited to philosophy, in a manner suited to a philosopher.

Philosophize (*v. int. from philosophy*) To act the part of a philosopher, to moralize, to enquire into the causes of effects; *with* on or upon; "The wax philosophized upon the matter."

Philosophizing (*p. a. from philosophize*) Acting the part of a philosopher, moralizing, enquiring into the causes of effects.

PHILOSOPHY (*s. from the Greek φιλοσω to love, and σοφια wisdom*) The study of nature, the knowledge of things natural and moral; the system on which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of science as taught in the schools.

PHILOSOPHY (*s. from the Greek φιλοσω to love, and σοφια a natural affection*) The love of children to parents, the love of parents to children, natural affection. *Scott.*

PHILOSTRATUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous orator who taught at Rome in the reign of Nero.

PHILOTECHNUS (*s. from the Greek φιλοσω to love, and τεχνη art*) An encourager of arts. *Scott.*

PHILOTHYTÆ (*s. from the Greek φιλοσω to love, and θυσια a sacrifice*) A kind of superstitious devotees who offered sacrifices on every trifling occasion.

PHILOTIMY (*s. from the Greek φιλοσω to love, and τιμη honour*) The love of honour. *Scott.*

PHILOXENY (*s. from the Greek φιλος a friend, and ξενια hospitality*) The love or kindness which is done to strangers. *Scott.*

PHILTER (*s. from the Greek φιλτρον a love potion*) Something to cause love.

Philter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To charm to love.

Phil'tred (*p. from philter*) Intoxicated to love, charmed to love.

Philtra'tion (*s. in pharmacy, a different spelling*) A filtration, a separation by means of a filtre.

Phil'tre (*s. a different spelling*) A philter, a love potion. *Cleaveland.*

PHILTRUM (*s. in anatomy*) The hollow that divides the upper lip.

PHILTRUM (*s. from the Greek φιλτρον*) The philter, a love potion, a charm to procure love.

PHILYRA (*s. a different spelling*) The philyra. *Ph.*

PHILYRA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The daughter of Oceanus, the name of a woman.

PHILYRA (*s. in botany*) The linden, the middle bark of the linden of which ropes were made.

Philyrian (*adj. from philyra*) Belonging to Sagittarius the supposed son of Philyra. *Cole.*

PHIMOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A pressure, an obstruction occasioned by a kind of hard flesh growing in the fundament; an inflammation of the prepuce which renders it incapable of being drawn back over the glans.

PHINEAS (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

PHINEES (*s. a different spelling*) Phincas, a man's name.

PHIN'EHAS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the appearance of protection*) A man's name.

PHINEUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A king of Arcadia who put out the eyes of his own children and was himself struck blind and infested with harpies which devoured his viands and he perished with hunger.

Phiz (*s. a contraction from physiognomy*) The countenance, the face in contempt. *Stepney.*

PHLEBORRHA'GIA (*s. from the Greek φλεβ a vein, and ρρησσειν to break*) the bursting of a vein.

Phlebotomise (*v. t. a different spelling*) To phlebotomize. *Scott.*

Phlebotomist (*s. from phlebotomy*) One that opens a vein, one that lets blood.

Phlebotomize (*v. t. from phlebotomy*) To let blood.

Phlebotomized (*p. from phlebotomize*) Let blood. *H.*

Phlebotomizing (*p. a. from phlebotomize*) Letting blood.

PHLEBOTOMUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to let blood.

PHLEBOTOMUS (*s. with surgeons*) A surgeon that lets blood. *Phillips.*

PHLEBOTOMY (*s. from the Greek φλεβ a vein, and τομω to cut*) The act of letting blood, the operation of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGETHON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the infernal rivers. *Vulgi.*

PHLEGM (*s. from phlegma*) The watery humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by

P H C E

coughing; water, an insipid water the first product of distillation.

PHLEGMA (*s. from the Greek*) Phlegm, one of the humours of the body; an inflammation, heat.

PHLEGMAGO'GA (*s. from the Greek φλεγμα phlegma and αγω to drive*) Medicines to discharge phlegm.

Phlegmagogues (*s. from phlegmagoga*) Medicines suited to discharge phlegm.

Phlegmasia (*s. from phlegma*) An inflammation, burning.

Phlegmatic (*adj. from phlegm*) Abounding in phlegm, producing phlegm, watry, cold, frigid, dull.

Phlegmatical (*adj. not much used, from phlegmatic*) Abounding with phlegm; cold, dull.

PHLEGMON (*s. from the Greek φλεγμων*) An inflammation, a burning tumour.

Phlegmonades (*s. from phlegmon*) An inflammation, burning tumour.

Phlegmone (*s. a different spelling*) A phlegmon.

Phlegmonous (*adj. from phlegmon*) Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEGON (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

PHLEGON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the horses of the Sun.

PHLEGONTIS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a flame colour.

PHLEGO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) An inflammation.

PHLEG'GYAS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The brother of Ixion who was said to have burnt the temple of Apollo, and, as a punishment for that crime, he was seated in hell with a great stone hanging on his head which seems every moment ready to fall on him.

Phleme (*s. a different spelling*) A steam, an instrument for letting blood in cattle.

PHLE'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

PHLOGIDIAU'GIA (*s. in natural history*) A class of fossils of a flame colour.

PHLOGINOS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a flame colour.

PHLOGISCIE'RIA (*s. in natural history*) A class or genus of fossils.

PHLOGISTON (*s. from the Greek φλεγω to burn*) A chemical liquor very inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

PHLOGITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone that resembles flame.

PHLOGIUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of violet.

PHLOGOMIÆ (*s. in natural history*) A class of inflammable fossils.

PHLOGOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) An inflammation, slight inflammation of the eye.

PHLOMIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.

PHLOMOS (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) The name of a plant.

PHLOX (*s. from the Greek*) A flame; a flower of a flame colour; a genus of plants.

PHLYACOGRAPHIA (*s. from the Greek*) A burlesque imitation of a serious piece. *Di. of a.*

PHLYACOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek φλυασις a trifler, and γραφω to write*) A burlesque imitation of a serious piece.

PHLYATION (*s. in surgery*) An inflammation of skin, a pustule.

PHLYCTÆNA (*s. from the Greek φλυκταινη*) A swelling with a blister, a pimple with matter in a little ulcer in the horny coat of the eye.

PHLYCTÆNO'DES (*s. in surgery*) The hot watry vesicles that appear in some disorders.

PHLYKTÆNA (*s. a different spelling*) A disease which produces bubos full of ferrous humours.

Phlyktæne (*s. a different spelling*) The phlyktæna.

PHOCA (*s. in zoology*) The sea calf, a genus of cetaceans.

PHOCÆ'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) The porpoise, a kind of dolphin.

PHOCIS (*s.*) A small country of Greece rendered famous by the oracle at Delphos and mount Parnassus.

PHOC'BE (*s. from the Greek*) The name of a woman.

PHOC'BUS (*s. in poetic language*) The sun; Apollo.

PHOENICIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, wild oat.

PHOENICIA (*s. a correct spelling*) Phenicia.

Phoenician (*adj. from Phoenicia*) Belonging to Phoenicia.

Phoenician (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Phoenicia.

PHOENICE (*s. in ancient geography*) A country of Phoenicia.

PHOENICOBALA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the Egyptian palmtree, a kind of date.

PHOENICOP'TERUS (*s. in ornithology*) The flamingo.

P H R

PHENICURUS (*s. in ornithology*) The redstart.
PHENICUS (*s. from the Greek φαινύμι; redness*) The redness occasioned by the external application of medicaments.
PHENIX (*s. a correct spelling, from the Greek φωνή*) The phoenix, a fabulous bird, which was supposed to exist single, and, when it died, to flutter its wings to so great a degree as to set itself on fire; and from the ashes of the old bird a young one was supposed to arise.
PHENIX (*s. in botany*) The datetree; a genus of plants.
PHYLACIDES (*s. in ichthyology*) The shell fish which take up their abode in the holes of rocks or other solid bodies.
PHYLAS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish; it generally takes up its abode in the hole of some solid body.
PHYLIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of gypsum.
PHONASIA (*s. from the Greek φωνή a voice*) The act of forming the human voice.
PHONICS (*s. from the Greek φωνή a sound*) The doctrine of sounds.
PHONOCAMPITIC (*adj. from the Greek φωνή a voice, and καμπύω to inflect*) Having the power of altering sound by inflection.
PHORBÆA (*s. in the music of the ancients*) A kind of bandage applied to the mouth of one that played on the pipe.
PHORBÆA (*s. a different spelling*) The phorbæa. *D. of A.*
PHORCUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The father of the Gorgons; a son of Neptune.
PHOSPHOR (*s. from the Greek φως light, and φεω to ring*) The morning star; a chymical substance which takes fire on being exposed to the air.
PHOSPHORI (*s. plu. of phosphorus*) phosphors. *Dict. of A.*
PHOSPHORUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Phosphor.
PHOTINIAN (*s. in church history*) One of the followers of Photinus a kind of Arian.
Photinian (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the doctrine or followers of Photinus.
Photinianism (*s.*) The doctrine of the Photinians.
PHOTINUS (*s.*) The name of a man; the head of a sect in the fourth century who denied the preexistence of Christ, and held that he was no more than a mere man.
PHOXINUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of river fish.
PHRAGMITES (*s. in botany*) The cane, the sea reed.
Phrantic (*adj. a different spelling*) Frantic. *Phillips.*
PHRASE (*s. from the Greek φράσι; a speech*) A mode of speech, an idiom; expression, style.
Phrase (*v. t. from the sub.*) To style, to term, to call.
Phrasebook (*s. from phrase, and book*) A book in which the idioms of a language are explained.
Phrased (*p. from phrase*) Styled, termed.
Phrased (*adj. from phrase*) Incapable of being described. *Shakespeare.*
Phrasologist (*s. from phraseology*) One skilled in the idioms of a language.
PHRASEOLOGY (*s. from the Greek φράσι a phrase, and λόγος a word*) A mode of speech, style, diction; a phrasebook.
Phrasing (*p. a. from phrase*) Styling, terming.
PHRENES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The membranes about the heart; the diaphragm, the midriff.
PHRENESIS (*s. from the Greek*) An inflammation of the membranes of the brain; the fever and delirium arising from an inflammation of the brain.
Phrenetic (*adj. from phrenetis*) Inflamed in the brain, frantic, mad.
Phrenetic (*s. from the adj.*) One whose brain is inflamed, one affected with a delirium, a madman.
PHRENETIS (*s. from the Greek*) An inflammation of the brain; madness.
PHRENIA (*s. in anatomy*) The veins of the liver.
PHRENYS (*s. from phrenesis*) Madness, delirium, franticness.
Phreny (*adj. from the sub.*) Delirious, outrageous, mad; but this use of the word is rather colloquial.
Phrenetic (*adj. not so common*) Phrenetic, delirious, mad.
Phrens (*s. not used*) Horror, dread. *Phillips.*
PHRICODES (*s. with physicians*) A kind of fever in which the patient is disturbed with frightful imaginations.
PHYGANIDES (*s. in the history of insects*) The caddisfly.
PHYGANION (*s. in the history of insects*) The caddisworm.
PHYGIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of the lesser Asia.

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Phrygian (*adj. from Phrygia*) Belonging to Phrygia; warlike, cheerful, sprightly as applied to music.
Phrygian (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Phrygia, a native of Phrygia.
PHYRYNIAN (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb said to be good against the poison of a toad.
PHYRYNOS (*s. in zoology, from the Greek*) The large kind of frog which is said to be venomous.
PHTHARTICUM (*s. from the Greek φθείρω to corrupt*) A corrupting medicine.
Phthartics (*s. from phtharticum*) Corrupting medicines.
PHTHIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A city and district of Thessaly, the country of Achilles.
PHTHIRIASIS (*s. from the Greek φθειρ a louse*) The state of being infected with lice, lousiness.
PHTHISIC (*s. from the Greek φθίω to waste*) A consumption.
Phthistic (*adj. from phthitic*) Afflicted with the phthitic, consumptive.
PHTHISIS (*s. from the Greek*) A phthitic, A consumption, a waste of the muscular flesh.
PHTHOE (*s. with physicians*) The phthitic.
PHYTHONGUS (*s. from the Greek φθγγος*) A sound, a tune, a note in music.
PHTHORA (*s. from the Greek φθείρω to corrupt*) Corruption, destruction.
PHTHORA (*s. in botany*) A kind of wolf-bane.
PHURAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying fruitful*) A man's name.
PHY (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub, a kind of nard.
PHYCIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish which is said to make a nest for her spawn.
PHYCITIS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone having the colour of a seaweed.
PHYCOSTHALASSION (*s. in botany*) A kind of seaweed.
PHYGETH/LON (*s. in surgery*) A swelling from the inflammation of the glandules.
PHYGETON (*s. in surgery*) A small red swelling in the glandules of the skin.
PHYLACTERY (*s. from the Greek φυλακτήριον*) A bandage on which some memorable sentence was inscribed, worn by the Jews, and supposed to be a preservative against poison and enchantment.
PHY/LARCH (*s. from the Greek φυλή a tribe, and αρχος chief*) The governor of a family. *Cole.*
PHY/LASIST (*s. from the Greek φυλάσσω to keep, but not used*) A jaylor. *Cole.*
PHYLLAN'DRION (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
PHYLLAN'THION (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb formerly used in dying purple.
PHYLLANTHUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PHYLLERE/A (*s. in botany, from the Greek φύλλον a leaf*) The name of a beautiful shrub full of leaves and evergreen.
PHYLLIS (*s.*) The name of a woman.
PHYLLIS (*s.*) A woman's name, the daughter of Siton king of Thrace, who, as the poets say, being disappointed in love pined away and was transformed into an almond tree. *Ovid.*
PHYLLIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PHYLLITIS (*s. in botany*) The harts tongue, the horsetail.
PHYLLON (*s. from the Greek*) A leaf; the knotgrass.
PHYLLONA (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses.
PHYLOS (*s. in ancient geography*) A country of Arcadia abounding in cattle.
PHYLLYRE/A (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The phyllerea.
PHYMA (*s. from the Greek, in surgery*) A pointed kind of swelling in the glandules of the skin, a kind of pimple, a kind of tumour.
PHYMA/TA (*s. plu. from phyma*) The small pointed swellings which arise in the skin, pimples.
PHYMATODES (*s. from phyma*) A kind of cuticular eruption, a kind of pimple.
Phys (*s. a different spelling*) The phiz, the countenance in contempt.
PHYSALIS (*s. in botany*) The alkekengi, the winter cherry.
PHYSALOS (*s. from the Greek*) The toad.
PHYSEMA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of inflation, a tympany; the rosin of the pinetree.
PHYSETIR (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of whale remarkable for blowing out a vast quantity of water.
PHYSIARCH (*s. from the Greek φυσίς nature, and αρχος chief*) The governor of nature. *Cole.*
PHYSIC

P I A

PHYSIC (*s. from the Greek φυσικη nature*) The science of healing; medicines; an opening potion, a purge.

Physic (*v. t. from the sub.*) To treat with medicine, to purge, to cure.

PHYSICA (*s. from the Greek φυσικη nature*) Physics, natural philosophy. *Phillips.*

Phys'ical (*adj. from phys'ic*) Medical, belonging to the science of healing, resembling phys'ic; relating to nature, belonging to natural philosophy.

Phys'ically (*adv. from phys'ic*) According to nature, by natural operation, in a manner consistent with the rules of natural philosophy.

Phys'icalness (*s. from phys'ical*) The state of being phys'ical. *Scott.*

Phys'iced (*p. from phys'ic*) Treated with medicines, purged.

Phys'ician (*s. from phys'ic*) One skilled in phys'ic, one who professes the art of healing.

Phys'icing (*p. a. from phys'ic*) Treating with medicines, purging.

Phys'ick (*s. the less modern spelling*) Phys'ic.

Phys'ick (*v. t. the less modern spelling*) To phys'ic.

Phys'icked (*p. from phys'ick*) Treated with medicines.

Phys'icking (*p. a. from phys'ick*) Treating with medicines.

Physicotheology (*s. from physics, and theology*) Natural religion.

Physics (*s. from phys'ic*) Natural philosophy; divinity illustrated by natural philosophy.

Physiognomer (*s. from physiognomy*) One skilled in physiognomy.

Physiognomic (*adj. from physiognomy*) Belonging to physiognomy.

Physiognomics (*s. from physiognomic*) Signs taken from the countenance of a sick person by which a judgment is made of the disease.

Physiognomist (*s. from physiognomy*) One skilled in physiognomy.

Physiognomonic (*adj. from physiognomy*) Belonging to physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMY (*s. from the Greek φυσικη nature, and γνωσκω to know*) The pretended art of knowing the temper and predicting the fortune from the features of the face; the countenance, the cast of the face.

Physiologer (*s. from physiology*) One skilled in physiology.

Physiologic (*adj. from physiology*) Belonging to physiology.

Physiologic'ical (*adj. from physiologic*) Belonging to physiology.

Physiologist (*s. from physiology*) A physiologer, one skilled in physiology.

PHYSIOLOGY (*s. from the Greek φυσικη nature, and λογος a discourse*) The science of nature, the doctrine or science of the constitution and works of nature.

PHYSIS (*s. from the Greek*) Nature; the parts of generation. *Phillips.*

PHYSOCLE (*s. from the Greek φυσω to blow up, and κλη a rupture*) A rupture occasioned by wind.

Phys'ly (*s. a different spelling*) A fustee. *Locke.*

PHYTEUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of toadflax.

PHYTIVOROUS (*adj. from the Greek φυτον a plant, and the Lat. voro to devour*) Eating grass, living on vegetables.

PHYTOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek φυτον a plant, and γραφω to write*) A description of plants.

PHYTOLACCA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

PHYTOLOGIA (*s. from the Greek*) Phytology. *Phil.*

Phytologist (*s. from phytology*) One skilled in botany, one who writes on plants.

PHYTOLOGY (*s. from the Greek φυτον a plant, and λογος a description*) The science of plants, botany, a description of plants.

PHYTOPINAX (*s. from the Greek φυτον a plant, and πιναξ a table*) A collection of plants; a repository, a cabinet.

PHYTOSCOPIA (*s. from the Greek φυτον a plant, and σκοπεω to view*) The art of viewing plants in order to an accurate description.

Phytoscopy (*s. from phytoscopia*) The art of viewing plants in order to a minute description.

PIACENZA (*s. in anatomy*) The placentia. *DiEt. of Arts.*

PIACHE (*s. in architecture*) A piazza. *DiEt. of Arts.*

PIACLE (*s. from the Lat. piaculum, but now grown obsolete*) An enormous crime. *Howel.*

PIACULAR (*adj. from the Lat. piaculum*) Expiatory, requiring expiation; criminal, atrociously bad.

PIACULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. piaculum a great crime*)

P I C

Criminal, atrociously bad, expiatory, requiring piation.

PIAF'FEUR (*s. in the manage*) A horse of high more reftless to go forward the more you keep him.

PIA'LÆ (*s. in ancient geography*) A people of thia.

PI'AMA'TER (*s. in anatomy*) The third tunic or brane of the brain.

PIANIS'SIMO (*adv. in music*) Very soft, very low.

PIAN'NET (*s. in ornithology*) The lesser woodpecker the magpie.

PIA'NO (*adv. in music books*) Softly, slowly.

Pias'ter (*s. a different spelling*) A piafre.

PIAS'TRE (*s.*) An Italian coin of about five shilling value.

PIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. pio to worship*) An expiation, the act of purging by sacrifice.

PIAZ'ZA (*s. from the Italian*) A walk under a supported by pillars; a portico, a covered walk.

PI'CA (*s. in printing*) A kind of letter.

PI'CA (*s. in ornithology*) A pie, a magpie.

PI'CA (*s. in zoology*) The largest animal of the kind.

PI'CA (*s. with physicians*) A depravation of appetite which excites a longing for unnatural food.

Pic'ard (*s. with watermen*) A kind of boat.

PIC'ARD (*s. in church history*) A kind of Adamite.

Pica'rd (*s. from Picardy*) A native of Picardy in France.

Picard'ise (*v. int. from picard*) To imitate the manner of the Picards.

PICAR'DY (*s. in geography*) A province of France.

Picar'ium (*s. in old records*) A kind of cup or bowl with ears or handles.

PICAROO'N (*s. from the Italian piccare to rob*) A robber, a robber.

Pic'age (*s. an old spelling*) The pickage, the toll for breaking the ground to set up a stall in a fair.

Piche'ria (*s. in old records*) A pitcher.

Pich'tel (*s. an old word*) A small inclosure, a close.

PICK (*v. t. from the Dutch picken*) To cull, to choose to take up, to gather, to glean; to separate, to choose by picking out; to peck, to strike with a pointed instrument; to open a book by a pointed instrument to rob, to steal. "To pick a hole in ones coat," to find fault.

Pick (*v. int.*) To eat slowly, to eat by small morsels to do any thing nicely and slowly.

Pick (*s. from the verb*) A sharp pointed iron tool, a small parcel of land, an odd bit of land.

PICK'ADIL (*s. from the Dutch, an old word*) The bottom of the skirt of a garment, the extremity or under edge; a kind of stiff collar in the form of a band.

Pick'age (*s. from pick*) The money paid for breaking ground to set up a stall or booth in a fair.

Pick'apack (*adv. from pack*) In the manner of a pack on the back.

Pick'axe (*s. from pick, and axe*) A tool with a blade kind of axe at one end and a sharp point at the other.

Pick'back (*adv. from back*) On the back after the manner of a pack.

Pick'ed (*p. from pick*) Culled, gleaned, cleaned, gleaned away the filth, opened as a lock by a thin instrument, robbed, plundered.

Pick'ed (*adj. from pick*) Having a sharp point.

Pickedi'likin (*s. from pickadil*) A small curious kind of pickadil.

PICKEE'R (*v. int. from the Italian piccare*) To pillage to rob; to make a kind of skirmish. *Hudibras.*

Pickeering (*p. a. from pickeer*) Skirmishing.

Pickeering (*s. from the part.*) The act of skirmishing. *DiEt. of Arts.*

Pick'er (*s. from pick*) One that picks.

Pick'erel (*s. in ichthyology*) A young pike.

Pick'erelweed (*s. in botany, from pickerel, and weed*) The name of a water plant so called because it was supposed to generate pike.

PICK'ERING (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 225 miles from London.

Pick'ering (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pickering made at Pickering.

Pick'eron (*s. an old word*) A dart, a javelin.

PICKEROO'N (*s. from the Italian piccare*) A ship intended to rob or plunder, a kind of pirate; a pickeroon, a shabby fellow.

Pickeroo'n (*v. int. from the sub.*) To rob, to plunder.

Pickeroo'ning (*p. a. from pickeroon*) Robbing, plundering.

Pickeroo'ning

P I D

roo'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of plundering, *Dict. of Arts.*
VERY (*s. in zoology*) An American beast much like
dog.
et (*s. a different spelling*) A piquet, a kind of sharp
re.
etguard (*s. from picket, and guard*) The piquet
Dict. of Arts.
ettee' (*s. with florists*) A variegated carnation.
etty (*s. a different spelling*) A pickettee.
ing (*p. a. from pick*) Cutting, gleaming, striking
 with a pointed instrument, robbing, plundering;
 nung a lock with a steel instrument.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The refuse, that which is
 that which is to be picked up.
KLE (*s. from the Dutch pekkel*) A kind of salt liquor
 which any thing is preserved; any thing pre-
 served in salt liquor. *In droll style*, a slate, a con-
 sion.
le (*s. an old word*) A small parcel of ground in-
 closed by a ridge.
le (*v. t. from the sub.*) To preserve in salt liquor;
 season with any thing bad.
led (*p. from pickle*) Preserved in pickle, imbued
 with any thing bad.
leherring (*s. a cant word*) A buffoon, a r rry
 drew.
ling (*p. a. from pickle*) Preserving in pickle.
lock (*s. from pick, and lock*) An instrument to pick
 lock; the person who picks locks.
pocket (*s. from pick, and pocket*) One that picks
 pockets, a thief.
purse (*s. from pick, and purse*) A pickpocket, a
 ef.
thank (*s. from pick, and thank*) An officious fel-
 low, a whispering parasite, one that finds fault, one
 that endeavours to undermine the character of ano-
 ther.
tooth (*s. from pick, and tooth*) An instrument to
 an the teeth.
te (*s. an old word*) A small parcel of land inclosed
 with a hedge. *Phillips.*
QUE (*v. t. from the Italian*) To divide the notes in
 music in such a manner as to render them distinct. *Bas.*
uee'r (*v. int. a different spelling*) To pickeer.
uee'ring (*p. a. from picqueur*) Pickeeering.
uee'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of skirmish-
Dict. of Arts.
quet (*s. with gamesters*) A celebrated game at cards.
QUET'TE (*s. from the French*) A kind of rough wine
 drunk by the common people in France. *Phillips.*
ra (*s. in medicine*) The hierapicra.
RIS (*s. in botany*) The wild iuccory.
us (*s. in ancient geography, supposed to be from the*
to. pictus painted) One of a people from Germany
 who landed in Scotland, expelled the native inha-
 bitants, and for many years possessed the greater
 part of the kingdom.
T (*s. from the Lat. pingo to paint*) A painted per-
 son.
TI (*s. plu. in ancient geography*) The Picts, a peo-
 ple who came out of Scythia and settled between
 England and Scotland.
TOR (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) A painter. *Cole.*
trial (*adj. from pictor*) Produced by a painter. *Bro.*
ural (*adj. from picture*) Belonging to a picture. *Cole.*
TURE (*s. from the Lat. pingo to paint*) A resemb-
 lance in painting, a representation in colours; the
 ence of painting, the work of a painter; a resemb-
 lance, a representation, a striking description.
ure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To paint, to represent in
 colours; to describe in narrative.
ured (*p. from picture*) Painted, represented in
 picture, described in narrative.
uring (*p. a. from picture*) Painting, representing
 picture, describing in narrative.
IM'NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A rural god sup-
 posed to preside over the culture of land and the
 ending of corn.
US (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of
 Iun, who was supposed to have been transformed
 to the woodpecker by a noted forcerer's.
US (*s. in ornithology*) The woodpecker.
OLE (*v. int. of doubtful etymology*) To pick at
 to eat nicely; to trifle, to attend to the less
 important parts of a subject.
ler (*s. from piddle*) One that piddles, a trifier.
ling (*p. a. from piddle*) Trifling, attending to the
 important parts of a subject.
ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of trifling.

P I E

PIE (*s. in ornithology, from the Lat. pica*) A magpie, a
 particoloured bird; figuratively, a tattling gossip.
"By cock and pie," the form of a petty oath. *Shakes.*
PIE (*s. the derivation uncertain*) Any crust baked
 with something inclosed in it.
PIE (*s.*) The old popish mass book, so called as is sup-
 posed from the different colours of the text and ru-
 brick.
Pie'bald (*adj. from pie*) Particoloured, diversified in
 colour.
PIECE (*s. from the French*) A part, a fragment; a
 patch, something put on to help out a deficiency; a
 picture, a composition, a performance; a whole length
 of stuff or cloth as it comes from the maker; a single
 great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single coin; a
 smatterer in any art or profession, but this is a droll
 sense. *"So you are a piece of a lawyer."* *"Of a*
"piece with," like, of the same sort, suited to.
Piece (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lengthen out by joining,
 to make up a deficiency, to join, to unite. *"To*
"piece out," to encrease by addition.
Piece (*v. int.*) To close, to coalesce.
Pie'ced (*p. from piece*) Joined, united, set with patches,
 lengthened out by addition.
Pie'cing (*p. a. from piece*) Joining, uniting, mending,
 lengthening out by an addition.
Pie'celess (*adj. from piece*) Whole, compact, made
 without piecing.
Pie'cemeal (*adv. from piece*) By pieces, in fragments.
Pie'cemeal (*adj. from the adv.*) Separate, divided.
Pie'cer (*s. from piece*) One that pieces.
Pie'd (*adj. from pie*) Spotted, variegated.
PIED'MONT (*s. in geography*) A principality in Italy.
Piedmontese (*s. from Piedmont*) A native of Piedmont,
 the inhabitants of Piedmont.
Pie'dness (*s. from pied*) A diversity of colours, the state
 of being variegated.
P.EDON'CHE (*s. in architecture*) A small pedestal en-
 riched with mouldings to support a bust or some other
 figure.
PIEDROIT (*s. in architecture*) A pier partly hid in a
 wall, the jam of a door or window.
Pie'led (*adj. perhaps from peel*) Having short hair. *Sba.*
Pie'ment (*s. obsolete*) A drink made of wine, honey and
 spices. *Chaucer.*
PIE'NO (*adj. in music books*) Full.
PIEP (*v. int. from the Lat. pipio to p'pe*) To cry like a
 chick. *Scott.*
Pie'ping (*p. a. from piep*) Crying like a chick.
Pie'ping (*s. from the part.*) The cry of a chick.
PIE'POWDERCOURT (*s. a law term, from the French*
pie a foot, powder, and court) A court held in a
 fair to determine any dispute while the dust remains
 on the shoes.
PIER (*s. from the French pierre*) A column, the space
 between two windows in a room, the column that
 supports the arch of a bridge.
PIERCE (*v. t. from the French percer*) To enter, to
 penetrate, to force; to affect the passions.
Pierce (*v. int.*) To make way by force, to strike, to
 enter, to drive; to affect, to affect severely.
Pie'rced (*p. from pierce*) Penetrated, touched, af-
 fected.
Pie'rceer (*s. from pierce*) One who pierces, an instrument
 to pierce holes.
Pie'rceing (*p. a. from pierce*) Penetrating, cutting by
 force; affecting, touching the passions, affecting se-
 verely.
Pie'rceing (*s. from the part.*) The act of penetration.
Pie'rceingly (*adv. from pierceing*) In a piercing man-
 ner, sharp.
Pie'rceingness (*s. from pierceing*) The power of pier-
 cing.
Pie'r'glass (*s. from pier, and glass*) A looking glass fitted
 to that part of a wall in a room which divides the
 windows.
PIE'R/LÆ, PE'RIDES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The
 Muses; the daughters of Pierus who contended with
 the Muses and as the poets say were transformed into
 magpies.
Pie'r'rie (*s. obsolete*) Precious stones. *Chaucer.*
PIE'RUS (*s.*) A mountain of Thessaly; a man's name,
 the father of the nine sisters who contended with the
 Muses.
PIES'TRUM (*s. in midwifery*) An instrument to break
 the bones of a child in order to facilitate the birth.
PIETAN'TIA (*s. in old records*) A pittance, a portion of
 victuals distributed to the members of a college.
Pietant'arius (*s. in old records*) The officer in a college
 who was to distribute the pietantia.

Pi'etist (*s. from piety*) A kind of mystic in religion, one of a sect of German protestants who despised all ecclesiastical polity, ceremonies and school learning.

PI'ETY (*s. from the Lat. pio to worship*) The discharge of duty to God, real godliness; duty to parents.

PIFFA'RO (*s. from the Italian*) A kind of hautboy.

PIFFE'RO (*s. from the Italian*) A small flute, a flageolet.

Pil'fie (*v. int. a local word*) To pilfer, to filch.

PIG (*s. from the Dutch bigge*) A young boar, a young sow, a swine, the animal from which bacon is procured; an oblong mass of lead or iron in its first form from the furnace.

Pig (*v. t. from the sub.*) To farrow, to bring forth pigs.

Pig'el (*s. an old word*) A pickle, a small inclosed ground. *Cole.*

PIG'EON (*s. in ornithology*) A dove, a well known fowl.

Pig'confoot (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Pig'conhouse (*s. from pigeon, and house*) The house or building in which pigeons roost and breed.

Pig'conlivered (*adj. from pigeon, and liver*) Soft, mild, gentle. *Shakespeare.*

Pig'conloft (*s. from pigeon, and loft*) A loft in which pigeons roost and breed.

Pig'conpie (*s. from pigeon, and pie*) A pie made of pigeons.

PIG'GERHENRI'CUS (*s. in chymistry*) A vessel in which the operation is performed with great deliberation.

Pig'ged (*p. from pig*) Farrowed, brought forth as a pig.

Pig'gen (*s. from pig*) A small wooden vessel generally used as a porringer. *Scott.*

Pig'gesnye (*s. obsolete*) A little maid, a word of fondness. *Chaucer.*

Pig'gin (*s. a different spelling*) A piggen. *Bailey.*

Pig'ging (*p. a. from pig*) Farrowing, bringing forth pigs.

Pight (*v. t. the old pret. of pitch*) Did pitch. *Spenser.*

Pight (*p. obsolete from pitch*) Pitched. *Shakespeare.*

Pight'el (*s. an old word*) A pickle, a small inclosed ground. *Phillips.*

PIG'MENT (*s. from the Lat. pigmentum*) Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMENTUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Paint, pigment.

PIG'MY (*s. from the Lat. pigmaeus*) A dwarf, any thing inconsiderable; one of a fabulous nation said to have been destroyed by cranes.

Pig'my (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a dwarf, small. *Shakespeare.*

Pig'ne (*s. in natural history*) The pinea. *Dict. of Arts.*

PIG'NERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. pignero to mortgage, but not used*) To pawn, to take in pawn. *Cole.*

Pigneratitious (*adj. from pignerate, but not used*) Belonging to a pawn, pawned. *Cole.*

PIGNORATION (*s. from the Lat. pignus pignoris a pawn*) The act of pledging. *Johnson.*

Pig'nut (*s. in botany*) The earth nut.

PIGRI'TIA (*s. in zoology*) The sloth.

PIGRI'TIA (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) Slothfulness. *Phillips.*

PIG'RITUDE (*s. from the Lat. piger slow, but not much used*) Laziness, slothfulness. *Scott.*

PIGS'NEY (*s. from the Sax. piga a girl*) A word of endearment to a girl; the eye of a woman; but this sense is judged improper. *Butler.*

Pig'seny (*s. a different spelling*) A pigney. *Scott.*

Pigwid'geon (*s. a cant word*) Any thing small; the name of a fairy. *Drayton.*

Pigwid'geon (*adj. from the sub.*) Dwarfish, petty, small. *Cleaveland.*

PI'GUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of carp.

PIHAHI'ROTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a month*) The name of a place, Baalzephon.

Pik (*v. t. obsolete*) To pick out, to pitch upon. *Chaucer.*

PIKE (*s. in ichthyology, from the French pique sharp*) The lucc, a fish of prey reckoned the tyrant of the fresh water.

PIKE (*s. from the French pique*) A long lance heretofore used by foot soldiers to keep off the horse; a fork used in husbandry; an instrument used by turners.

Pike (*v. t. obsolete*) To pick out, to pitch upon; to peep. *Chaucer.*

Pik'ed (*adj. from pike*) Sharp, ending in a point; having a pointed beard. *Shakespeare.*

Pikeman (*s. from pike, and man*) A soldier armed with a pike.

Pi'kestaff (*s. from pike, and staff*) The wooden handle of a pike.

Pik'id (*adj. obsolete*) Pointed, sharp.

Pik'is (*s. obsolete*) Sharp points, pikes.

PI'LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A pile, a puncheon formerly used in coining, that side of a piece of money which the arms are impressed.

PILAS'TER (*s. from the French, in architecture*) A small square column, sometimes insulated, but often set within a wall so as to shew a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PI'LATÈ (*s.*) The name of a man.

Pila'tus (*s. in the old forest law*) The pilettus, a blunted arrow.

PILCH (*s. from the Sax. pylch*) A flannel night gown, clout for an infant.

PILCH'ARD (*s. in ichthyology, of uncertain derivation*) A sea fish resembling a herring.

Pilche (*s. a different spelling*) A pilch; a cloak or garment lined with fur. *Warburton.*

Pilch'er (*s. from pilch*) A furred gown, any garment lined with fur; a case, a scabbard.

Pilch'er (*s. in ichthyology*) The pilchard.

Pil'crow (*s. an old word*) A paragraph.

Pile (*s. from pila*) A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to secure a foundation; a heap, any thing heaped to be burned; a building, a large edifice.

Pile (*s. in heraldry*) An ordinary in form of a wedge.

PILE (*s. from the Lat. pilus hair*) The nap, the substance on the surface of any thing; one side of a coin, the side of a coin reverse to the cross; the head of an arrow.

Pile (*v. t. from the sub.*) To heap, to raise up a heap, to lay one thing on another.

PI'LEATED (*adj. from the Lat. pileus*) Covered as with a hat.

Piled (*p. from pile*) Heaped up, strengthened with piles, covered with a kind of hairy substance.

Pil'er (*s. from pile*) One who heaps up.

Pil're (*s. obsolete*) A pillar.

PILES (*s. in surgery, it wants the singular*) The hemorrhoids.

Pilet'tus (*s. in the forest law*) An arrow with a butt near the point to keep it from piercing too far.

Pil'ewort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

PIL'FER (*v. t. from the French piller*) To steal, to rob by petty robbery.

Pil'fer (*v. int.*) To practise petty theft.

Pil'fered (*p. from pilfer*) Stolen, gained by petty theft.

Pil'ferer (*s. from pilfer*) One that pilfers, a petty thief.

Pil'fering (*p. a. from pilfer*) Stealing, practising petty theft.

Pil'fering (*s. from the part.*) The act of stealing, a petty theft.

Pil'feringly (*adv. from pilfering*) With petty theft.

Pil'fery (*s. from pilfer*) Petty theft.

Pilgar'lick (*s. a droll word*) A poor forlorn wretch.

PIL'GRIM (*s. from the Lat. peregrinor to travel*) A traveller, one who travels on a religious account, a pilgrim.

Pil'grim (*v. int. from the sub.*) To wander, to ramble, to act the part of a pilgrim.

Pil'grimage (*s. from pilgrim*) A journey, a long journey chiefly on account of devotion.

Pil'grim'salve (*s. a cant word*) Human dung.

Pil'id (*p. obsolete*) Peeled, made bald.

Pil'ing (*p. a. from pile*) Securing with piles, heaping up.

PILL (*s. from the Lat. pilula*) A form of medicine made up in little round balls to be swallowed.

Pill (*s. in falconry*) The broken remains after the bird is relieved.

PILL (*v. t. from the French piller*) To rob, to plunder, to peel, to strip off.

Pill (*v. int.*) To come off in flakes.

Pill (*s. from pilla*) A small strip of land.

Pill (*s. a local word*) A kind of well, a small stagnant water.

Pill'la (*s. in old records*) A small piece, a narrow strip of land.

Pill'lage (*s. from pill*) Plunder, the act of plundering that which is got by plundering.

Pill'lage (*v. t. from the sub.*) To plunder, to spoil, to lay waste.

Pill'aged (*p. from pillage*) Plundered, robbed, wasted.

Pill'lager (*s. from pillage*) One that pillages. *Pitt.*

P I M

aging (*p. a. from pillage*) Plundering, robbing, leaving waste.
 PILAR (*s. from the Brit. pillar*) A column, a pier; a supporter, a maintainer; a person or thing of great consequence.
 Pillared (*adj. from pillar*) Having the form of a pillar, supported by a pillar.
 Pillaster (*s. not so common a spelling*) A pilaster, a small kind of pillar. *Pbhillips.*
 Pilaw (*s. in cookery*) A dish of rice dressed after the manner of the Turks.
 Pill (p. from pill) Robbed, stripped, having the wool torn off. *Bailey.*
 Pilled (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Thin, bald, peeled. *Chaucer.*
 Pillage (*p. a. from pill*) Plundering, robbing. *John.*
 Pillion (*s. from pillow*) A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to ride on; a pad, a low saddle; the pad of the saddle.
 Pillir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pillar. *Chaucer.*
 Pilliris (*s. plu. obsolete*) Pillars. *Chaucer.*
 Pillors (*s. an old word*) Robbers. *Cole.*
 Pilloried (*p. from pillory*) Put in the pillory.
 PILLORY (*s. from the French*) A kind of scaffold erected on a pillar on which criminals are put by way of punishment; a pillar with the arms of the lord of the manor formerly set up in some public place to distinguish the lordship.
 Pillory (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put in the pillory; to punish with the pillory.
 PILLOSE/LA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a species of hieracium.
 Pillow (*s. obsolete*) One that pillages. *Chaucer.*
 Pillow (*s. from the Dutch palewe*) A bag of down or feathers laid under the head for ease to sleep on.
 PLOW (*v. t. from the sub.*) To rest any thing on a pillow.
 Pillowbear (*s. from pillow*) The cover of a pillow, a pillow case.
 Pillowcase (*s. from pillow, and case*) The cover of a pillow.
 PLOWED (*p. from pillow*) Rested on a pillow, laid on a pillow.
 PLOWING (*p. a. from pillow*) Laying on a pillow.
 PLOUSITY (*s. from pile*) Hairiness, the state of being covered with pile.
 PILOT (*s. from the French pilote*) He whose office it is to steer the ship into and out of the harbour.
 Pilot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To steer, to direct in the course.
 Pilotage (*s. from pilot*) The skill of a pilot, knowledge of the coast; the hire of the pilot.
 Piloted (*p. from pilot*) Steered, guided in the course.
 Piloting (*p. a. from pilot*) Steering, guiding a ship into or out of a harbour.
 Pilifer (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of moth, an insect that frequently flies into the flame of a candle.
 PILULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A pill, a little ball.
 PILULARIA (*s. in botany*) The marílea.
 PILIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pilula a pill, and fero to bear*) Bearing berries, bearing fruit like hills.
 PILUM (*s. in antiquity*) Any shaft of wood armed with iron; a javelin, a dart; a pestle, the instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.
 PILUMNUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god who was supposed to preside over the education of children.
 Piment (*s. obsolete*) A drink made of wine, honey and spices. *Chaucer.*
 PIMENTA (*s. from the French piment*) A kind of aromatic spice, Jamaica pepper.
 PIMENTO (*s. a different spelling*) The Jamaica pepper.
 PIMP (*s. from the French pimper*) A procurer, a pandar, one that provides for the criminal gratifications of others.
 Pimp (*v. int. from the sub.*) To procure, to pandar, to provide for the criminal gratifications of others.
 PIMPENEL (*s. in botany*) The burnet.
 PIMPINELLA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Pimping (*p. a. from pimp*) Acting the part of a pimp.
 Pimping (*adj. from pimp*) Small, little, petty.
 PIMPLA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A mountain of Boeotia sacred to the Muses.
 PIMPLAEA (*s. from Pimplea*) One of the Muses; a mountain sacred to the Muses.
 PIMPLE (*s. from the French pimplette*) A small red bubble.
 PIMPLEA (*s. in antiquity*) The name of a mountain in Macedonia where was a fountain sacred to the Muses.
 Pimplean (*adj. from Pimplea*) Belonging to Pimplea.

P I N

Pimpled (*adj. from pimple*) Full of pimples.
 Pimpleades (*s. from Pimplea*) One of the names of the Muses.
 PIMP/POMPET (*s.*) A kind of antic dance.
 Pimp/whisking (*s. a cant word*) An arch pimp; a merry spirited fellow. *Scott.*
 PIN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A short wire with a sharp point and round head, a peg, any thing driven to hold the parts together, any slender thing fixed in another body, the peg by which the strings of a musical instrument are put in tune, an instrument used in making paste; any thing of trifling value; a speck in the eye, a noxious humour in the foot of a hawk; a note, a strain. "Upon the peewish pin." *L'Estrange.*
 Pin (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with pins, to join, to fix. To pin down, to confine to a bargain.
 PIN (*v. t. from the Sax. penden*) To shut up, to inclose, to confine. *Hooker.*
 Pin/aunt (*s. obsolete*) One that pines away for hunger. *Chaucer.*
 Pin/cafe (*s. from pin, and cafe*) A cafe to keep pins in.
 PIN/CERS (*s. from the French pincette*) An instrument by which nails are drawn; the claw of an animal.
 PINCH (*v. t. from the French pincer*) To squeeze between the fingers, to hold hard with an instrument, to squeeze between two hard bodies; to gripe, to oppress, to distress, to pain, to drive to difficulty.
 Pinch (*v. int.*) To act with force, to bear hard upon; to spare, to go near, to be frugal.
 Pinch (*s. from the verb*) A painful squeeze, a gripe; difficulty, distress, oppression, a time of trial.
 PINCH/BECK (*s. from the name of the inventor*) A compound metal resembling gold.
 Pinchbeck (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of pinchbeck.
 Pinch/ed (*p. from pinch*) Squeezed, griped, oppressed, put to difficulty.
 Pinch/er (*s. from pinch*) One that pinches.
 Pinch/fist (*s. from pinch, and fist*) A miser.
 Pinch/in (*v. t. obsolete*) To banter, to jeer. *Chaucer.*
 Pinch/ing (*p. a. from pinch*) Squeezing between the fingers, squeezing between two hard bodies; gripping, oppressing, driving to difficulty; near, covetous.
 Pinch/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of squeezing between two hard bodies; a method of pruning performed by nipping off the young shoots.
 Pinch/penny (*s. from pinch, and penny*) A miser, a covetous man.
 Pin/cod (*s. from pin, and cod, but now out of use*) A pincushion. *Cole.*
 Pin/cushion (*s. from pin, and cushion*) A small cushion or stuffed bag to stick pins in.
 PIN/DAR (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous Greek poet.
 Pindar/ic (*adj. from Pindar*) Composed after the manner of Pindar, imitating the strains of Pindar.
 Pindar/ic (*s. from the adj.*) An ode composed after the manner of Pindar, an irregular kind of ode.
 Pinde (*adj. obsolete*) Afflicted, pained, starved. *Chaucer.*
 PINDUS (*s. in ancient geography*) A mountain of Arcadia sacred to the Muses.
 Pin/duft (*s. from pin, and dust*) Small particles of metal which fly off in making pins.
 PINE (*v. int. from the Sax. pinian*) To languish, to languish with desire, to wear away with any kind of affliction.
 Pine (*v. t.*) To make to languish, to wear out; to grieve for, to bemoan in secret.
 PINE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. pinus*) The name of a tree, a kind of fir; the name of a plant producing a delicious kind of fruit.
 Pine (*s. obsolete*) Pain, difficulty; a pit. *Chaucer.*
 PINE/A (*s. in natural history*) The porous masses composed of mercury and silver dust found in the mines of Chili.
 Pine/al (*adj. from pine*) Resembling a pine apple. "The pineal gland," a remarkable gland in the brain resembling a pine apple, supposed by some to be the seat of the soul.
 Pine/apple (*s. from pine, and apple*) The fruit of the pine, a delicious fruit said to have the relish of all other fruits.
 Pine/branch (*s. from pine, and branch*) The branch of the pinetree.
 Pine/bud (*s. from pine, and bud*) The young shoot of the pinetree.
 Pined (*p. from pine*) Sunk, weakened, starved.
 Pine/tree (*s. from pine, and tree*) The pine, a kind of fir. *Pin/leather*

PIN

Pin'feather (*s. from pin, and feather*) A feather just as it begins to shoot.

Pin'feathered (*adj. from the sub.*) Unfledged, having feathers just beginning to shoot.

Pin'fold (*s. from pin, and fold*) A place in which cattle are confined.

Pin'gle (*s. a local word*) A small piece of inclosed land.

Pingue'denize (*v. t. from pinguedo, but not used*) To make fat.

Pingue'dinous (*adj. from pinguedo*) Fat.

PINGUE'DO (*s. in anatomy*) The fat lying next under the skin.

PIN'GUEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. pinguis fat, and facio to make, but not used*) To make fat.

PINGUIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The butterwort.

Pin'guid (*adj. from pinguedo, but not much used*) Fat, unctuous.

PIN'GUIN (*s. in botany*) The anonas.

PIN'GUITY (*s. from the Lat. pinguis fat, but not used*) Fatness.

Pin'hole (*s. from pin, and hole*) A small hole, a hole made by a pin.

PINIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pinus a pine, and fero to bear*) Bearing pines.

Pin'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To put to pain, to afflict. *Chaucer.*

PIN'ION (*s. from the French pignon*) The first joint or tip of the wing; the wing; a quill, a feather of the wing; the tooth of a small wheel answering to that of a larger; fetters for the hands.

Pin'ion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind the wings, to take off the first joint of the wing; to confine, to shackle; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides, to bind to.

Pin'ioned (*p. from pinion*) Confined, shackled, deprived of the first joint of the wing.

Pin'ioning (*p. a. from pinion*) Depriving of the first joint of the wing, binding, confining.

PINIPIN'ICHI (*s. in medicine*) The juice of a tree brought from India, a powerful cathartic.

PINK (*s. in botany, from the Dutch pink an eye*) The name of a fragrant flower, a small kind of carnation.

Pink (*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of faint scarlet or blush colour, a colour used in painting.

Pink (*adj. from the sub.*) Coloured with a faint kind of scarlet, having the colour of a pink.

PINK (*s. a sea term, from the French pinque*) A kind of heavy narrow sterned vessel.

PINK (*s. in ichthyology*) The minnow.

Pink (*adj. from the sub. generally applied to the eye*) Small. "Plumfy Bacchus with pink eye." *Shakes.*

Pink (*v. t. from the Dutch pink an eye*) To pierce with small holes, to work in oyletholes.

Pink (*v. int.*) To wink with the eyes.

Pink'ed (*p. from pink*) Pierced with small holes, wrought in oyletholes.

Pink'ing (*p. a. from pink*) Piercing with small holes, working in oyletholes, winking with the eyes.

Pink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of piercing with small holes; the act of winking.

Pin'maker (*s. from pin, and make*) One who makes pins.

Pin'money (*s. from pin, and money*) Money allowed to a wife for her own private expences.

PIN'NA (*s. in natural history*) A pin; the feather of a bird's wing, a kind of shell fish.

PIN'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The broad part of the ear, the lateral and inferior part of the nose.

PIN'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) A turret; a fortification.

PIN'NACE (*s. a sea term*) A boat belonging to a ship of war; a small sloop.

PIN'NACLE (*s. from the Lat. pinna*) A turret or elevation above the rest of a building; a high spiring point.

Pin'næ (*s. the plu. of pinna*) The sides of the nose.

PIN'NÆMARI'NÆ (*s. in natural history*) The larger kind of muscles.

PINNA'TA (*adj. in botany*) Pinnated.

Pin'nated (*adj. from pinnata*) Having the form of a wing, having two rows of smaller leaves annexed to the two sides of the petiole or common stalk which unites the whole leaf to the branch.

PINNA'TIFID (*adj. from the Lat. pinnatus winged, and fendo to cleave*) Having the leaves divided and set on in the form of a wing.

Pin'ne (*s. in falconry*) A disease in the foot of a hawk.

Pin'ned (*p. from pin*) Fastened with a pin.

Pin'ner (*s. from pin*) The lappet of a head-dress; a pinmaker.

PINNIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pinna a fin, and fero to bear, but not used*) Having fins.

Pin'ning (*p. a. from pin*) Fastening with a pin.

PIQ

Pin'nion (*s. an uncommon spelling*) pinion.

PIN'NOCK (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the tomtit.

PI'NON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pearl*) A man's name.

PINOPH'YLAX (*s. from the Greek πιννα a shell and φολασσω to keep*) A little shell fish which attends on the naker and shares in her prey.

PIN'SON (*s. from the Lat. pinso to stamp, but not used*) A kind of shoes, a pump.

PIN'SOR (*s. from the Lat. pinso to knead, but not used*) A baker.

PINT (*s. from the Sax.*) A liquid measure, half a quart twelve ounces with physicians.

PINTA'DO (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of American pheasant.

Pin'tel (*s. a different spelling*) The pintle.

Pin'tle (*s. in gunnery*) The iron pin that keeps the gun from recoiling.

Pin'tle (*s. a sea term*) The hook by which the rudder hangs to the sternpost.

Pin'tle (*s. a local word*) The penis.

Pin'tledlypant'ledly (*adv. a cant word*) With palpitation.

Pin'tlepan'tle (*adv. a local word*) With palpitation.

PIN'ULE (*s. in astronomy*) The sight of an astralabe.

PINUS (*s. in botany*) The pinetree.

PIONEER (*s. from the French pionier*) One who is employed in levelling woods, throwing up works or sinking mines in military operations.

PIONIE'R (*s. a different spelling*) A pioneer.

Pioning (*s. obsolete*) The works of pioneers.

PI'ONY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the sum of a flower.

PI'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. pius*) Godly, religious due to sacred things; dutiful to relations; practising under a pretence of piety.

Pi'ously (*adv. from pious*) With piety, with religion with such a regard as is due to sacred things.

Pi'oufness (*s. from pious*) The state of being pious.

PIP (*s. perhaps from the Lat. pipio to cry*) A different incident to fowls; a spot on a card; the leaf of a monoptalous flower.

Pip (*v. int.*) To cry as a chick, to chirp as a bird.

Pipa'tion (*s. from pip*) The act of crying, a weeping.

PIPE (*s. from the Sax.*) A tube, a long hollow body a tube through which the smoke of tobacco is drawn into the mouth, an instrument of music blown with the breath and plaid with the fingers, the organs of respiration, the key or tone of the voice, an office of the exchequer.

Pipe (*s. from the French*) A cask containing two hog heads.

Pipe (*v. t.*) To utter with a shrill voice, to play tune on the pipe.

Pipe (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play on a pipe, to utter a shrill voice.

Pi'ped (*p. from pipe*) Played on the pipe, uttered with a shrill voice.

Pipe'office (*s. from pipe, and office*) An office in the exchequer.

Pi'per (*s. not so common a spelling*) Paper.

Pi'per (*s. from pipe*) One that plays on a pipe.

PIP'EREDGE (*s. in botany*) The barberry.

Pi'peredgetree (*s. in botany*) The barberrytree.

Pi'perine (*adj. from piper*) Having the prevailing qualities of pepper.

PIPE'RITIS (*s. in botany*) The pepperwort.

Pi'petree (*s. in botany*) The lilac.

Pi'ping (*p. a. from pipe*) Playing on the pipe, uttering a shrill voice.

Pi'ping (*adj. a colloquial word*) Weak, feeble; boiling.

Pi'ping (*s. from the adj.*) The act of playing on the pipe, the utterance of a shrill voice.

Pip'kin (*s. the diminutive of pipe*) A small earthen boiler.

PIP'PIN (*s. from the Dutch puppynghe*) The name of an apple.

Piq'quancy (*s. from piquant*) The state of being piquant.

PIQUANT (*adj. from the French*) Sharp, pungent, stimulating, severe, piercing.

Pi'quantly (*adv. from piquant*) Sharply, with quancy.

PI'QUE (*s. from the French*) An ill will, a petty violence; a strong passion, an ardent desire; a piquety, a punctilio.

Pi'que (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into a fret, to

P I S

end, to irritate. "To pique one's self upon," to value one's self, to fix one's reputation as on a point.
 PIQUE (p. from pique) Put into a fret, offended.
 PIQUEER (s. a different spelling) To pickeer, to plunder.
 PIQUEER (s. from piqueer) A robber, a plunderer.
 PIQUEERING (p. a. from piqueer) Robbing, plundering.
 PIQUEERING (p. a. from pique) Putting into a fret, irritating.
 PIQUEON (s. an old word) A dart, a javelin. Cole.
 PIQUET (s. from the French piquet) A noted game at cards.
 PIQUET (s. a military term) A punishment inflicted on soldiers in which they are made to stand or lean with the bare foot on a sharp pointed stick.
 PIQUET (v. t. from the sub.) To punish by setting the foot on a pointed stick and tying up the hand to a beam over the head.
 PIQUETED (p. from piquet) Made to stand on a pointed stick with the hand tied to a beam over the head.
 PIQUETING (p. a. from piquet) Placing on the piquet by way of punishment.
 PIQUETTE (s. with florists) A beautiful kind of carnation.
 PIRACY (s. from pirate) The act or practice of robbing on the sea.
 PYRAMID (s. not a common spelling) A pyramid. Cole.
 RATE (s. from the Greek *πειρασ* to put in danger) One that robs on the sea, an armed vessel roving in quest of plunder; a robber, a bookseller who seizes the copy of another person.
 RATE (v. int. from the sub.) To take by robbery.
 RATE (v. t.) To rob on the sea.
 RATE (s. obsolete) Perry. Chaucer.
 RATED (p. from pirate) Taken by robbery.
 RATHON (s. from the Heb. signifying dissipation) The name of a city. Judges.
 RATHONITE (s. from Pirathon) An inhabitant of Pirathon.
 RATHONICAL (adj. from pirate) Robbing, consisting in robbery.
 RATHONING (p. a. from pirate) Robbing on the sea, seizing on another man's copy.
 RATHON (v. int. obsolete) To turn about. Chaucer.
 RE'NE (s. with the ancient poets) The fountain at the foot of Parnassus supposed to have been opened by a stroke of Pegasus's foot and consecrated to the Muses.
 RE'NEAN (adj. from Pirene) Belonging to the famous fountain at the foot of Parnassus.
 RITHOUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The intimate friend of Theseus who was said to have been torn in pieces by Cerberus.
 ROULET (s. in the manage) The circumvolution which a horse makes without changing his ground.
 ROULETTE (s. in the manage) The piroet.
 ROULETTE (s. obsolete) Precious stones. Chaucer.
 RUS (s. in botany, from the Lat.) The peartree.
 SA (s. in ancient geography) A district of the Peloponnesus in which the Olympic games were celebrated.
 SANDER (s.) A man's name; one of Penelope's suitors.
 SANCARIA (s. in old records) The liberty of fishing in another man's water.
 SCARY (s. from the Lat. *piscis a fish*) The privilege of fishing. Johnson.
 SCATION (s. from the Lat. *piscis a fish*) The act of fishing. Brown.
 SCATORY (adj. from the Lat. *piscis a fish*) Relating to fishes.
 SCATRIX (s. in ichthyology) A kind of sea frog.
 SCES (s. in astronomy) One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
 SCICLE (s. from the Lat. *piscis a fish*) A little fish. Cole.
 SCINAL (adj. from the Lat. *piscis a fish*) Belonging to a fishpond.
 SCINA (s. in antiquity) A large basin or little pool of water in the midst of a public square; a kind of lavatory.
 SCINARIUS (s. in old records) The owner of a fish pond; a fishmonger.
 SCINE (s. obsolete) A fishpool. Chaucer.
 SCISAUTRALIS (s. in astronomy) A small constellation of the southern hemisphere.
 SCISVOLANS (s. in astronomy) A constellation of the southern hemisphere.
 SCIVOROUS (adj. from the Lat. *piscis a fish*, and *vorare to devour*) Eating fish, living on fish.
 SCULENT (adj. from the Lat. *piscis a fish*, but not used) Fishy, capable of being fished. Cole.

P I T

PISGAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a hill on the borders of Canaan.
 PISH (interj.) Implying contempt.
 PISH (v. int. from the interj.) To express contempt; with at; as, "He pished at every line of it."
 PISH (s. from the interj.) An expression of contempt. "With pishes, and pishaws." Spectator.
 PISHING (p. a. from pish) Expressing contempt.
 PISIDIA (s. in ancient geography) A province in the Lesser Asia.
 PISIMIRE (s. from the Dutch *piscire*) An ant, an emet.
 PISON (s. from the Heb. signifying extended) One of the rivers of paradise.
 PISONIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 PISS (v. int. from the French *pisser*) To make water, to void urine.
 PIS (s. from the verb) Urine, animal water.
 PISABED (s. in botany) The dandelion, the flower of the dandelion. Johnson.
 PISASPHALT (s. from *pissasphaltus*) Pissasphaltus, a kind of mixture of pitch and bitumen.
 PISSASPHALTUM (s. a different spelling) The pissasphaltus.
 PISSASPHALTUS (s. in natural history) A kind of mineral consisting of a mixture of pitch and bitumen, a mixture of pitch and brimstone.
 PISBURNED (adj. from *piss*, and *burn*) Stained with urine, having a colour as though stained with urine.
 PISSELÆON (s. in natural history) A kind of mineral bitumen.
 PISSELÆUM (s. a different spelling) The pisselæon.
 PISLING (p. a. from *piss*) Making water, voiding urine.
 PISHPOT (s. from *piss*, and *pot*) A chamber pot.
 PISSOCEROS (s. in natural history) A kind of wax made by bees; a composition of pitch and wax.
 PISUPPRESS (s. in farriery) The suppression of urine in a horse. Cole.
 PISTAC (s. a contraction of *pistachio*) The pistachio. Cole.
 PISTACHIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants; the pistachio. Dict. of Arts.
 PISTACHIO (s. the more common spelling) A kind of aromatic nut imported from Egypt reckoned a great restorative; the plant that produces the nut.
 PISTACHIONUT (s. from *pistachio*, and *nut*) The fruit of the pistachio.
 PISTACHOE (s. in botany, a different spelling) The pistachio. Phillips.
 PISTACNUT (s. from *pistac*, and *nut*) The fruit of the pistachio. Cole.
 PISTACOE (s. an incorrect spelling) The pistachio. Cole.
 PISTACENUT (s. an incorrect spelling) The pistachio. Cole.
 PISTE (s. in the manage) The track of a horse's foot on the ground.
 PISTIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 PISTICK (adj. from the Lat. *pistus*, but not used) Bruised, beaten as in a mortar. Cole.
 PISTIL (s. in botany, from the Lat. *pistillum*) The female organ of generation in plants.
 Pistill (s. obsolete) An epistle. Chaucer.
 PISTILLATION (s. from the Lat. *pistillum*) The act of pounding in a mortar.
 PISTILLUM (s. from the Lat.) A pestle, the instrument used to break any thing in a mortar.
 Pistle (s. obsolete) An epistle. Chaucer.
 PISTOL (s. from the French *pistolet*) A short small hand gun.
 PISTOL (v. t. from the sub.) To shoot with a pistol.
 Pistola/do (s. from *pistol*) A pistol shot. Cole.
 PISTOLE (s. from the French) A foreign coin of different values in different countries.
 Pistoled (p. from *pistol*) Shot with a pistol.
 Pistolet (s. the diminutive of *pistol*) A small pistol.
 Pistoling (p. a. from *pistol*) Shooting with a pistol.
 PISTOLOCHIA (s. in botany) The hartwort.
 PISTON (s. from the French) The embolus, the moveable part in a pump or other machine of the like construction.
 PISTOR (s. in heathen mythology) A name of Jupiter.
 PISTORIAN (adj. from the Lat. *piso* to knead, but not used) Belonging to a baker, belonging to baking. Cole.
 Pistorical (adj. from *pistorian*) Belonging to a baker. Co.
 Pistrine (s. in old records) A mill, a bakehouse; a prison. Cole.
 PISTRIX (s. in ichthyology) A kind of whale.
 PISTRIX (s. in old records) A mill, a grinding house.
 PISUM (s. in botany) A kind of pulse, peas.
 PIT (s. from the Sax.) A hole in the ground, an abyss, a profundity; any hollow part of the body; a dint made

PIT

made by the finger; the grave; the area on which cocks fight, the middle part of the theatre.

Pit (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put to fight as cocks on the area.

Pit (*v. int.*) To sink in hollows.

Pit'apat (*adv. a cant word*) With palpitations, with light quick steps. "My heart went pitapat."

Pit'apat (*s. from the adv.*) A palpitation, a flutter; a light quick step. "I bear the pitapat of a pretty foot."

PIT'ANCE (*s. from the French*) A pittance, something more than the common allowance. *Scott.*

Pit'ance (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pittance, an allowance for a meal. *Chaucer.*

PITCH (*s. from the Lat. pix*) The resin of the pine.

Pitch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover over with pitch; to darken.

PITCH (*s. from the French piets*) Any degree of height, a degree of elevation; degree, rate; size, stature.

PITCH (*v. t. from the Italian appiciare*) To fix, to plant; to order with regularity; to lay with stones put end-wife; to throw headlong, to cast forward.

Pitch (*v. int.*) To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix a choice, to fix a tent; *with* on or upon; as, "He pitched on that side." "To pitch upon one thing after another."

Pitch'ed (*p. from pitch*) Fixed, planted; thrown forward; smeared over with pitch.

PITCH'ER (*s. from the French*) An earthen vessel, a water pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in order to fix any thing; an iron bar pointed at the end.

Pitch'fork (*s. from pitch and fork*) A pike, a fork used in husbandry.

Pitch'iness (*s. from pitchy*) Blackness, darkness, the resemblance of pitch.

Pitch'ing (*p. a. from pitch*) Fixing, dropping, lighting on; throwing headlong, falling headlong; choosing, fixing on by way of choice; smearing over with pitch; laying with stones end wife.

Pitch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying with stones end wife, the ground laid with stones end wife.

Pitch'ingpence (*s. pl. of pitchingpenny*) The money paid for a stall in a fair or market.

Pitch'ingpenny (*s. from pitching, and penny*) The money paid for a stall in a fair or market.

Pitch'y (*adj. from pitch*) Smeared with pitch, having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

Pit'coal (*s. from pit, and coal*) Coal dug out of a pit, fossil coal.

Pit'ence (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pittance. *Chaucer.*

Pit'eous (*adj. from pity*) Exciting pity, sorrowful, mournful; wretched, paltry; tender, compassionate.

Pit'eously (*adv. from piteous*) In a piteous manner.

Pit'eousness (*s. from piteous*) The state of being piteous.

Pit'fall (*s. from pit, and fall*) A pit dug in the earth and covered over in order to entrap.

PITH (*s. from the Dutch pitte*) The marrow of a plant, the marrow; the chief part, the quintessence, strength, force, weight, moment; but these senses are now become local.

PITH'EAS (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet. *Phil.*

Pith'ian (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Pythian. *Cole.*

PITH'IAS (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet, the pithias. *Scott.*

Pith'ily (*adv. from pithy*) With energy, with pithiness.

Pith'iness (*s. from pithy*) Strength, energy, fulness, comprehensiveness.

PITH'ITES (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet, the pithias.

Pith'less (*adj. from pith*) Wanting pith; wanting energy.

PIT'THO (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of eloquence.

PIT'THOM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the opening of the mouth*) The name of a city. *Exod.*

Pith'y (*adj. from pith*) Consisting of pith, strong, energetic.

Pit'iable (*adj. from pity*) Deserving pity.

Pit'ied (*p. from pity*) Commiserated, compassionate.

Pit'iful (*adj. from pity*) Tender, compassionate; melancholy, moving compassion; paltry, contemptible.

Pit'ifully (*adv. from pitiful*) Mournfully, in a manner moving compassion; contemptibly; despicably.

Pit'ifulness (*s. from pitiful*) Tenderness, mercy; meanness, despicableness.

Pit'iless (*adv. from pitiless*) Without pity. *Johnson.*

Pit'ilessness (*s. from pitiless*) Unmercifulness. *Johns.*

PLA

Pit'iless (*adj. from pity*) Wanting pity, merciless.

Pit'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Piteous. *Chaucer.*

Pit'ously (*adv. from pitous, obsolete*) Piteously.

PITTA'CIUM (*s. in surgery*) A small plaister.

PIT'TACUS (*s.*) The name of a man, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

PIT'TANCE (*s. from the French pittance*) A small portion, a small portion of victuals, a short allowance.

Pittan'ia (*s. in old records*) A pittance, a small portion of victuals.

Pit'ted (*p. from pit*) Sunk in hollows, put on the area as a cock to fight.

PIT'TENWEEM (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland.

PIT'THAUNAW (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of American eagle.

Pit'ting (*p. a. from pit*) Sinking in hollows, putting on the area as cocks to fight.

Pit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting cocks to fight on the pit; the state of being sunk in hollows.

PITU'ITA (*s. from the Lat.*) Phlegm, rheum.

PITU'ITA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The slaves curfe.

PITU'ITA'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) A certain gland in the brain.

Pituitary (*adj. from pituitaria*) Belonging to the pituitaria.

Pit'uite (*s. from pituita*) Pituita, phlegm.

Pituitous (*adj. from pituita*) Consisting of phlegm.

Pituitousness (*s. from pituitous*) The state of being pituitous.

PITY (*s. from the French pitié*) Compassion, sympathy with one in distress, a ground of compassion, a subject of grief; in this sense it has sometimes a plural; as, "is a thousand pities it should be discountenanced." *Sh.*

Pit'y (*v. t. from the sub.*) To compassionate, to regard with tenderness.

Pit'y (*v. int.*) To have compassion.

Pit'ying (*p. a. from pity*) Compassionating, regarding with pity.

Pit'yis (*s. from pitys*) The kernel of the pine apple.

PITYLIS/MA (*s. from the Greek πτυλος an agitation*) method of walking on the toes, and swinging the arms backwards and forwards.

PITYOCAM'PA (*s. in the history of insects*) A worm which breeds in the pine tree and is reckoned verminous.

PITYRI'ASIS (*s. from the Greek πτυρος bran*) The scurf that falls from the head, a kind of disease in which the scurf falls off the head.

PITYROIDES (*s. from the Greek πτυρος bran, and a shape*) A kind of sediment in urine resembling bran.

PIT'YRON (*s. from the Greek*) The scurf of the head, resembling bran; bran, gurgeons.

PIT'YS (*s. in botany from the Greek*) The pine tree.

PITYU'SA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, a kind of spurge.

Pi'u (*adv. in music*) With a little more force.

PIV'A (*s. from the Italian*) The hautboy.

PIV'AT (*s. a different spelling*) A pivot. *Diff. of*

PIV'OT (*s. from the French*) The sharpened point of a perpendicular wheel performs its revolution.

PIX (*s. from the Lat. pixis*) A little chest, the vessel in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

PIX (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil pitch.

Piz'zie (*s. probably from piss*) The penis of an animal.

Placabil'ity (*s. from placable*) A disposition to be appeased, the possibility of being appeased.

PLA/CABLE (*adj. from the Lat. placeo to please*) Willing to be appeased, capable of being appeased.

Placableness (*s. from placable*) Placability.

PLA'CAERT (*s. from placeo, but not so common a spelling*) A plakaert, a proclamation by the states of Holland.

Pla'caet (*s. a different spelling*) A proclamation by the states of Holland.

PLACA'RD (*s. from the French*) An edict, a manifesto.

PLACA'RF (*s. a different spelling*) A placard, an edict, a manifesto.

PLA'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. placeo to please*) To please, to reconcile.

Pla'cated (*p. from placate*) Appeased, reconciled.

Pla'cating (*p. a. from placate, in the Scotch dialect*) Appeasing, reconciling.

PLACE (*s. from the Lat. platea a wide space*) Space, particular portion of space; a separate room, a mansion; a rank, an order; an office, a public charge, a public employment; a state of being, a passage, writing, a part or portion of a book; a fortification, fortified town.

Place (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put, to fix; to put in order to regulate; to establish, to put out to interest.

P L A

ed (*p. from place*) Put into some place, settled, ordered, fixed.
 CENTA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. signifying a re*) The soft spongy substance from which the child receives its nourishment in the womb.
 CENTA (*s. in botany*) The seed vessel.
 er (*s. from place*) One that places.
 id (*s. from the Lat. placidus*) Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.
 idity (*s. from placid, but not much used*) The state of being placid. *Cole.*
 idly (*adv. from placid*) Gently, mildly.
 idness (*s. from placid*) The state of being placid. *Sc.*
 ing (*p. a. from place*) Putting into a place, setting order, fixing.
 ing (*s. from place*) The act of putting into place, the act of fixing in a proper place.
 CIT (*s. from the Lat. placitum*) A decree, a determination. *Gianville.*
 CITA (*s. a law term*) A plea.
 ta're (*v. int. a law term*) To plead, to please much.
 ta'tor (*s. a law term*) A pleader.
 CITUM (*s. a law term, from the Lat.*) A sentence, decree.
 et (*s. a different spelling*) A plaquet, a petticoat.
 ff. (*s. a different spelling*) A plaid, a kind of variegated cloth. *Pbills.*
 DAROMA (*s. from the Greek πλάσμος; moist*) Excessive weakness arising from too great a degree of moisture; a little soft swelling under the eye lid.
 DAROSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A small soft swelling under the eye lids.
 DAROTES (*s. a different spelling*) The pladarosis.
 FOND (*s. in architecture*) The ceiling of a room, the lower member of a cornice.
 found (*s. a different spelling*) The plafond. *Scott.*
 GA (*s. from the Lat.*) A country, a climate; a blow, wound. *Pbills.*
 ges (*s. obsolete*) Regions, climates. *Chaucer.*
 iarism (*s. from plagiary*) A literary theft, the practice of taking thoughts or expressions from another.
 GIARY *s. from the Lat. plagium, the crime of buying* *Scott.*
things that belonged to another master) A thief in literature, one that clandestinely borrows the thoughts or expressions of another; literary theft, plagiarism. *Brown.*
 GIURI (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus or class of fishes, comprehending all those which have their tails placed horizontally.
 GUE (*s. from the Greek πλῆγη a stroke*) The pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; anything more than commonly troublesome, a state of misery.
 ne (*v. t. from the sub.*) To infect with the pestilence; vex, to torment.
 qued (*p. from plague*) Vexed, troubled, tormented.
 quewater (*s. from plague, and water*) A compound water sold in the shops.
 quily (*adv. from plague, used in low or droll style*) Excessively, horribly.
 quing (*p. a. from plague*) Vexing, tormenting.
 quy (*adj. from plague, used in low or droll style*) Vexatious, troublesome, horrible.
 ICE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a flat fish.
 ID (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of checked cloth much worn in Scotland, the dress of a Highlander. *Scott.*
 id (*adj. from the sub.*) Checkered, variegated in stuff.
 leur (*s. an old law term*) An attorney who pleaded the cause of his client, an advocate. *Pbills.*
 (s. an obsolete spelling) Play. *Chaucer.*
 IN (*adj. from the Lat. planus*) Smooth, level, flat; simple, void of ornament; artless, void of artifice; neat, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.
 (s. from the a. l.) A level ground, an open flat country; the field of battle; a square of a different colour in the point of the field in heraldry.
 (adv. from the adj.) Without obscurity, distinctly; simply, with rough sincerity.
 (v. t. from the adj.) To make level, to make even.
 (v. int. now grown obsolete) To lament, to wail. *Sid.*
 dealing (*s. from plain, and dealing*) The act of dealing plainly, management without art.
 dealing (*adj. from the sub.*) Acting without art.
 (v. int. obsolete) To wail. *Chaucer.*
 ed (*p. from plain*) Made even, made smooth.
 er (*adj. comp. of plain*) Plain in a greater degree.
 est (*adj. sup. of plain*) Plain in the greatest degree.
 ing (*p. a. from plain*) Making level, making plain.

P L A

Plain'ing (*p. a. from plain, nearly obsolete*) Lamenting, wailing. *Sidney.*
 Plain'ing (*s. from the part.*) A complaint. *Shakes.*
 Plain'liche (*adv. obsolete*) Plainly. *Chaucer.*
 Plain'lier (*adv. from plainly*) More plainly. *Milton.*
 Plain'ly (*adv. from plain*) With levelness, with openness, with perspicuity.
 Plain'ness (*s. from plain*) Levelness, flatness, simplicity, want of art, want of ornament; openness, sincerity.
 Plaint (*s. from the French plainte*) A complaint, a lamentation, an expression of grief.
 Plaint'ful (*adj. from plaint*) Complaining, expressing sorrow.
 Plaint'if (*s. not so common a spelling*) A plaintiff.
 PLAIN'TIFF (*s. from the French plaintif*) One that commences a suit in law against another, the party that opposes the defendant.
 Plaint'iff (*adj. from the sub. but not in use*) Complaining.
 Plaint'is (*s. obsolete*) Complaints. *Prior.*
 Plaint'ive (*adj. from plaint*) Complaining, lamenting, expressing sorrow. *Chaucer.*
 Plain'tree (*s. in botany*) The platanus, the planetree.
 Plain'work (*s. from plain, and work*) Plain needlework as distinguished from embroidery.
 Plais'ter (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A plaster. *Scott.*
 Plais'tier (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To plaster.
 Plais'tered (*p. from plaster, but not so correct a spelling*) Plastered.
 Plais'terer (*s. from plaster, but not so correct a spelling*) A plasterer. *Scott.*
 Plais'tering (*p. a. from plaster, but not so correct a spelling*) Plastering.
 PLAIT (*s. from the French pli*) A fold, a double in a garment.
 Plait (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fold, to double; to weave, to braid; to involve, to entangle.
 Plait'ed (*p. from plait*) Folded, doubled, made up with plaits, braided, involved.
 Plait'er (*s. from plait*) One that plaits.
 Plait'ing (*p. a. from plait*) Folding, doubling, braiding, involving.
 Plait'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of folding, the act of making up with plaits, that part of a garment which is made up in plaits.
 PLAN (*s. from the French*) A scheme, a form; the plot or model of a building.
 Plan (*v. t. from the sub.*) To scheme, to form in design.
 Plan'ary (*adj. from plane, but not much used*) Belonging to a plane. *Johnson.*
 Plan'ce're (*s. in architecture*) A member of a cornice, the under part of the corona. *Scott.*
 Planch (*v. t. from plancher*) To lay with boards. *Johnson.*
 Planch'ed (*p. from planch*) Laid with boards, made of boards.
 PLANCH'ER (*s. from the French*) A board, a planch.
 Planch'ia (*s. in old records*) A board, a plank.
 Planch'ier (*s. a different spelling*) The plancere, the under part of the corona. *Dict. of Arts.*
 Planch'ing (*p. a. from planch*) Laying with boards, making with boards.
 Planch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying with boards; a floor laid with boards.
 PLANE (*s. a geometrical term, from the Lat. planus plain*) A level surface.
 Plane (*adj. from the sub. a geometrical term*) Plain, even.
 PLANE (*s. from the French*) An instrument to make the surface even.
 Plane (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make level, to smooth the surface; to smooth with a plane.
 Plan'ed (*p. from plane*) Made level, smoothed with a plane.
 PLAN'ET (*s. from the Greek πλανῶν to wander*) A wandering star, one of the heavenly bodies in our system which move round and receive light from the sun.
 Planeta'rium (*s. from planet*) A machine or instrument to shew the motions and distances of the planets.
 Plan'etary (*adj. from planet*) Belonging to the planets, having the nature of a planet, influenced by, the planets.
 Planet'ical (*adj. from planet*) Pertaining to the planets. *Brown.*
 PLA'NETREE (*s. in botany*) The name of a fine tall tree.
 Plan'etstruck (*adj. from planet, and struck*) Blasted.
 PLANIFO'LIUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. planus, and folium a leaf*) Made up of plain leaves, set with leaves in circular rows round the centre of the flower.
 PLANI.

PLANIL'OQUY (*s. from the Lat. planus plain, and loquor to speak*) The act of speaking plainly. *Scott.*
Planimet'rical (*adj. from planimetry*) Belonging to the mensuration of plane surfaces.
PLANIM'ETRY (*s. from the Lat. planus plain, and the Greek μετρεω to measure*) The mensuration of plane surfaces.
PLANIPET'ALOUS (*adj. from the Lat. planus plain, and the Greek πεταλον a leaf*) Having flat flower leaves, having a flat flower like that of the dandelion.
Pla'nish (*v. t. with artificers, from plane*) To polish, to plane as silversmiths. *Johnson.*
Pla'nished (*p. from planish*) Polished.
Pla'nishing (*p. a. from planish*) Polishing.
PLAN'ISPHERE (*s. from the Lat. planus plain, and the Greek σφαира a sphere*) A sphere projected on a plane; a representation of one of the hemispheres on a plane surface.
Plan'ity (*s. from plane, but not used*) Plainness, clearness. *Bailey.*
PLANK (*s. from the French planche*) A thick strong board.
Plank (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lay with strong thick boards.
Plank'ed (*p. from plank*) Laid with planks.
Plank'ing (*p. a. from plank*) Laying with planks.
Plan'ned (*p. from plan*) Schemed, laid out in design.
Plan'ning (*p. a. from plan*) Scheming, laying out in design.
Plan'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming a plan.
PLA'NOCON'CAVE (*adj. from the Lat. planus plain, and concavus concave*) Plain on one side and concave on the other.
Pla'nocon'cave (*s. from the adj.*) A lens plain on one side and concave on the other.
PLA'NOCON'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. planus plain, and conus a cone*) Plain on one side and conical on the other. *Sc.*
PLA'NOCON'VEX (*adj. from the Lat. planus plain, and convexus convex*) Plain on one side and convex on the other.
Pla'nocon'vex (*s. from the adj.*) A lens plain on one side and convex on the other.
PLANOME'TRIA (*s. not so common a word*) Planimetry. *Phillips.*
PLANT (*s. from the Lat. planta*) A vegetable production, an herb, a tree; any thing produced from seed by vegetation; the sole of the foot. *Ainsw.*
Plant (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into the earth in order to grow, to set, to cultivate; to place, to fix; to settle, to store with inhabitants; to fill with plants; to direct; to point.
PLANT'A (*s. in anatomy*) The sole of the foot.
Plant'age (*s. from plant*) An herb, herbage. *Shakef.*
PLAN'TAIN (*s. from the Lat. plantago*) The name of an herb; a tree in the West Indies which produces a kind of esculent fruit.
Plan'tal (*adj. from plant*) Belonging to plants.
Plant'animal (*s. from plant, and animal*) A zoophyte, a creature which partakes of the nature both of a plant and an animal.
PLAN'TAR (*adj. from plantaris*) Pertaining to the sole of the foot.
PLANTA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the tarsus having its tendon extended to the sole of the foot.
Plantat'ion (*s. from plant*) The act of planting, the place planted; an introduction, a first establishment; a colony, a newly settled country.
Plant'ed (*p. from plant*) Put into the earth in order to grow, set, filled with plants; settled, colonized; fixed, established.
Plant'er (*s. from plant*) One that plants.
PLANTIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. planta a plant, and gero to carry*) Bearing plants.
Plant'ing (*p. a. from plant*) Putting into the ground in order to grow, setting, furnishing with plants, settling, fixing.
Plant'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into the earth in order to grow; a plantation.
PLANT'ULA (*s. in botany*) The embryo of a plant as it lies in the seed.
PLASH (*s. from the Dutch plasche*) A small lake of water, a puddle; a branch partly cut and laid down with other branches in a fence.
Plash (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dash with water; to interweave branches in a fence.
Plash'ed (*p. from plash*) Dashed with water; interwoven in a fence.
Plash'ing (*p. a. from plash*) Dashing with water; interweaving branches in a fence.
Plash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method of interweaving branches in a fence, a fence made of living branches partly cut off and interwoven.

Plash'y (*adj. from plash*) Watery, filled with puddles.
PLAS'M (*s. from the Greek πλασμα*) A mould, a mass in which any thing is formed.
Plasma'tor (*s. from plasmi, but not used*) A potter.
Plas'mature (*s. from plasmi*) The process of making ware.
PLAS'TER (*s. from the Greek πλαστω to form*) A kind of mortar with which walls and ceilings are overlaid; cataplasma, a kind of glutinous salve, salve laid on something to be applied to a wound or diseased part.
Plas'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To overlay with mortar to apply a cataplasma.
Plas'tered (*p. from plaster*) Covered with mortar, finished with a plaster.
Plas'terer (*s. from plaster*) One who overlays walls with plaster, one who forms figures in plaster.
Plas'tering (*p. a. from plaster*) Covering with mortar, applying a plaster.
Plas'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of overlaying with mortar, that which is laid on as plaster.
PLAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek πλαστω to make*) Having the power to form, forming, giving form.
Plas'tice (*s. from plastic*) The art of forming figures in plaster.
Plas'tique (*adj. a different spelling*) Plastic.
PLASTOGR'APHY (*s. from the Greek πλαστω to form, γραφω to write*) The art of forming figures on paper by a counterfeit writing.
PLAS'TRAN (*s. from the French*) A kind of exercise which fencers use, when they teach their scholars in order to receive the pushes made at them.
Plat (*s. from plot*) A plot, a small piece of ground.
Plat (*v. t. from plait*) To weave, to form by texture.
Plat (*adj. obsolete*) Flat, plain.
Plat'aine (*adj. from platane*) Belonging to the plane tree.
PLA'TANE (*s. in botany*) The planetree.
PLATA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The planetree.
Plat'band (*s. from plat, and band*) A flat square band; a border of flowers in a garden.
PLATE (*s. from the Dutch*) A thin broad piece of metal, a kind of armour; wrought silver; a small vessel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten, the principal prize for which horses run for the race.
Plate (*s. a sea term*) A hoy.
Plate (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat into plates, to form with plates, to arm with plates.
Plate (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to wrought silver; as, "The plate fleet."
PLA'TEA (*s. in ornithology*) The spoonbill.
PLA'TEASM (*s. not used*) A broad pronunciation.
Plat'ed (*p. from plate*) Made into plates, covered with plates; with with; as, "Plated with gold."
Plat'lead (*s. from plate, and lead*) The platine, a wire used to keep some particular threads tight in weaving.
Plat'elonge (*s. in the manage*) A long strap used in harnessing up the legs of a horse.
Plat'en (*s. in printing*) The flat part of the press, part of the press with which the impression is made.
Plat'form (*s. in architecture, from plat, and form*) A frame of timbers that lie on the walls and support the roof; a flat roof.
Plat'form (*s. in fortification*) A level place on which a battery may be raised to defend the ramparts.
Plat'form (*s. in a man of war*) The orlop, a platform on the lower deck where the wounded men are generally taken care of.
PLATI'ASMOS (*s. from the Greek*) A broad pronunciation. *DiG.*
Plat'ick (*adj. in astrology*) Belonging to an aspect, which the opposition is not so perfect as the parallel.
Plat'ine (*s. from plate*) A kind of thin weight to keep some particular threads tight in weaving.
Plat'is (*s. obsolete*) Plates of armour.
PLA'TO (*s.*) A man's name, one of the most ancient heathen philosophers.
Platon'ic (*adj. from Plato*) Belonging to Plato, pertaining to the doctrine or philosophy of Plato. *Platonism* a pure affection, an affection subsisting between sexes which respects the mind only. *Platonic year* a space of thirty-six thousand years, at which period some philosophers have supposed, all things will return to the same state.
Plat'onism (*s. from Plato*) The philosophy taught by Plato.
Plat'onist (*s. from Plato*) One who adopts the philosophy of Plato.
PLATOON (*s. from the French peloton*) A small body of musketeers.

PLA

PLE

a sea term) The flat ropes used to keep the from gulling.
 (p. from plat) Interwoven, braided.
 (s. from plate) A large shallow dish used at
 face (s. in low language, from platter and face) A
 face.
 faced (adj. from platterface) Having a broad
 in (s. in farriery) The vein on the inside of a horse's
 h.
 YCE/ROTES (s. in zoology) An order of beasts
 quished by having flattened horns.
 YCO'RIA (s. from the Greek) A dilatation of the
 of the eye.
 YCORIASIS (s. from the Greek) The platycoria, a
 of the eye.
 YPHYL/LON (s. in botany) A kind of broad leaved
 ge.
 YS/MA (s. in anatomy) The myoides, a muscle of
 neck.
 YS/MA (s. in surgery) A broad linen cloth to put
 fores. Phillips.
 DIT (s. from the Lat. plaudo to commend) Appro-
 on, applause.
 te (s. a different spelling) Plaudit, applause. More.
 ility (s. from plausible) The state of being plausi-
 SIBLE (adj. from the Lat. plaudo to commend)
 ing approbation, specious, right in appearance.
 pleneis (s. from plausible) Plausibility, the state of
 g plausible.
 ily (adv. from plausible) With plausibleness, in
 ible manner; with applause; but this sense is not
 Brown.
 SID'ICAL (s. from the Lat. plaudo to applause, and
 to say, but not used) Speaking plausibly. Cole.
 SIVE (adj. from the Lat. plaudo to commend, but
 sed) Applauding, plausible. Shakespeare.
 SOR (s. from the Lat. but not used) One that claps,
 that applauds. Cole.
 SUS (s. from the Lat.) Applause; an acclama-
 Dict. of Arts.
 (v. int. from the Sax. plegan) To sport, to fro-
 to trifle, to wanton; to mock, to practise de-
 n; to game, to contend at some game; to touch
 ical instrument, to practise on a musical instru-
 t; to move, to move irregularly; to personate,
 present a character.
 v. t.) To put in action, to put in motion; to use
 ument of music; to act, to perform a part.
 s. from the verb) Sport, recreation; that which
 ne by way of diversion; irregular motion, wan-
 movements; the act of playing on an instrument;
 me, a contest at some game; room for motion,
 ty of action; a state of action; a state of agita-
 a drama, a performance in which characters are
 sented by dialogue and action.
 ook (s. from play, and book) A book of dramatic
 positions.
 ay (s. from play, and day) A day exempt from
 ur, a day devoted to play.
 ebt (s. from play, and debt) A debt contracted by
 ing.
 (v. int. obsolete) To play, to spend time in amuse-
 Chaucer.
 d (p. from play) Put into action, acted, per-
 ed.
 (s. from play) One who plays, one who idles
 y time; a mimic, an actor of dramatic scenes;
 uester; one who plays on a musical instrument.
 allow (s. from play, and fellow) A companion in
 ement.
 t (adj. from play) Full of play, sportive.
 ame (s. from play, and game) The play of chil-
 ouse (s. from play, and house) The house where
 atic performances are represented.
 (v. int. obsolete) To play. Chaucer.
 g (p. a. from play) Sporting, spending time in
 ements; putting into motion; performing a
 in dramatic representations; amusing, deceiving
 eparances; gaming, evading at some game.
 g (s. from the part.) The act of spending time in
 ements, the practice of gaming; an irregular
 on.
 easure (s. from play, and pleasure) Idle amuse-
 Bacon.
 me (adj. from play) Wanton, full of levity.
 enenefs (s. from playsome) Wantonneis, levity.

Play/thing (s. from play, and thing) A toy, a thing to
 play with.
 Play/wright (s. from play, and wright) A maker of
 plays. Pope.
 Ple (s. obsolete) A plea, a dispute, a contest at law. Ch.
 PLEA (s. from the Sax. pleah) An apology, an excuse;
 an allegation; the act or form of pleading, the thing
 offered or demanded in pleading.
 PLEACH (v. t. from the French pleffer) To bend, to
 interweave branches in a fence. Shakespeare.
 Pleach'ed (p. from pleach) Bent, interwoven as branches
 in a fence.
 Pleach'ing (p. a. from pleach) Bending, interweaving
 branches in a fence.
 Plead (v. t. from plea) To defend, to discuss; to offer
 an excuse, to alledge in pleading.
 Plead (v. int.) To argue before a court of judicature;
 to reason with another; with with, for and against;
 as, "I plead with you for your brother."
 Plead'able (adj. from plead) Capable of being pleaded,
 fit to be pleaded.
 Plead'ed (p. from plead) Offered by way of excuse,
 argued.
 Plead'er (s. from plead) One who argues a point in a
 court of justice; one who speaks for or against ano-
 ther.
 Plead'ing (p. a. from plead) Offering by way of excuse,
 arguing in a court of justice, reasoning with.
 Plead'ing (s. from the part.) The act or form of arguing
 a point.
 PLEA'SANCE (s. from the French plaisir, but now
 grown obsolete) Pleasantry, merriment. Spenser.
 PLEAS'ANT (adj. from the French plaisant) Agreeable,
 delightful, grateful; good humoured, gay, merry,
 trifling, rather agreeable than useful.
 Pleas'anter (adj. comp. of pleasant) Pleasant in a greater
 degree.
 Pleas'antest (adj. sup. of pleasant) Pleasant in the greatest
 degree.
 Pleas'antly (adv. from pleasant) In a pleasing manner,
 with good nature.
 Pleas'antness (s. from pleasant) The state of being plea-
 sant.
 Pleas'antry (s. from pleasant) Merriment, gaiety; spright-
 ly talk, lively conversation.
 PLEASE (v. t. from the Lat. placeo to satisfy) To delight,
 to humour, to satisfy, to content.
 Please (v. int.) To give pleasure, to gain approbation;
 to like, to choose; to condescend, to comply; in
 complimentary style, "Please to give me my liberty."
 Pleas'ed (p. from please) Gratiified, delighted, satisfied,
 contented; with with; as, "I am well pleased with
 that book of yours."
 Pleas'eman (s. from please, and man) A pickthank, an
 officious fellow. Shakespeare.
 Pleas'er (s. from please) One that pleases, one that
 courts favour.
 Pleas'ing (p. a. from please) Gratiifying, humouring,
 delighting, affording pleasure, giving satisfaction.
 Pleas'ingly (adv. from pleasing) In such a manner as to
 please.
 Pleas'ingness (s. from pleasing) The quality of giving
 pleasure.
 Pleas'urable (adj. from pleasure) Delightful, full of
 pleasure.
 Pleas'urableness (s. from pleasurable) The state of be-
 ing pleasurable. Scott.
 PLEAS'URE (s. from the French plaisir) Delight, gra-
 tification; loose gratification; approbation, choice,
 that which the will dictates.
 Pleas'ure (v. t. from the ub.) To please, to gratify.
 Pleas'ured (p. from pleasure) Gratiified, pleased.
 Pleas'ureful (adj. from pleasure, but now grown obsolete)
 Pleasant, delightful. Abbot.
 Pleas'uring (p. a. from pleasure) Giving pleasure, af-
 fording delight.
 PLEBA'NIA (s. in old records) A mother church.
 Pleb'anus (s. from plebania) A rural dean.
 Plebe'an (s. an incorrect spelling) A plebeian. Bailey.
 PLE/BEIALIST (s. from the Lat. plebs the common peo-
 ple, and colo to cherish, but not used) One who fa-
 vours the common people. Cole.
 PLEBEI'AN (adj. from the Lat. plebs the common people)
 Belonging to the common people, vulgar, common,
 low.
 Plebei'an (s. from the adj.) One of the common people.
 Plebe'ity (s. from plebeian) The commonalty. Cole.
 PLEBIS'CITE (s. from the Lat. plebiscitum, but not used)
 A decree of the common people. Cole.
 PLE-

- PLEBISCITUM** (*s. in Roman antiquity, from the Lat.*) A law enacted by the common people.
- PLE'BITY** (*s. from the Lat. plebs the common people, but not used*) The common people, the meaner sort of people. *Bailey.*
- Plece** (*s. a local word*) A place. *Bailey.*
- Pleck** (*s. a local word*) A place. *Cole.*
- PLEDGE** (*s. from the French pleige*) Any thing put to pawn; a security; a surety, a hostage.
- Pledge** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put in pawn, to secure by a pawn; to give a security; to invite to drink by accepting the cup after another.
- Pledg'd** (*p. from pledge*) Put in pawn, given in security, invited to drink by a promise of accepting the cup afterwards.
- Pledg'ery** (*s. from pledge*) A suretyship. *Scott.*
- Pledg'et** (*s. from the Dutch plagghe*) A small mass of medicated lint.
- Pledg'ing** (*p. a. from pledge*) Putting in pawn, giving security, inviting to drink by an offer to take the cup afterwards.
- Pleg'gery** (*s. a different spelling*) Suretiship. *DiCt. of A.*
- Pleg'io** (*s. in old records*) A pledge. *Scott.*
- PLEI'ADES** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The seven daughters of Atlas supposed to have been turned into seven stars. *Ovid.*
- PLEI'ADES** (*s. in astronomy*) The seven stars; the assemblage of stars in the neck of Taurus.
- PLEI'ADS** (*s. in astronomy, a different spelling*) The Pleiades, the assemblage of stars in the neck of the bull.
- PLEI'AS** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the Pleiades.
- Pleide** (*p. obsolete*) Played. *Chaucer.*
- Pleinte** (*s. obsolete*) A complaint. *Chaucer.*
- PLEI'ONE** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The wife of Atlas and mother of the Pleiades.
- Plen'arily** (*adv. from plenary*) Fully, completely.
- Plen'ariness** (*s. from plenary*) Completeness, fulness. *J.*
- Plen'arty** (*s. a law term*) The state of a benefice when supplied.
- PLEN'ARY** (*adj. from the Lat. plenus full*) Complete, adequate, full.
- Plen'ary** (*s. from the adj.*) A decisive procedure.
- Plen'ere** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Plenary, full. *Ch.*
- PLENILU'NARY** (*adj. from the Lat. plenus full, and luna the moon*) Belonging to the full moon. *Cole.*
- PLE/NILUNE** (*s. from the Lat. plenus full, and luna the moon*) The full moon. *Cole.*
- Plen'ipo** (*s. a contraction of plenipotentary*) A plenipotentary.
- Plenipotence** (*s. from plenipotent*) A fulness of power.
- PLENIPOTENT** (*adj. from the Lat. plenus full, and potentia power*) Having full power. *Milton.*
- Plenipotent'ial** (*adj. from plenipotent*) Belonging to a plenipotentary, having full power.
- Plenipotent'ary** (*adj. from plenipotent*) Belonging to one who has full power, having full power.
- Plenipotent'ary** (*s. from the adj.*) An ambassador invested with full power.
- PLE/NIST** (*s. from the Lat. plenus full*) One who holds that all space is filled with matter, a philosopher who denies a vacuum.
- PLENITUDE** (*s. from the Lat. plenitudo*) Fullness, completion, completeness; an exuberance, an abundance.
- Plen'teous** (*adj. from plenty*) Copious, exuberant; fruitful, fertile.
- Plen'teously** (*adv. from plenteous*) Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.
- Plen'teousness** (*s. from plenteous*) Exuberance, abundance.
- Plen'tier** (*adj. comp. of plenty*) Plenty in a greater degree.
- Plen'tiest** (*adj. sup. of plenty*) Plenty in the greatest degree.
- Plen'tifal** (*adj. from plenty*) Copious, fruitful, abundant.
- Plen'tifully** (*adv. from plentiful*) Copiously, abundantly.
- Plen'tifulness** (*s. from plentiful*) Exuberance, abundance, fertility.
- Plen'tivous** (*adj. obsolete*) Plenteous. *Chaucer.*
- Plen'tuous** (*adj. obsolete*) Plentiful, abundant. *Chau.*
- PLEN'TY** (*s. from the Lat. plenus full*) Abundance, exuberance, fruitfulness, a state in which there is enough.
- Plen'ty** (*adj. rather colloquial, from the sub.*) Plentiful, abundant. "Corn is plenty."
- PLE'NUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The state of being fullness of matter as opposed to a vacuum; a senate.
- PLE'ONASM** (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek πλεονασμός*) A fulness of expression, a mode of speech which more words are used than what are necessary to convey the sense.
- Pleonasmic** (*adj. from pleonasm, but not much used*) long to the pleonasm.
- PLEROPHO'RIA** (*s. from πλεονεξία full, and φέρω to bear*) A full assurance of faith.
- Pleroph'ory** (*s. from plerophoria*) Assurance, confidence.
- PLEROT'IC** (*adj. from the Greek πλεροειν to fill up*) Filled up, suited to fill up as a wound with flesh.
- Plerot'ic** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to fill up wounds with flesh.
- Plerot'ica** (*s. plu. from plerotic*) Medicines suited to fill up a wound with flesh.
- Ple'sance** (*s. an old word*) Pleasure, delight.
- Ple'saunce** (*s. obsolete*) Pleasure, delight. *Chaucer.*
- Ple'sh** (*s. from plash, for the sake of rhyme*) A plash.
- Plete** (*v. t. obsolete*) To implead, to sue at the law.
- PLETH'ORA** (*s. from the Greek*) the state in which vessels are fuller than is consistent with health.
- Plethoret'ic** (*adj. from plethora*) Having a full habit, tending to a plethora.
- Pleth'oric** (*adj. from plethora*) Tending to a plethora, having a full habit.
- Plethor'ical** (*adj. from plethoric*) Plethoretic.
- Pleth'ory** (*s. from plethora*) A plethora, a full habit.
- PLE'THRON** (*s. from the Greek*) A Grecian measure containing the sixth part of a furlong.
- PLE'VIN** (*s. a law term*) A warrant, an assurance.
- PLEU'RA** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek πλευρα*) The membrane that covers the inside of the chest.
- Pleur'et'ic** (*adj. from pleura, not so common a spelling*) Pleuritic.
- Pleur'isy** (*s. from pleura*) An inflammation of pleura.
- Pleurit'ic** (*adj. from pleura*) Diseased with a pleurisy, tending to a pleurisy.
- Pleurit'ical** (*adj. from pleuritic*) Diseased with a pleurisy, denoting a pleurisy.
- PLEURITIS** (*s. with physicians*) The pleurisy.
- PLEURONCE'TES** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of distinguished by having both eyes on one side.
- PLEURO'PNEUMO'NIA** (*s. from the Greek πλευρα side, and πνεύμων the lungs*) A compound disease of breast and lungs, a pleurisy and peripneumony.
- Pleuropneu'mony** (*s. from pleuropneumonia*) The peripneumonia, a pleurisy attended with an inflammation of the lungs.
- PLEURORTHOPNO'EA** (*s. from πλευριτικός a pleuritic, and πνιξ straight, and πνιξ the breath*) A kind of pleurisy in which the patient cannot breathe except in an erect posture.
- PLEX'US** (*s. in anatomy*) A contexture of small vessels or fibres.
- Pley** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Play. *Chaucer.*
- Pley'in.** playne (*v. int. obsolete*) To complain.
- PLI'ABLE** (*adj. from the French plier to bend*) Easy to be bent, easy to be persuaded.
- Pli'ableness** (*s. from pliable*) The state or quality of being pliable.
- Pli'ancy** (*s. from pliant*) Pliability, flexibility.
- PLI'ANT** (*adj. from the French*) Bending, flexible, easy to take a form; easy to be persuaded.
- Pli'antness** (*s. from pliant*) Flexibility, toughness.
- PLI'CA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A fold, a plait; a kind of disease rife in Poland which causes the hair to grow together like that of a cow's tail.
- PLICATION** (*s. from the Lat. plico to fold*) A doubling.
- PLI'CATURE** (*s. from the Lat. plico to fold*) A plait.
- Pli'd** (*p. from ply*) Kept at work, kept in action, attended with assiduity.
- Pliers** (*s. from ply*) A kind of pincers, an instrument used in bending small wires.
- PLIGHT** (*v. t. from the Dutch plichten*) To pledge, give as surety.
- Plight** (*v. t. from the Lat. plico to fold*) To weave.
- PLIGHT** (*s. from the Sax phlit*) A condition, a good case, "And cattle in plight."
- Plight** (*s. from the verb.*) A pledge, a gage.
- Plight** (*s. a local word*) A small portion of land.
- Plight** (*s. from plait*) A fold, a plait.

nt (*v. t. the old pret. of pluck*) Plucked. *Chaucer.*
 n'ed (*p. from plight*) Pledged, given as a security.
 n'ting (*p. a. from plight*) Pledging, giving in security.
 NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 NTH (*s. in architecture, from the Greek πλινθος; a tile*)
 flat square member which serves as the foundation
 a base; a square projection at the bottom of a wall;
 the Tuscan abacus.
 n'tis (*s. in architecture*) The plinth. *Phil.*
 NTHUS (*s. in architecture*) The plinth.
 TOBOLIN'DA (*s. with same letters*) A kind of game
 dice in which he that throws most takes up all.
 TOLO'CHIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild mallow.
 a (*s. in old records*) A small portion of land.
 e (*s. in old records*) A measure of length, an ell, a
 yard.
 e (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To plait, to fold up. *Ch.*
 e (*s. an old spelling*) A plait, a fold. *Chaucer.*
 ed (*adj. obsolete*) Changed in mind. *Chaucer.*
 ICE (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek πλοκή a twisting*)
 made up speech in which a word is repeated by
 way of illustration and emphasis.
 OD (*v. int. from the Dutch ploeghen*) To toil, to
 dredge; to travel hard; to study closely and dully.
 der (*s. from plod*) A dull, heavy laborious man.
 ding (*p. a. from plod*) Toiling, drudging on; dull,
 heavy; having the head full of contrivance.
 ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of drudging on,
 of dull study. "Universal plodding prisons
 p." *Shakespeare.*
 kets (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse woolen cloth.
 ORABUND (*adj. from the Lat. plorabundus, but not
 ed*) Making great lamentations. *Bailey.*
 OT (*s. from the Sax.*) A small extent of ground,
 plantation laid out; a form, a scheme, a plan; a
 conspiracy, a secret design, an intrigue; a stratagem,
 deep reach of thought.
 t (*v. t. from the sub.*) To plan, to contrive, to de-
 scribe according to the rules of ichnography.
 t (*v. int.*) To form schemes of mischief, to contrive,
 scheme.
 ted (*p. from plot*) Planned, described according to
 the rules of ichnography.
 ter (*s. from plot*) One that plots, a contriver, a con-
 spirator.
 ting (*p. a. from plot*) Scheming, contriving, de-
 signing mischief; planning, describing.
 ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming a plot,
 the act delineating a tract of land on paper.
 tingscale (*s. from plotting, and scale*) An instru-
 ment used in delineating a tract of land on paper.
 ton (*s. not so common a spelling*) A platoon. *Phil.*
 OVER (*s. in ornithology*) The lapwing, the name of
 a bird.
 OUGH (*s. from the Sax. plog*) The instrument with
 which furrows are cut in the ground for sowing; a
 kind of plane, an instrument used in carpentry.
 gh (*v. int. from the sub.*) To turn up the ground
 in order to sow seed.
 gh (*v. t. from the sub.*) To break up land by plough-
 ing, to furrow, to divide by ploughing; to bring to
 new by ploughing.
 ghains (*s. from plough, and aims*) The penny
 which every plough land anciently paid to the church.
 gh'boy (*s. from plough, and boy*) A boy that fol-
 lows the plough, an ignorant country fellow.
 gh'ed (*p. from plough*) Turned up by the plough,
 furrowed.
 gh'er (*s. from plough*) One that ploughs.
 gh'ing (*p. a. from plough*) Turning up with the
 plough, breaking up, dividing with the plough.
 gh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking up
 with the plough, that which has been ploughed.
 gh'land (*s. from plough, and land*) Tillage, a farm
 or corn; as much land as one team could properly
 cultivate.
 gh'man (*s. from plough, and man*) One who uses
 the plough; a coarse ignorant fellow, a strong labor-
 ous man.
 gh'monday (*s. from plough, and monday*) The Mon-
 day after Twelfth tide. *Tuffer.*
 gh'share (*s. from plough, and share*) That part of a
 plough which pierces the ground and forms the fur-
 row.
 gh'staff (*s. from plough, and staff*) A kind of pad-
 dle to clear the share and coulter when choked up
 with earth or weeds.

Plough/tail (*s. from plough, and tail*) The extreme part
 of the plough, that part which the ploughman holds.
Figuratively, the country, rural life.
 Plow (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A plough. *Johns.*
 Plow (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To plough. *To.*
 Plow'ed (*p. from plow, but not so correct a spelling*)
 Ploughed.
 Plow'ing (*p. a. from plow, but not so correct a spelling*)
 Ploughing.
 Plow'ing (*s. from the part.*) A ploughing. *D. of A.*
 PLUCK (*v. t. from the Sax. ploccian*) To pull with some
 degree of violence, to snatch; to draw, to force on
 or off; to strip of feathers; to resume courage.
 Pluck (*s. from the verb.*) A pull, a single act of pul-
 ling; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.
 Pluck'ed (*s. from pluck*) Pulled, snatched, stripped of
 feathers.
 Pluck'er (*s. from pluck*) One that plucks.
 Pluck'ing (*p. a. from pluck*) Pulling with some degree
 of violence, snatching, stripping of feathers.
 Pluckt (*v. t. pret. of pluck*) Plucked, did pluck.
 Pluckt (*p. from pluck*) Plucked. *Shakespeare.*
 PLUG (*s. from the Swedish*) A stopple, that which is
 driven hard into another body.
 Plug (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stop with a plug.
 Plug'ed (*p. from plug*) Stopped with a plug.
 Plug'ing (*p. a. from plug*) Stopping with a plug.
 PLUKNE'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 PLUM (*s. in botany, from the Sax.*) The tree that bears
 plums, a fleshy fruit containing one seed in a stony
 shell; a raisin, a grape dried in the sun; a kind of play
 among children. *Answorth.*
 Plum (*s. a cant word*) The sum of one hundred thou-
 sand pounds.
 Plum (*adv. probably from plummet*) Directly, exactly.
 "It fell down plum into my cap."
 PLUMACIO'LI (*s. in surgery*) Bolsters splints.
 Plum'age (*s. from plume*) Feathers, a suit of feathers.
 Plum'ary (*s. from plume*) A bunch of feathers.
 PLUMB (*s. from the Lat. plumbum lead*) A plummet, a
 lead weight let down at the end of a line.
 Plumb (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sound, to search by a
 line with a weight at the end; to regulate by the
 plummet.
 Plumb (*adv. from the sub.*) Directly, exactly, in a per-
 pendicular direction.
 Plumb (*s. a common but not so correct a spelling*) A plum,
 a kind of fruit.
 Plumb'agine (*s. in natural history*) Lead mixed with
 silver.
 Plumb'ago (*s. in botany*) The leadwort.
 PLUMB'BEAN (*adj. from the Lat. plumbum, but not
 much used*) Consisting of lead, resembling lead. *Cole.*
 Plumb'ed (*p. from plumb*) Sounded, searched by a line
 with a weight at the end, regulated by the plum-
 met.
 PLUMB'BEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. plumbum, but not
 used*) Consisting of lead, resembling lead. *Cole.*
 PLUMB'ER (*s. from the Lat. plumbum lead*) One who
 works in lead.
 Plumb'ery (*s. from plumber*) The work of the plumber,
 lead work.
 Plumb'ing (*p. a. from plumb*) Sounding, regulating by
 the plummet.
 Plumb line (*s. from plumb, and line*) A line with a
 weight at the end of it.
 Plum'cake (*s. from plum, and cake*) A cake with plums
 in it.
 PLUME (*s. from the Lat. pluma*) A feather, plumage,
 an assemblage of feathers; an ornament of feathers;
 a token of honour; pride, glory.
 PLUME (*s. in botany*) The down of plants, that part
 of the seed which opens like a little bunch of feathers.
 Plume (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pick and adjust the fea-
 thers; to adorn with plumes; to strip of feathers,
 to pill.
 PLUM'EALLUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of asbes-
 tus, a kind of talc.
 Plum'ed (*p. from plume*) Picked, adjusted as the fea-
 thers, adorned with plumes.
 Plum'estricker (*s. from plume, and striker*) A pickthank,
 one that endeavours to blast the reputation of another.
 PLUMIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. pluma a feather,
 and gero to bear*) Feathered, having feathers.
 Plum'ing (*p. a. from plume*) Picking the feathers, ad-
 justing the feathers; ornamenting with flowers;
 plucking off the feathers.
 PLUM'IPED (*s. from the Lat. pluma a feather, and pes
 pedis a foot*) A fowl that has feathered feet.

PLU

Plum'mer (*s. not so common a spelling*) A plummet, a plumbline. *Scott.*
Plum'mer (*s. a common, but not so correct a spelling*) A plumber, one who works in lead. *Johnson.*
Plum'mery (*s. a different spelling*) Plumbery, plumber's work. *Johnson.*
Plum'met (*s. from plumb*) A ball of lead hung at the end of a string; a lead pencil; a weight.
Plum'mose (*adj. from plume*) Featherly, resembling feathers.
Plum'moseness (*s. from plumose*) Plumosity, the state of being full feathered.
Plum'mosity (*s. from plumose*) Plumage, the state of being full fledged.
Plum'mous (*adj. from plume*) Feathered, resembling feathers.
PLUMP (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Full of flesh, sleek, smooth, somewhat fat.
Plump (*s. from the adj.*) A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a lump. *D.*
Plump (*v. t. from the adj.*) To fatten, to make large, to swell.
Plump (*v. int.*) To become full of flesh.
Pump (*adv. from the sound*) With a sudden fall, with the noise a stone makes when it falls into the water.
Pump (*v. int. from the adv.*) To fall like a stone into the water.
Plumped (*p. from plump*) Fattened, made full of flesh.
Pump'er (*s. from plump*) Something put into the mouth to swell out the cheeks.
Plump'er (*adj. comp. of plump*) Plump in a greater degree.
Plump'est (*adj. sup. of plump*) Plump in the greatest degree.
Plum'pie (*s. from plum, and pie*) A pie made of plums.
Pump'ing (*p. a. from plump*) Fattening, making full of flesh.
Plump'ness (*s. from plump*) The state of being pump.
Plum'porridge (*s. from plum, and porridge*) Porridge with plums in it.
Plum'pudding (*s. from plum, and pudding*) Pudding with plums in it.
Plump'y (*adj. from plump*) Plump, fat.
Plum'tuous (*adj. obsolete*) Plenteous. *Chaucer.*
Plum'y (*adj. from plume*) Feathered, covered with feathers.
PLUN'DER (*v. t. from the Dutch plunecer*) To pillage, to rob, to rob in a hostile manner.
Plun'der (*s. from the verb*) Pillage, spoils gotten in war.
Plun'dered (*p. from plunder*) Robbed, pillaged.
Plun'derer (*s. from plunder*) One that plunders, a thief, a robber.
Plun'dering (*p. a. from plunder*) Robbing, plundering.
PLUNGE (*v. t. from the French plonger*) To put under water, to put into any state suddenly, to hurry into distress, to force in suddenly.
Plunge (*v. int.*) To sink suddenly, to dive; to fall into distress or danger; to rise and fall as an unruly horse.
Plunge (*s. from the verb*) The act of putting under water, the act of sinking under water; a fit of illness, difficulty, distress.
Plung'ed (*p. from plunge*) Put under water, hurried into distress, precipitated.
PLUNG'EON (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the merlus.
Plung'er (*s. from plunge*) One that plunges; the forcer of a pump.
Plun'gi, plungy (*adj. obsolete*) Raining, causing rain. *Ch.*
Plung'ing (*p. a. from plunge*) Putting under water, sinking under water; precipitating, falling into any thing suddenly; rising and falling as an unruly horse.
Plung'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under water, the act of rushing suddenly into any distress or hazard; the action of an unruly horse endeavouring to throw the rider.
PLUNKET (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A blue colour.
Plunk'et (*adj. from the sub.*) Blue, belonging to a particular kind of blue colour used in painting.
PLURAL (*adj. from the Lat. pluralis*) Comprising more than one, belonging to two or more.
Plu'ral (*s. from the adj.*) The number comprising more than one.
Plu'ralist (*s. from plural*) One that holds two or more ecclesiastical benefices with cure of souls.
Plural'itive (*adj. from plural, but not used*) Plural, containing many. *Cole.*
Plural'ity (*s. from plural*) The state of being plural, the state of having a greater number; a number containing two or more.

PNE

Plu'raly (*adv. from plural*) With more than one, in plural sense.
PLURIFA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. plurifarius, not used*) Having diverse fashions.
PLUS (*adj. from the Lat. in algebra*) More, denoting addition.
PLUSH (*adj. from the French peluche*) Shag, stuff worn after the manner of velvet.
PLUSH'ER (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of dogfish.
PLUS'QUAMPERFECT (*adj. from the Lat. plus quam than, and perficio to perfect*) Belonging to the form of a verb which denotes the time more than the past. *Diët. of Ant.*
PLUS'QUAMPERFECTUM (*s. from the Lat. as in the foregoing article*) That form of the verb which denotes the time more than past.
PLU'TARCH (*s.*) A man's name; a famous ancient historian and biographer.
PLU'TO (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed god of the infernal regions.
PLU'TUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed god of riches.
PLU'VIAL (*adj. from the Lat. pluvia rain*) Rainy, longing to rain.
PLU'VIAL (*s. from the French*) A cope, a kind of worn by Popish priests.
PLUVIA'NIS (*s. in ornithology*) The plover.
PLU'VIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pluvia rain*) Rainy, belonging to rain.
PLU'VIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.
PLY (*v. t. from the Dutch plien*) To work at any thing with unremitting diligence, to practise diligently, to solicit with importunity; to set at work, to keep in action.
PLY (*v. int.*) To keep at work, to busy one's self, to go in haste, to bend.
Ply (*s. from the verb*) A bent, a cast, a bias; a fold, a plait. *Arbutnot.*
PLY (*s. in geography*) The name of a river in Devonshire.
Ply'ed (*p. from ply*) Kept at work, kept in action, attended with assiduity; bent; plied.
Ply'ers (*s. a different spelling*) Pliers, a kind of pinchers.
Ply'ing (*p. a. from ply*) Keeping in action, attending with assiduity.
PLYM'OUTH (*s.*) A borough and port town in Devonshire; it is a station for the royal navy, has a market on Monday and Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 215 miles from London.
Plym'outh (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Plymouth, made at Plymouth, stationed at Plymouth.
PLYMPTON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonshire; has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 209 miles from London.
Plym'pton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Plympton, made at Plympton.
PNEU'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A blast, the breath, the spirit.
Pneumat'ic (*adj. from pneuma*) Moved by the wind, relating to the wind; consisting of wind, consisting of spirit.
Pneumat'ical (*adj. from pneumatic*) Relating to wind, pneumatic.
Pneumat'ics (*s. from pneumatic*) The doctrine of air; the doctrine of spiritual substances.
PNEUMATOCE'LE (*s. from the Greek πνευμα wind, and κηλη a rupture*) A wind rupture, a tumour of the scrotum distended with wind.
PNEUMATO'DES (*s. from the Greek*) A shortness of breath.
Pneumatolog'ist (*s. from pneumatology*) One skilled in pneumatology.
PNEUMATOLOGY (*s. from the Greek πνευμα spirit, and λογος a description*) The doctrine of spiritual existence.
PNEUMATOMA'CHI (*s. in church history, from the Greek πνευμα the Spirit, and μαχομαι to oppose*) Christians of the fourth century who opposed the proper divinity of the Holy Spirit.
PNEUMATOMPHA'LUS (*s. from the Greek πνευμα wind, and ομφαλος the navel*) A rupture of the vel occasioned by wind.
PNEUMATO'SIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) Flatulence of the stomach; the formation of air spirits in the brain.
PNEUMATO'SOPHY (*s. from the Greek πνευμα and σοφια wisdom*) Pneumatology; the knowledge of spiritual substances.

PNEU

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PNEUMON (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The lungs.
pneumonic (*adj. from pneumon*) Belonging to the lungs, good for diseases of the lungs.
pneumonic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the lungs.
PNEUMONIA (*s. with physicians*) The incubus, the nightmare.
PNEUMONITIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of earth impregnated with a vitriolic substance.
PNEUMUS (*s. with physicians*) An obstruction in the throat, a strangling.
POT (*s. from pot*) A liquid measure in Guernsey, it contains half a gallon.
POT (*s. in geography*) A famous river in Italy.
POT (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
POTCH (*v. t. from the French pocher*) To boil slightly.
POTCH (*v. t. from the French pocher*) To stab, to pierce.
POTCH (*v. t. from the French poche a pocket*) To plunder by stealth.
POTCH (*v. int. from the French poche a pocket*) To play game, to carry off game in a private manner, to kill game contrary to law.
POTCH (*v. int. a cant word*) To become damp, to hang together as wet mould.
POTCHARD (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a water owl.
Potched (*p. from poach*) Boiled slightly; stabbed, pierced.
Potcher (*s. from poach*) One who steals game, one who kills game unlawfully.
Potchiness (*s. from poachy*) Dampness.
Potching (*p. a. from poach*) Boiling slightly, plundering by stealth, stealing game, destroying game in an unlawful manner.
Potching (*s. from poach*) The act or practice of stealing game, the act of destroying game in a manner contrary to law.
Potchy (*adj. from poach*) Damp, sticking together with moisture.
POT (*s.*) A weight in Russia containing forty pounds.
Potard (*s. a different spelling*) The poachard, a kind of water fowl.
POT (*s. from pox*) The pustule of the small pox, a pit in the small pox.
POT (*s. from the Sax. pocca*) A little bag usually worn in garments; a quantity of certain commodities put up in a bag.
Pot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into the pocket, to put up in pockets. *Pocket up*, to do any thing clandestinely, to conceal, to pass by an affront so as to say nothing about it.
Potbook (*s. from pocket, and book*) A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.
Potted (*p. from pocket*) Put into the pocket, made into pockets; carried off clandestinely.
Potflap (*s. from pocket, and flap*) The piece that flaps over the pocket-hole.
Potglasses (*s. from pocket, and glass*) A portable looking-glass.
Pothay (*s. with fowlers*) A kind of net for catching sea-fans.
Pothole (*s. from pocket, and hole*) The hole by which the hand is put into the pocket.
Potting (*p. a. from pocket*) Putting into the pocket, putting up in pockets.
Potting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into the pocket, the act of putting up in pockets; the stuff of which pockets are made.
Potlid (*s. from pocket, and lid*) The pocketflap.
Pothole (*s. from pock, and hole*) The scar or pit made by the small pox.
Potted (*p. from pockify*) Infected with the pox. *Ba.*
Pocky (*v. from pock, but used only in low language*) Infected with the pox.
Pocking (*p. a. from pockify, in low language*) Infected with the pox.
Pockiness (*s. from pocky*) The state of being infected with the pox.
POCKINGTON (*s.*) A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 196 miles from London.
Pockington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pocklington, made at Pocklington.
Pockwood (*s. in botany and medicine*) An Indian wood dissolving and cleansing quality.
Pockwood (*s. in botany*) The name of an Indian tree the bark of which produces the pockwood.
Pocky (*adj. from pock*) Infected with the pox.
Pocky (*adj. in music books*) Something less,

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POCO'NIS (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of an American plant, the root of the plant is said to have great efficacy in allaying pains and swellings.
POCULENT (*adj. from the Lat. poculum a cup*) Fit to drink.
POD (*s. supposed to be from the Dutch bode a house*) A seed vessel, the capsule of legumes, the husk of pulse.
Pod (*v. int. from the sub.*) To generate pods.
PODAGRA (*s. from the Greek πους πους a foot, and αγρα a capture*) The gout in the feet.
PODAGRALINI (*s. in botany*) The dodder.
PODAGRARIA (*s. in botany*) The angelica.
Podagrical (*adj. from podagra*) Afflicted with the gout, gouty, relating to the gout.
Pod'ded (*p. from pod*) Hung with pods, having pods.
Pod'der (*s. from pod*) One that gathers peas or any kind of pulse in pods.
Pod'ding (*p. a. from pod*) Generating pods, gathering peas or any kind of pulse in pods.
PODELIRIUS (*s.*) One of the sons of Esculapius.
PODERIA (*s. in zoology*) A division or class of insects whose bodies are short and not furnished with many legs.
PODERIS (*s. in antiquity*) A robe hanging down to the feet.
PODES'TA, PODES'TATE (*s. from the Italian*) A magistrate who administers justice in a free city.
PODEX (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The fundament.
PODGE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A puddle, a splash.
PODO'LI A (*s. in geography*) A district of Lithuania in Poland.
Podometer (*s. a different spelling*) The pedometer, the perambulator.
PODOPHYLLUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the May apple.
PODU'RA (*s. in zoology*) The puceron.
PO'EM (*s. from the Greek ποημα*) The work of a poet, a composition in measure.
PCE'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god who was supposed to be the dispenser of evil.
PCE'NI (*s. in ancient geography*) The inhabitants of Carthage.
PO'ESY (*s. from the Greek ποισις*) The art of writing poems, a poem; a kind of motto, something written on a ring or garter.
PO'ET (*s. from the Greek ποιηται to do*) A writer of poems, an inventor, the author of fiction.
Poeraster (*s. from poet*) A petty poet, a pretender to poetry.
Poetess (*s. from poet*) A female who writes poems.
Poetic (*adj. from poet*) Expressed in poetry, suited to poetry.
Poetical (*adj. from poetic*) Expressed in poetry, suited to poetry.
Poetically (*adv. from poetical*) According to the rules of poetry.
Poetics (*s. from poetic*) The doctrine of poetry, the laws and rules to be observed in poetry.
PO'ETISE (*v. int. from the French poëtiser*) To write like a poet.
Poetize (*v. int. a different spelling*) To write like a poet.
Poetizing (*p. a. from poetize*) Writing like a poet.
Poetries (*s. a different spelling*) A poetess.
Poetry (*s. from poet*) Poems, poetical compositions, the art or practice of writing poems.
Poge (*s. in farriery*) A cold seated in in the head of a horse.
POGO'NIAS (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet.
Poignancy (*s. from poignant*) The state of being poignant.
POIGNANT (*adj. from the French*) Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing; irritating, satirical.
Poignant (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Poignant. *Phil.*
POINCIA'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Poinet (*v. t. obsolete*) To appoint.
Poinet (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A point.
Poinetell (*s. obsolete*) A pointel, a pencil.
Poiniten (*v. t. obsolete*) To prick with a point.
POIN'SON (*s. from the French poinçon*) A kind of hand spur.
POINT (*s. from the French*) The sharp end of an instrument; a string with a tag; a headland, a promontory; the sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of space, a small space; a punctilio, a nicety; a critical moment, a critical matter; a note of distinction, a stop in writing; a degree, a state; one of the degrees or parts of the horizon from which the wind blows; a particular spot to which any thing is directed; a state,

- state, a condition; a particular instance, an example; an aim, an intention; a single position; a note, a tune.
- Point** (*v. a. from the sub.*) To sharpen, to bring to a point; to direct or shew as by pointing the finger; to distinguish by stops or punctuation.
- Point** (*v. int.*) To note as with the finger, to indicate as dogs to sportmen, to distinguish words by punctuation; to shew; *with at or to before the thing indicated*; as, "Point at their wounds."
- Pointal** (*s. from point*) The pistil, the female part of generation in plants.
- Pointblank** (*adv. from point*) Directly, at the very point.
- POINT/DEVISE** (*adv. from the French*) Exactly in the point of view. *Shakespeare.*
- Pointe** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A point. *Chaucer.*
- Pointe** (*v. t. obsolete*) To appoint. *Chaucer.*
- Point'e** (*adv. in music books*) Distinctly, with a small pause between the notes.
- Pointed** (*p. from point*) Sharpened, directed, distinguished by punctuation; sharp, abounding with wit.
- Pointedly** (*adv. from pointed*) In a pointed manner.
- Pointedness** (*s. from pointed*) Sharpness, smartness.
- Point'el** (*s. from point*) A pencil, something on a point.
- Point'er** (*s. from point*) One that points, an index, a dog that shews the game.
- Point'ing** (*p. a. from point*) Sharpening, directing, distinguishing by punctuation.
- Point'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of sharpening, that which is sharpened; the act of directing; punctuation.
- Point'ingstock** (*s. from pointing, and stock*) The object of ridicule.
- Point'less** (*adj. from point*) Blunt, having no point, obtuse.
- Poifree** (*s. in botany*) A kind of pot herb. *Phillips.*
- POISE** (*v. t. from the French poiser, but not so common a spelling*) To poize.
- Poised** (*p. from poise*) Poized.
- Poising** (*p. a. from poise*) Poizing.
- POISON** (*s. from the French*) Venom, that which injures health or destroys life though taken but in small quantities; malignity, any thing remarkably injurious to body or mind.
- Poison** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To infect with poison, to destroy by poison; to taint, to corrupt.
- Poisoned** (*p. from poison*) Infected with poison, destroyed by poison, tainted, corrupted.
- Poisoner** (*s. from poison*) One who poisons, one who corrupts.
- Poisoning** (*p. a. from poison*) Infecting by poison, tainting, corrupting.
- Poisonous** (*adj. from poison*) Having the qualities of poison, venomous.
- Poisonously** (*adv. from poisonous*) Venomously, with poison.
- Poisonousness** (*s. from poison*) The quality of being poisonous.
- Poison-tree** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Poisonweed** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the toxicodendron.
- Poisy** (*s. obsolete*) Poesy. *Chaucer.*
- Poisy** (*adj. obsolete*) Poetical. *Chaucer.*
- POITRAL** (*s. from the French poitre*) A crosslet, armour for the breast of a horse. *Scott.*
- POITREL** (*s. the more common spelling*) Armour for the breast of a horse; a kind of graving tool.
- POIZE** (*v. t. from the French poiser*) To balance, to hold in equilibrium, to weigh, to oppress with weight.
- Poize** (*s. from the verb*) Weight, force; balance, equipoise.
- Poized** (*p. from poize*) Weighed, balanced, held in equipoise.
- Poizing** (*p. a. from poize*) Weighing, holding in equipoise.
- POKE** (*s. from the Sax. pocca*) A small bag, a pocket; a kind of gown with long sleeves; the place where fellmongers water their skins.
- POKE** (*v. int. from the Swedish poka*) To feel in the dark.
- Poke** (*v. t.*) To feel or search out with a long instrument; *with out*; as, "Poke out their way."
- Poked** (*p. from poke*) Felt out in the dark, searched out with a long instrument.
- Poker** (*s. from poke*) The iron instrument with which the fire is stirred.
- Poking** (*p. a. from poke*) Feeling in the dark, searching out with a long instrument, stirring the fire with a poker.
- Poking** (*s. from the part.*) The act of searching out with a long instrument.
- POLAND** (*s. in geography*) A large kingdom of Europe.
- Pol'ander** (*s. from Poland*) A native of Poland.
- POLA'QUE** (*s. a sea term*) A kind of ship used in the Mediterranean.
- Polar** (*adj. from pole*) Belonging to the pole, near the pole.
- Polarity** (*s. from polar*) A tendency to the pole, state of having a pole.
- Polarity** (*adj. from polar*) Polar, tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.
- Polder** (*s. a local word*) An old tree that has been lopped.
- POLE** (*s. from the Lat. polus*) The extremity of axis of the earth or other planet, either of the poles on which the earth or any other planet is supposed to turn; the extremity of the axis of any other body.
- POLE** (*s. from the Sax. pol*) A long staff, a tall pole of timber slender compared with its length, an instrument for measuring, a measure of length containing five yards and a half.
- Pole** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with poles.
- POLE** (*s. from Poland*) A native of Poland, one of the people of Poland.
- Poleacre** (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing fowls.
- Poleaxe** (*s. a different spelling*) A poleaxe.
- Poleaxe** (*s. from pole, and axe*) An axe fixed to a pole.
- POL'ECAT** (*s. in zoology*) The fitchew, a kind of animal so called because it abounds in Poland.
- Poleclipt** (*adj. from pole, and clipt*) Clipt in the head. *Shakespeare.*
- Poled** (*p. from pole*) Furnished with poles.
- Poledavy** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse canvas.
- Polein** (*s. obsolete*) The sharp or pointed end of a line.
- POL'LEINE** (*s. now grown obsolete*) A kind of pole-line.
- POL'LEMARCH** (*s. from the Greek πολέμαρχος*) The general of an army.
- Polemast** (*s. a sea term*) A mast in one single piece.
- POLEMIC** (*adj. from the Greek πολέμιος*) Controversial, belonging to controversy.
- Polemic** (*s. from the adj.*) A controversialist, a disputant.
- Polemical** (*adj. from polemic*) Controversial, belonging to controversy.
- POLEMON** (*s.*) A man's name, an Athenian of a bold and intemperate life remarkably reformed by attending a lecture of Xenocrates on temperance and sobriety.
- POLEMONIA** (*s. in botany*) The wild sage.
- POLEMONICUM** (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) polemonia.
- POL'LEMONY** (*s. from polemonia*) The wild sage, a kind of plant.
- POLEMONOSCOPE** (*s. from the Greek πολέμοσκος*) A kind of glass so constructed as to view objects that do not lie immediately before the eye.
- Poller** (*s. with tanners*) A pole to stir the pits.
- Pollstar** (*s. from pole, and star*) The fixed star in the pole by which sailors generally compute the tude, the lodestar; a guide, a director.
- Pole'ta** (*s. in old records*) The ball of a dog's foot.
- POL'LEY** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- POL'EYMOUNTAIN** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- POLIAN'THES** (*s. in botany, but not so correct a spelling*) The polyanthes. *Dr. of.*
- POLICE** (*s. from the French*) The regulation or government of a community so far as it respects the members of that community.
- Policed** (*adj. from police*) Regulated, formed in regular course of administration.
- POLICY** (*s. from the Greek πολιτεία*) the government of a city) The art of government respecting the powers; art, stratagem; prudent management.
- POLICY** (*s. from the Spanish policia*) A warrant for money in the public funds.
- POL'IFOLIA** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Pol'ing** (*p. a. from pole*) Furnishing with poles.
- Pol'ish** (*adj. from Poland*) Belonging to Poland.
- POL'ISH** (*v. t. from the Lat. polio*) To smooth, to brighten by rubbing; to make elegant of manners.
- Pol'ish** (*v. int.*) To receive a gloss, to become polished.
- Pol'ish** (*s. from the verb*) An artificial gloss, brightness given by rubbing; elegance of manners.
- Polishable** (*adj. from polish*) Capable of being polished.
- Polished** (*p. from polish*) Made smooth, made bright by rubbing; refined in manners.

er (*s. from polish*) One that polishes, an instrument for polishing.
 ing (*p. a. from polish*) Giving an artificial gloss, making bright by rubbing; making elegant of manners.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving an artificial gloss, the brightness or smoothness given by polishing; a refinement of manners.
 TE (*adj. from the Lat. polio to polish*) Smooth, tidy; elegant of manners.
 ely (*adv. from polite*) With elegance of manners.
 eness (*s. from polite*) Elegance of manners, gentleness, good breeding.
 TIC (*adj. from the Greek πολιτικός belonging to a*) Relating to politics, relating to the administration of public affairs; cunning, artful.
 ical (*adj. from politic*) Relating to the administration of public affairs; cunning, artful.
 ically (*adv. from political*) With relation to public affairs; with art, with cunning.
 cas'ter (*s. from politic*) A petty pretender to powers.
 cian (*s. from politic*) One skilled in politics; one deep contrivance.
 ick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Politic.
 ickly (*adv. from politick*) Artfully, cunningly. *P.*
 is (*s. from politic*) The science of government, its relative to government.
 ITURE (*s. from the French*) The gloss communicated in polishing. *Johnson.*
 IY (*s. from the Greek πολιτεία the government of*) The form of civil government, civil constitution.
 ve (*s. obsolete*) A pulley. *Chaucer.*
 UM (*s. in botany*) The poleymountain, the name of an herb.
 L (*s. from the Dutch polle the top*) The head, the low part of the head behind; a register of heads, catalogue of persons; an election in which the votes are registered.
 (*s. in ichthyology*) The chub, the cheven.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lop the heads of trees, to lop, to crop, to plunder, to strip; to take a list of persons, to insert as a voter.
 (*v. int.*) To enter one's name in a list, to vote; to be for; as, "I polled for Lord Harry."
 (*adj. a law term*) Consisting of one party only, executed by one person only. "I gave my dead poll."
 LA (*s.*) The name of a woman, the wife of the poet Lucian.
 ard (*s. from poll*) A tree that has been lopped, a piece of coin that has been clipped.
 ard (*s. in ichthyology*) The chub, the cheven.
 ard (*adj. from the sub.*) Lopped, having had the top branches cut off, belonging to a tree that has been lopped.
 LA'VEY (*s. supposed to be from the Spanish palabra a word. Flattery.*) *Scott.*
 ed (*p. from poll*) Lopped, shorn, cropped; entered a list as a voter.
 ed (*adj. a law term*) Having but one party, executed by one person only.
 LEN (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A fine powder; fine sort of bran. *Johnson.*
 enger (*s. obsolete*) A pollard, an old tree that has been often lopped; the lop of a tree. *Tusser.*
 LEN'TIA (*s. in Roman mythology*) The goddess of war.
 er (*s. from poll*) One who polls, a voter; a robber, a pillager.
 evil (*s. from poll, and evil*) A disease incident to horses, an impostume on the poll of a horse.
 LEX (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The thumb, the car toe.
 LEX (*s. in commerce*) An inch, a thumb's breadth.
 ilar (*adj. from pollex*) Belonging to the thumb, measuring an inch. *Cole.*
 LICEPS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a shell fish.
 LICITATION (*s. from the Lat. pollicior to promise, not used*) The act of making a free promise. *Co.*
 LINARIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pollinarius, but not used*) Belonging to meal, consisting of meal, like meal.
 LINCTOR (*s. from the Lat.*) An embalmer, an undertaker. *Phillips.*
 niture (*s. from pollinctor*) The act of embalming. *Cole.*
 ing (*p. a. from poll*) Lopping, shearing, entering a register, voting.

Poll'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lopping, that which is lopped off; the act of entering in a register, the act of voting at an election.
 POL/LIO (*s.*) The name of a man, an illustrious Roman the patron of Virgil.
 POL/money (*s. from poll, and money*) A tax upon heads.
 POL/LOCK (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
 Poll'siver (*s. from poll, and silver*) A polltax, the money heretofore paid on the head of every person from a certain age.
 Poll'tax (*s. from poll, and tax*) A tax levied on heads.
 POLLU'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. polluo*) To defile, to make unclean, to taint with guilt, to corrupt, to corrupt by base mixture; to pervert by pollution. *M.*
 Pollu'ted (*p. from pollute*) Defiled, tainted, corrupted.
 Pollu'tedness (*s. from polluted*) Pollution, the state of being polluted.
 Pollu'ter (*s. from pollute*) One that pollutes.
 Pollu'ting (*p. a. from pollute*) Defiling, tainting.
 Pollution (*s. from pollute*) The act of defiling, the state of being defiled.
 POL/LUX (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the twin sons of Jupiter by Leda.
 POL/LUX (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Gemini.
 Polo'nian (*s. from Poland*) A native of Poland.
 Polo'nian (*adj. from Poland*) Belonging to Poland.
 Polt (*s. a colloquial word*) A blow, a kind of push. *Sc.*
 Polt (*v. t. from the sub. colloquial*) To strike with a kind of push, to pelt.
 Polt'ed (*p. from polt, colloquial*) Pelted.
 Polt'ing (*p. a. from polt, colloquial*) Pelting, striking with a kind of push.
 POLTRO'N (*s. from the French*) A poltroon, a coward; a bird of prey having the talons of its hinder claws cut off.
 Poltro'nery (*s. from poltron*) Cowardice. *Bailey.*
 Poltroon (*s. a different spelling*) A poltron, a coward.
 POL/VERINE (*s. in commerce*) The ashes of the herb kali.
 POL/Y (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 POLYACAN'THA (*s. in botany*) The carduus, the thistle.
 POLYACAN'THOS (*s. in botany*) The star thistle.
 POLYACOUSTIC (*adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and ακουω to hear*) Multiplying sounds, magnifying sounds.
 Polyacoustics (*s. from polyacoustic*) Instruments for magnifying sounds, instruments for multiplying sounds.
 POLYADELPHIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek πολυς many, and αδελφος a brother*) A genus of plants distinguished by having their stamina connected in several divisions at the base.
 POLYANDRIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek πολυς many, and ανδρ a male*) A genus of plants comprehending all those with hermaphrodite flowers and more than twelve stamina.
 POLYANTHEA (*s. from the Greek πολυς many, and ανθος a flower*) A kind of common plant.
 POLYANTHE'MON (*s. in botany*) The bachelor's button. *Scott.*
 POLYANTHE'MUM (*s. in botany*) A plant with many flowers, the bachelor's button. *Phillips.*
 POLYANTHES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 POLYANTHOS (*s. in botany*) A plant bearing many flowers.
 POLYANTHUS (*s. in botany, from the Greek πολυς many, and ανθος a flower*) The name of a flower cultivated in gardens, a kind of primrose.
 POLYBIUS (*s.*) A learned historian born in Arcadia.
 POLYBUS (*s.*) A man's name, one of Penelope's suitors.
 POLYCARPOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek πολυς many, and καρπος fruit*) Bearing much fruit.
 POLYCHRE'SIS (*s. from the Greek, but not used*) Any thing useful in various cases. *Cole.*
 Pol'ychrest (*s. from polychreston*) The polychreston, a kind of sovereign remedy. *Dict. of Arts.*
 POLYCHRESTON (*s. in pharmacy, from the Greek πολυς many, and χρεος profitable*) A kind of unguent reckoned sovereign in many distempers; a kind of chymical salt fit for many operations.
 POLYCHRONIUS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek πολυς much, and χρονος time*) A chronic disease.
 POLYCNE'MON (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, a kind of orgary; a genus of plants.
 POLYDECTUS (*s.*) The name of a man; a king of Seriphus who as the poets feign was turned into a stone at the sight of Medusa's head.
 POLYCRATES (*s.*) The name of a man; a famous tyrant of Samos.

- POLYD'AMUS** (s.) A man's name; the son in law of Priam who betrayed Troy to the Greeks.
- POLYDORE** (s.) A man's name.
- Polye'drical** (adj. from polyedra) Having the form of the polyedron, belonging to the polyedron.
- POLYE'DRON** (s. in geometry, from the Greek πολυς many, and εδρα a base) A solid figure consisting of many sides.
- Polye'drous** (adj. from polyedron) Belonging to the polyedron, having many sides.
- POLY'GALA** (s. in botany) The milkwort.
- POLYGALAC'TOS** (adj. from the Greek πολυς much, and γαλα milk) Abounding with milk. *Phillips.*
- POLYGA'LON** (s. in botany) The milkwort.
- POLYGA'MIA** (s. in botany) A genus of plants distinguished by having flowers male and female.
- Polyg'amist** (s. from polygamy) One who holds the lawfulness of having two or more wives at once, one that has practised polygamy.
- POLY'AMY** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and γαμος a marriage) Plurality of wives, the state of having two or more wives at once.
- POLYGAR'CHY** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and αρχη government) That kind of government which is in the hands of many.
- POLYGLOT** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and γλωττα a tongue) Having many languages, written in many languages.
- POLYGLOT** (s. from the adj.) One skilled in several languages; a book written in several languages.
- Polyglott** (adj. a different spelling) Polyglot, written in different languages. *Scott.*
- POLYGLOT'TA** (s. in ornithology) The American mock bird.
- POLYGNON'TUS** (s.) The name of a man, an excellent painter.
- POLYGNON** (s. in geometry, from the Greek πολυς many, and γωνια a corner) A plain figure having more than four angles.
- POLYGON** (s. in fortification) A plot of ground having many sides and angles fortified according to the rules of art.
- Poly'gonal** (adj. from polygon) Belonging to a polygon, having many angles.
- POLYGONA'TION** (s. in botany) The Solomon's seal.
- POLYGONOIDES** (s. in botany) The name of an herb having leaves like laurel.
- POLYGO'NUM** (s. in botany) The knotgrass.
- POLYGRAM** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and γραμμη a line) A figure consisting of numerous lines.
- POLYGRAM'MOS** (s. in natural history) A kind of jasper with many white streaks.
- POLYGROPH'ORA** (s. not used) Generous liquors. *Pb.*
- POLYGRAPHY** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and γραφω to write) The art of writing in various kinds of cypher, the art of decyphering what is written in various and unusual characters.
- POLYGY'NIA** (s. in botany, from the Greek πολυς many, and γυνη a female) A genus of plants distinguished by having a great number of pistils.
- Polyhe'dron** (s. a different spelling) The polyedron, a multiplying glass.
- Polyhedro'nic** (adj. from polyhedron) Belonging to the polyhedron, having many sides.
- Polyhe'drous** (adj. from polyhedron) Pertaining to the polyhedron, having many sides.
- POLYHIS'TOR** (s. from the Greek πολυς much, and ιστορ learned) A learned man.
- POLYHY'DION** (s. in botany) The name of an herb, the lesser centaury.
- POLYHYM'NIA** (s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek πολυς many, and υμνος a hymn) The name of one of the nine Muses, the patroness of song.
- POLYL'OGY** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and λογος a word) Tautology, talkativeness.
- POLYL'OQUENT** (adj. from the Greek πολυς much, and the Lat. loquor to speak) Talkative. *Bailey.*
- Poly'mathist** (s. from polymathy) One skilled in various arts and sciences. *Cole.*
- POLY'MATHY** (s. from the Greek πολυς much, and μαθησθαι to learn) The knowledge of several arts and sciences, the knowledge of several subjects.
- POLYMITA'RIOUS** (s. not used) An embroiderer. *Pb.*
- POLYMNIA** (s. not so common a spelling) Polyhymnia. *P.*
- POLYMOR'PHEAN** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and μορφη a form) Having many forms. *Cole.*
- POLYMOR'PHUM** (s. in anatomy) A bone of the foot so called from the diversity of its shape.
- POLYNEU'RON** (s. in botany) The name of an herb so called from the number of its small fibres.
- POL'YNICES** (s. in the mythology of the poets) The ther of Eteocles; they are said to have slain each other in a duel, and when their bodies were laid on the funeral pile the flames divided and became two rate fires.
- POLYNOM'IAL** (adj. in algebra, from the Greek πολυς many, and the Lat. nomen a name) Composed of many names, consisting of many members.
- POLYOP'TRON** (s. in optics from the Greek πολυς many, and οπτομαι to see) A glass that multiplies and finishes objects.
- POLYOP'TRUM** (s. a different spelling) The polyoptron.
- POLYOS'TEON** (s. in anatomy, from the Greek πολυς many, and οσεν a bone) That part of the foot which has a great number of bones.
- POL'YPE** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and περ a foot) The polypus, a small fresh water insect.
- POLYPE'ALOUS** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and πεταλον a flower leaf) Having many petals.
- POLYPHA'GIA** (s. from the Greek πολυς much, and φαγω to eat) The act or practice of eating much, eating.
- Polypha'gian** (s. from polyphagia) A great eater.
- Poly'phagy** (s. from polyphagia) Gluttony, the practice of eating much.
- POLYPHAR'MACAL** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and φαρμακον a medicine) Consisting of many medicines, abounding with medicines.
- POL'YPHEME** (s. in heathen mythology) A giant with one large eye in the midst of his forehead.
- POLYPHE'MUS** (s. a different spelling) Polypheme; of the Cyclops.
- POL'YPHON** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and φωνη a voice) An instrument to multiply or magnify sound, a musical instrument with many strings. *Pb.*
- Polypho'nes** (s. from polyphon) Instruments to multiply or magnify sounds.
- Poly'phonism** (s. from polyphon) Multiplying of sound.
- POLYPLEU'RON** (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
- POLYPO'DA** (s. in botany) The polypodium.
- POLYPO'DIUM** (s. in botany) The polypody.
- Poly'pody** (s. from polypodium) A genus of mosses.
- Poly'pous** (adj. from polypus) Having the nature of polypus.
- POLYPRAGMA'TIC** (adj. not used) Very pragmatical.
- Polyprag'mon** (s. not used) A very pragmatical word.
- POL'YPTOTE** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and πτωσις a case) Having many cases.
- Polyptoton** (adj. from polyptote) Having many cases.
- Polyptoton** (s. from the adj.) A word that has several cases; a figure in which the various cases of a word or tenes of a verb are used in conjoined clauses.
- POL'YPUS** (s. in zoology, from the Greek πολυς many, and περ a foot) The polype, a fresh water insect peculiar in form and generation; an animal with many feet.
- POL'YPUS** (s. in surgery) A connection of a fleshy substance with various pellicles and fibres.
- POLYPYRE'NOUS** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and πυρην a kernel) Having many kernels or seeds.
- POLYRRHI'ZON** (s. in botany) A kind of birthwort.
- POLYSAR'CHIA** (s. from the Greek πολυς much, and αρχη habit, but not much used) Fullness of flesh, grossness of habit. *Pb.*
- Poly'sarchy** (s. from polysarchia) Fullness of flesh, grossness of habit.
- POL'YSCOPE** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and σκοπεω to view) A multiplying glass.
- POL'YSPAST** (s. from the Greek πολυς much, and σπαστω to draw) A machine consisting of many pulleys; instrument in surgery to reduce a dislocated bone.
- POLYSPAS'TON** (s. from polyspast) The polyspast machine with an assemblage of pulleys. *D. of*
- POLYSPER'MOUS** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and σπερμα a seed) Bearing many seeds from one flower.
- POLYSYLLAB'IC** (adj. from the Greek πολυς many, and συλλαβη a syllable) Consisting of more than three syllables.
- Poly'syllabical** (adj. from polysyllabic) Consisting of many syllables.
- POLYSYL'LABLE** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and συλλαβη a syllable) A word consisting of more than three syllables.
- POLYSYN'DETON** (s. in rhetoric, from the Greek πολυς many, and συνδεω to bind) A figure or mode of expression in which the copulative word is repeated as often as possible.
- POLYTHE'ISM** (s. from the Greek πολυς many, and θεος God) The doctrine or belief of a plurality of Gods. *Polytheism.*

P O M

Pom'phry (*s. from polytheism*) One that holds a plu-
 of Gods.
POM'PHRY (*s. in botany*) The maidenhair.
POM'PHRY (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses.
POM'PHRY (*s. in botany*) The maidenhair.
POM'PHRY (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone
 veins resembling hairs.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Greek πολυ much, and*
nourishment) The act or quality of affording
 nourishment.
POM'PHRY (*adj. from polytrophia*) Affording much
 nourishment. *Philips.*
POM'PHRY (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daugh-
 of Priam and wife of Achilles who was sacrificed
 his death to appease his manes. *Ovid.*
POM'PHRY (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone
 many white circular lines.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Lat. pomum an apple*) The re-
 of the apple after the cider is pressed out.
POM'PHRY (*adj. from the Lat. pomum an apple*)
 of apple.
POM'PHRY (*s.*) The exercise of vaulting the wooden
Scott.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Lat. pomum an apple*) A kind of
 ant unguent made of apples.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Italian*) The pomade.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the French pomme d'ambre*) A
 ball, a perfume ball.
POM'PHRY (*adj. from pomary*) Belonging to an orch-
Cole.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Lat. pomum an apple, but not used*)
 orchard. *Cole.*
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Lat.*) An ointment, an un-
 for the hair.
POM'PHRY (*v. int. from the Lat. pomum an apple, but not*
used) To grow to a round head like an apple. *Jo.*
POM'PHRY (*s. in botany*) The citron apple.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Lat. pomum an apple,*
granatum consisting of granules) The name of a
 the fruit of the tree.
POM'PHRY (*s. in botany*) The tree that bears
 granulates.
POM'PHRY (*s. in heraldry*) The green roundels.
POM'PHRY (*adj. an old word*) Round, like an apple.
POM'PHRY (*s. an old word*) The dapple gray. *Ph.*
POM'PHRY (*s. obsolete*) A ball. *Chaucer.*
POM'PHRY (*s. in old records*) A round ball set on the
 of a building.
POM'PHRY (*adj. obsolete*) Dapple. *Chaucer.*
POM'PHRY (*s. obsolete*) A dapple gray. *Cole.*
POM'PHRY (*s.*) The john apple, a kind of apple.
POM'PHRY (*s. in geography*) A province in Ger-
 ny.
POM'PHRY (*adj. not a common spelling*) Postmeri-
Cole.
POM'PHRY (*s.*) Pomerania. *Ainsworth.*
POM'PHRY (*s.*) A kind of apple.
POM'PHRY (*s.*) The name of an apple.
POM'PHRY (*s.*) The name of an apple. *Scott.*
POM'PHRY (*s. in heraldry*) An apple always painted green.
POM'PHRY (*adj. from the Lat. pomum an apple,*
fero to bear) Bearing fruit like apples, bearing a
 pulpy fruit.
POM'PHRY (*s. a sea term*) The calcabel, the hind-
 knob of a cannon.
POM'PHRY (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pommel; a hilt. *Chau.*
POM'PHRY (*adj. in heraldry, a different spelling*) Having
 knobs at the ends, pommelte. *Scott.*
POM'PHRY (*adj. in heraldry*) Having round knobs at the
 ends.
POM'PHRY (*s. probably from the Lat. pomum an apple*)
 round ball, the protuberant part of a saddle before,
 knob at the hilt of a sword.
POM'PHRY (*v. t. from the sub. a colloquial word*) To
 to thump, to beat with something thick or
 to bruise. *Johnson.*
POM'PHRY (*p. from pommel, a colloquial word*) Beaten,
 bruised.
POM'PHRY (*p. a. from pommel, a colloquial word*)
 bruising.
POM'PHRY (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a knob at the
 end.
POM'PHRY (*s. in antiquity*) The space near the
 of a city which was not to be ploughed or cul-
 tivated lest it should hinder the defence of the place.
POM'PHRY (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed god
 or patroness of fruits and gardens.
POM'PHRY (*s. from the Lat. pompa*) Pride, splendor, a show
 of greatness, ostentation.
POM'PHRY (*adj. from pomp, but not used*) Pompous. *Co.*

P O N

Pom'phry (*s. obsolete*) Pomp, a plausible pretention. *Ch.*
Pom'pet (*s. in printing*) The ball with which the letters
 are blacked.
POM'PEY (*s.*) A man's name; a brave Roman.
POMPHOLYGO'DES (*s. from the Greek*) Urine with
 many bubbles in it. *Scott.*
POM'PHOLYX (*s. from the Greek πομφολυξ a bubble*) A
 white friable substance adhering to the tops of the
 vessels in which brais is made.
POM'PILOS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish said
 to swim with its belly upwards.
POM'PION (*s. from the French pompon*) A large kind
 of fruit, a pumpkin.
Pom'pire (*s.*) A kind of apple, a sort of pearmain. *Ains.*
Pom'pous (*adj. from pomp*) Splendid, grand, done with
 pomp.
Pom'pously (*adv. from pompous*) Magnificently, splen-
 didly, with pomp.
Pom'pousness (*s. from pompous*) Magnificence, splendor,
 ostentation.
PO'MUM (*s. from the Lat.*) An apple.
PO'MUMADA'MI (*s. in anatomy*) The prominence
 which appears in the upper part of the throat.
PO'MUMAMORIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant,
 the apple of love.
Pom'water (*s.*) The name of a very large apple. *Shakes.*
POND (*s. from the Sax. pindon to shut up*) A pool, a
 small lake of water, a small collection of water not
 emitting any stream.
Pond (*v. t. obsolete*) To ponder. *Spenser.*
POND'ER (*v. t. from the Lat. pondero to weigh*) To
 weigh maturely; to consider, to attend.
Pond'er (*v. int.*) To think, to muse; *with on*; "To
 ponder on things would hurt me more."
Pond'erable (*adj. from ponder*) Capable of being
 weighed.
Pond'eral (*adj. from ponder*) Estimated by weight,
 measured by scales.
Pondera'tion (*s. from ponder*) The act of weighing.
Pond'ered (*p. from ponder*) Weighed, considered.
Pond'erer (*s. from ponder*) One who ponders.
Pond'ering (*p. a. from ponder*) Weighing, considering,
 thinking, musing.
Ponder'ity (*s. from ponder, not used*) Ponderosity. *Cole.*
Pond'erize (*v. t. from ponder, but not used*) To ponder,
 to weigh. *Cole.*
Ponderos'ity (*s. from ponderous*) Weight, heaviness,
 gravity.
Pond'erous (*adj. from ponder*) Heavy, weighty; im-
 portant, momentous, forcible, strong.
Pond'erously (*adv. from ponderous*) With great
 weight.
Pond'erousness (*s. from ponderous*) Weight, heaviness,
 gravity.
POND'US (*s. from the Lat. pondus*) A pound weight. *Ph.*
POND'US (*s. from the Lat.*) A weight, a pound weight;
 poundage. *Phillips.*
Pond'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
PO'NE (*s. a law term*) A writ by which a cause de-
 pending in the inferior courts is removed into the
 Common Pleas.
PO'NENT (*adj. from the Italian ponente*) Western. *Milton.*
PON'IARD (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. pugio to*
stab) A dagger, a short kind of sword.
Pon'iard (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stab with a dagger.
Pon'iarded (*p. from poniard*) Stabbed with a poniard.
Pon'iarding (*p. a. from poniard*) Stabbing with a
 poniard.
PONK (*s. the derivation is not known*) A nocturnal
 sprite, a hag.
PONSCERE'BRI (*s. in anatomy*) An assemblage of fibres
 proceeding from the substance of the brain whence
 the nerves take their rise.
PONSVARIO'LI (*s. in anatomy*) The upper part of a
 duct in the third ventricle of the brain.
PONTACK (*s. from the French Pontac*) The best sort
 of claret.
PON'TAGE (*s. from the Lat. pons pontis a bridge*)
 The expence of repairing bridges, a tax for repair-
 ing bridges.
PONTEDE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PONTEFRAC'T (*s.*) A borough town in the west riding
 of Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends
 two members to parliament, and is 175 miles from
 London.
Pon'tefract (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pontefract,
 made at Pontefract.
Pon'tic (*adj. from Pontus*) Belonging to Pontus. *Cole.*
PONTICUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous heroic poet,
 cotemporary with Ovid.
PONTIF

- PON'TIF** (*s. from the Lat. pontifex*) A priest, a chief priest, the pope.
- PON'TIFEX** (*s. from the Lat.*) A high priest, the pope, the chief priest among the Romans.
- PON'TIFF** (*s. a different spelling*) A pontif.
- Pontifical** (*adj. from pontif*) Pertaining to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent.
- PONTIFICAL** (*adj. from pons a bridge, and facio to make*) Bridge making.
- Pontifical** (*s. from the adj.*) A book containing the rites and ceremonies of the Roman church.
- Pontificalia** (*s. from pontifical*) The dress and ornaments of a priest, the pontificalibus.
- PONTIFICAL/IBUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) The dress of a priest, priest's vestments.
- Pontifically** (*adv. from pontifical*) In the manner of a pontif.
- Pontificate** (*s. from pontif*) The office or dignity of the pope, papacy, popedom.
- PON'TIFICE** (*s. from the Lat. pons a bridge, and facio to make*) The edifice of a bridge.
- PONTIUS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- PONT'LEVIS** (*s. in the manage*) The disorderly action of a horse when he rises to high as to be in danger of coming over.
- PONTO'N** (*s. from the French*) A tin boat used in forming bridges to pass over a river.
- PONTOO'N** (*s. a sea term*) A low flat vessel resembling a lighter.
- PONTVO'LANT** (*s. from the Lat. pons a bridge, and volo to fly*) A moveable bridge used in military operations.
- PON'TUS** (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of the Lesser Asia; the Euxine.
- PONTYPOOL** (*s.*) A town in Monmouthshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 147 miles from London.
- Pontypool** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pontypool, manufactured at Pontypool.
- PO NY** (*s. the original is not known*) A small horse.
- POOL** (*s. from the Sax. pol*) A small lake, a pond.
- POOL** (*s.*) A borough and port town of Dorsetshire; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 109 miles from London.
- Pool** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pool, made at Pool.
- Pooler** (*s. with tanners*) A pole to stir the pits.
- POOP** (*s. a sea term*) The stern of a ship, the hinder part of a ship.
- Poop** (*s. a cant word from the sound*) A small report of wind from behind.
- Poop** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To let a small fart.
- Poop'ing** (*s. a sea term*) The shock of a high and heavy sea on the poop of a ship.
- Poop'ing** (*p. a. from poop*) Letting a small fart.
- Poop'royal** (*s. a sea term*) A short deck or platform placed over the stern of a ship.
- POOR** (*adj. from the Lat. pauper*) Indigent, necessitous, oppressed with want; mean, paltry, contemptible; unimportant, trifling; unhappy, uneasy; lean, starved, barren, dry; flaccid, spiritless; dear, expressive of tenderness: "Poor little, fluttering thing." Wretched, expressing a slight degree of contempt: "The poor fool never saw such a sight before."
- Poor** (*s. from the adj.*) Those who are in want, those who are supported by charity, those who make up the lower class of the people.
- Poor'er** (*adj. comp. of poor*) Poor in a greater degree.
- Poor'est** (*adj. sup. of poor*) Poor in the greatest degree.
- Poor'john** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
- Poor'ly** (*adv. from poor*) Without wealth, without prosperity, without spirit, without dignity.
- Poor'ly** (*adj. from the adv. a colloquial word*) Slightly indisposed.
- Poor'ness** (*s. from poor*) The state of being poor.
- Poor'spirited** (*adj. from poor, and spirit*) Mean, cowardly.
- Poor'spiritedness** (*s. from poor'spirited*) Meanness, cowardice.
- POP** (*s. from the sound*) A small quick sound.
- Pop** (*s. a local word*) The foxglove.
- Pop** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To move with a quick unexpected motion, to move in or out with a sudden motion.
- Pop** (*v. t.*) To put out or in suddenly, to shift, to put off.
- PO'PA** (*s. from the Lat. papa, in Roman antiquity*) An inferior priest whose business it was to cut the throat of the beasts slain in sacrifice.
- PO'PÆ** (*s. plu. of popa*) The inferior priests among ancient Romans.
- POPE** (*s. from the Lat. papa a father*) The bishop of Rome.
- POPE** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
- Pop'edom** (*s. from pope*) The papacy, the office or dignity of the pope.
- Pop'elere** (*s. obsolete*) The poplar.
- Pop'ellet** (*s. an old word*) A puppet.
- Pop'elin** (*s. obsolete*) A young girl.
- Pop'elot** (*s. obsolete*) A puppet, a little girl.
- Pop'elote** (*s. an old word*) A puppet, a young girl.
- Pop'ere** (*s. obsolete*) A bodkin.
- Pop'ery** (*s. from pope*) The religion of the papists.
- Pop'efeye** (*s. from pope, and eye*) The gland furnished with fat in the middle of the thigh.
- Pop'et** (*s. an old spelling*) A puppet.
- Pop'gun** (*s. from pop, and gun*) A pellet gun, a weapon with which children play.
- Pop'gun** (*adj. from the sub.*) Resembling the gun with which children play, making a noise only. "popgun artillery."
- Pop'il'ian** (*adj. from Popilius*) Belonging to the name of that name.
- POPIL'IUS** (*s.*) The name of several illustrious Romans.
- POPINA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A victualing house, a tavern.
- Pop'inal** (*adj. from popina*) Belonging to a tavern.
- Popina'tion** (*s. from popina*) The practice of frequenting taverns.
- Pop'ingay** (*s. the old spelling*) The popinjay.
- Pop'ingey** (*s. a different spelling*) The popinjay.
- POP-INJAY** (*s. in ornithology*) The parrot, the pecker.
- Pop'injay** (*s. a cant word*) A fop, a trifling fellow.
- Pop'ish** (*adj. from pope*) Taught by the pope, belonging to popery, suited to popery.
- Pop'ishly** (*adv. from popish*) With a tendency to popery, in the manner of the papists.
- POP'LAR** (*s. in botany, from the Lat. populus*) The name of a tree.
- Pop'lar** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the tree made of poplar.
- Pop'lar-tree** (*s. in botany*) The poplar, the name of a tree.
- Pop'leman** (*s. a local word*) A sprite, a hobgoblin.
- POP'LES** (*s. in anatomy*) The inner part of the ture by which the thigh bone is articulated to the tibia.
- POP'LICA'NI** (*s. in church history*) The Manichees.
- POP'LITÆ'US** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg.
- POP'LITE'A** (*s. in anatomy*) The vein of the brain.
- POP'LITE'US** (*s. a different spelling*) The popliteus.
- Poplit'ic** (*adj. from poplitia*) Belonging to the popliteus.
- POP'PÆ'AN** (*adj. with the Romans*) Belonging to the law against a single life.
- Pop'ped** (*p. from pop*) Put in or out with a motion; dressed fine; but this sense is obsolete.
- Pop'ping** (*p. a. from pop*) Putting in or out with quick motion, making a noise as with a popgun.
- Pop'ping** (*s. from the part.*) The report of a piece of small arms.
- POP'PY** (*s. in botany, from the Lat. papaver*) The name of a plant, the flower of the plant.
- Pop'py-head** (*s. from poppy, and head*) The head or pod containing the seed of the poppy.
- POP'ULACE** (*s. from the Lat. populus the people*) The common people, the multitude.
- Pop'ulacy** (*s. not so common a word*) The people, the common people.
- Popula'on** (*s. a different spelling*) The population.
- POPULA'GO** (*s. in botany*) The coltsfoot.
- POP'ULAR** (*adj. from the Lat. popularis*) Belonging to the common people, suited to the multitude, popular to the people.
- Popular'ity** (*s. from popular*) The state or circumstance of being popular.
- Popularly** (*adv. from popular*) In a popular manner.
- POP'ULATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. populus the people*) To breed people, to increase in people.
- Pop'ulating** (*p. a. from populate*) Breeding people, increasing in people.
- Popula'tion** (*s. from populate*) The act of peopling a country, the increase of people.
- POPULE'UM** (*s. in pharmacy*) An unguent in which the seeds of poplar make one principal ingredient.

POR

PULIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. *populus*, the poplar, and *fero* to bear) Bearing poplars. *Cole.*
PULOFUGIA (s. in *Roman antiquity*) A festival to commemorate the flight or escape of the Roman people in the Gallic war.
PULO'NA, POPULO'NIA (s. in *heaven mythology*) The power or goddess who was supposed to preserve the people and fruits of the earth from storms, lights, and vermin; a name of Juno.
POPULOSITY (s. from *populous*) Populousness, the state of being populous.
POPULOUS (adj. from the Lat. *populosus*) Full of people, thickly inhabited.
POPULOUSLY (adv. from *populous*) With much people.
POPULOUSNESS (s. from *populous*) The state of being populous.
POPULUS (s. in *botany*) The poplartree.
POPULUS (s. from the Lat.) The people.
POOR (s. in *old records*) The poor. *Chaucer.*
PO'RTA (s. from the Heb. signifying fruitful) A man's name.
PO'RT (s. obsolete) The poor.
PO'RTA (s. in *zoology*) A sow pig, a porket.
PO'RTA (s. in *old records*) A ridge of land lying between two furrows.
PO'RTA (s. in *botany*) The purslain.
PO'RTA (s. in *old records*) A pigsty.
PO'RTA (s. from *porca*) A pigsty. *Cole.*
PO'RTA (s. from the French) China ware.
PO'RTA (adj. from the sub.) China, made of a substance of a middle consistence between earth and glass.
PO'RTA (s. in *botany*) The purslain. *Ainsworth.*
PO'RTA (s. in *natural history*) A kind of single shell, a shell without a hinge.
PO'RTA (s. different spellings) China, china-ware.
PO'RTA (s. in *botany*) The purslain.
PO'RTA (s. in *botany*) The purslain.
PO'RTA (s. in the *history of insects*) The miller.
PO'RTA (s. in *zoology*) A little hog.
PO'RTA (s. in *old records*) A young sow that has farrowed but once.
PO'RTA (s. from the Lat. *porticus*) A roof supported by pillars before a door, a portico.
PO'RTA (s.) The name of a woman.
PO'RTA (adj. from the Lat. *porcina pork*) Belonging to pork, pertaining to pigs.
PO'RTA (s.) The name of a man.
PO'RTA (s. from the Lat. *porcupatio*) The act or practice of feeding hogs. *Cole.*
PO'RTA (s. from the Lat. *porcus a pig, and spina thorn*) A kind of large hedgehog; it is a native of Africa.
PO'RTA (s. in *ichthyology*) The hifrix, a kind of eel fish.
PO'RTA (s. in *zoology, from the Lat.*) A hog.
PO'RTA (s. from the Greek *poros*) A small hole, a small orifice or passage.
PO'RTA (v. int. perhaps from the Greek *poros* the optic nerve) To look with great intenseness, to examine with great attention; with on or upon; as, "To pore upon a book."
PO'RTA (adj. from pore, and blind) Purblind, purfrighted. *Bacon.*
PO'RTA (p. from pore) Looked on with intenseness, examined with more than ordinary attention; with on or upon; as, "Now seldom pored on." *Milton.*
PO'RTA (s. in *botany*) A genus of mosses.
PO'RTA (s. in *botany*) A genus of funguses.
PO'RTA (s. in *geometry, from the Greek *poros* evident*) theorem, a proposition little short of self evident.
PO'RTA (s. from *pore*) The state of being porous.
PO'RTA (p. a. from *pore*) Looking on with intenseness, examining with great attention.
PO'RTA (s. from the part.) The act of looking with intenseness.
PO'RTA (s. from the Greek *poros* to find out) A theorem, a general rule drawn from the solution of a particular problem.
PO'RTA (adj. from the Greek *poros* to find out) belonging to that method which determines how any ways a problem may be solved.
PO'RTA (s. from *porcus*) The flesh of swine, the flesh of the not cured in the manner of bacon.
PO'RTA (v. t. rather colloquial) To feed for pork, to dress pork.
PO'RTA (s. from *pork, and eat*) One who feeds on pork.

POR

Pork'ed (p. from *pork*) Fed for pork, dressed for pork.
Pork'er (s. from *pork*) A pig, a hog.
Pork'et (s. from *pork*) A young hog.
Pork'ing (p. a. from *pork*) Feeding for pork, dressing for pork.
Pork'ling (s. from *pork*) A young pig.
POR/LOCK (s.) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 172 miles from London.
POR/lock (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Porlock, made at Porlock.
POROCE/LE (s. from the Greek *poros* a callus, and *κρη* a rupture) A rupture proceeding from hard matter.
POROMPHALUS (s. from the Greek *poros* a callus, and *μυαλος* the navel) A callus formed at the navel.
POROPHYL/LUM (s. in *botany*) The name of a plant.
PO'ROSE (adj. from the Lat. *porosus*, but not so common a word) Porous.
PORO/SIS (s. from the Greek) The formation of a callus.
Porosity (s. from *porose*) The state of being porous.
POROT'IC (adj. from the Greek *poros* a callus) Forming a callus, tending to a callus.
Porot'ic (s. from the adj.) A medicine to turn a part of the nourishment into a callus. *Phillips.*
PO'ROUS (adj. from the Lat. *porosus*) Full of pores, having small interstices.
PO'rou'ness (s. from *porous*) The state of being porous.
Por'pess (s. a different spelling) The porpoise. *Dict. of A.*
Por'phyre (s. a different spelling) The porphyry. *Scott.*
Porphy'rian (s. in *church history, from Porphyry*) One of the Arians of the fourth century.
PORPHYR'ION (s. in the *mythology of the poets*) One of the giants who made war against heaven.
PORPHYR'ION (s. in *ornithology*) The name of a bird.
PORPHYRITES (s. in *natural history*) The porphyry.
PORPHYRITIS (s. in *botany*) A fig of a purple colour.
PORPHYROGEN/TES (s. in *antiquity*) The children of the Eastern emperors so called because clothed in purple.
PORPHYRY (s. in *natural history from the Greek *πορφυρα* purple*) A fine kind of purple marble with white spots.
PORPHYRY (s.) A man's name; a Platonic philosopher and great enemy to the Christians.
Porphyry'shell (s. in *natural history*) The purpura, a kind of simple shell.
POR/POISE (s. in *ichthyology*) The sea hog; a large sea fish.
Por'poise (s. in *droll style, from the foregoing*) A fat person.
POR/PUS (s. in *ichthyology*) The porpoise.
PORRA/CIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *porraceus*) Tending to a green colour, greenish.
POR/RAGE (s. a different spelling) Porridge, broth. *Scott.*
Por'ragepot (s. from *porrage, and pot*) The pot in which flesh is boiled for the family. *Scott.*
Por'rager (s. a different spelling) A porringer, a dish in which broth is eaten.
PORREC/TION (s. from the Lat. *porrectio*, but not much used) The act of stretching forth. *Scott.*
Por'ringer (s. a different spelling) A porringer. *Scott.*
POR/RET (s. from the Lat. *porrum*) A scallion, a leek.
PORRE/TION (s. in *church history*) One of a sect in France who made a physical distinction between God and his attributes.
Por'ridge (s. from *porrum*) Broth, food made by boiling flesh in water.
Por'ridgepot (s. from *porridge, and pot*) The pot in which flesh is boiled.
Por'ringer (s. from *porridge*) A vessel in which broth is eaten; a head dress in form of a porringer. *Skak.*
POR/RUM (s. in *botany*) The leek.
POR/RUS (s. in *botany*) The leek.
POR/RUS (s. in *surgery*) A kind of wart.
PORT (s. from the Lat. *portus*) A harbour, a safe station for ships.
PORT (s. from the Lat. *porta*) A gate, the aperture in a ship at which the mouth of a cannon is put out.
PORT (s. from the Lat. *porto* to carry) Carriage, behaviour.
Port (s. in *commerce*) Wine the produce of Portugal.
PORT (s.) The court of the Grand Signior.
Port (s. from *Portugal*) A Portuguese coin; a piece of Portugal money.
PORT (v. t. from the Lat. *porto*) To carry in form. *Mt.*
PORT (s. a sea term) The left side of a ship.
Port (v. t. a sea term) To put the helm to the left side of the ship.

PORTA

POR'TA (*s. in anatomy*) One of the three principal veins of the human body.

Port'able (*adj. from port*) Capable of being carried from place to place, capable of being managed by hand; supportable, sufferable.

Port'ableness (*s. from portable*) The state or quality of being portable.

Port'age (*s. from port*) The price of carriage; a port hole.

PORT'AIL (*s. in architecture*) The decorations of a front gate.

PORT'AL (*s. from the Lat. porta*) A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

PORT'ANCE (*s. from the Lat. porto to carry*) The port, the carriage, the behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

Port'a's (*s. obsolete*) A breviary, a prayer book. *Spenser.*

POR'TATE (*s. in heraldry*) A cross leaning bendwise as though carried on the shoulder.

Port'tate (*adj. in heraldry*) Leaning as though carried on the shoulder for its greater security.

POR'TATE (*adj. from the Lat. porto to bear, but not used*) Bearing, bringing. *Cole.*

Port'tatife (*adj. obsolete*) Portable. *Chaucer.*

PORTCRAY'ON (*s. from port, and crayon*) A pencil-case.

Portcul'lice (*s. a different spelling*) A portcullis. *D. of A.*

Portcul'lice (*s.*) The title of one of the pursuivants at arms. *Bailey.*

PORTCUL'LIS (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. porta a gate, and clausa shut*) A kind of machine like a harrow hung over the gates of a city to let down on occasion.

Portcul'lis (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bar, to shut up, to secure with a portcullis.

Portcul'lished (*p. from portcullis*) Barred, shut up; *with* with; *as*, "Portcul'lished with my teeth and lips." *Shakespeare.*

Portcul'lishing (*p. a. from portcullis*) Barring, shutting up.

PORT'CLUSE (*s. a different spelling, from the Lat. porta a gate, and clausa shut*) A portcullis; a drawbridge.

PORT'DIEU (*s. with the French*) A parish priest.

PORTE (*s. a different spelling*) The port, the court of the Grand Signior.

Porte (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Port, carriage, behaviour. *Chaucer.*

Port'ed (*p. from port*) Carried in an orderly manner. *Milton.*

Port'egue (*s. from Portugal*) A Portuguese coin valued at three pounds twelve shillings. *Fisher.*

PORTEND (*v. t. from the Lat. portendo*) To betoken, to forebode.

Porten'ded (*p. from portend*) Foreboded, foretokened.

Porten'ding (*p. a. from portend*) Foreboding, foretokening.

Porten'sion (*s. from portend*) The act of foretokening. *Brown.*

Porten't (*s. from portend*) An ill omen, a prodigy foretokening misery. *Dryden.*

PORTENTIFICAL (*adj. from the Lat. portentum a prodigy, and facio to make, but not much used*) Producing prodigies. *Cole.*

Portent'ous (*adj. from portent*) Prodigious, foreboding ill.

Portent'ousness (*s. from portentous*) The state or quality of being portentous.

FOR'TEPAINÉ (*s. from the French*) A kind of towel in which bread is brought to table. *Phillips.*

POR'TER (*s. from the Lat. porta a gate*) One that waits at a gate.

POR'TER (*s. from the Lat. porto to carry*) One that carries burdens for hire.

Port'er (*s. a cant word, from the foregoing*) A kind of strong beer much drank by porters in the city of London.

Port'erage (*s. from porter*) The hire of a porter, the money paid for carriage.

Port'e'ris (*s. from porter*) A female who waits at a gate, a female who carries burdens for hire.

Port'tesse (*s. obsolete*) A breviary, a prayer book. *John.*

Port'fire (*s. with engineers*) A kind of fire or match for discharging cannon.

POR'TGLAIRE (*s.*) A swordbearer.

Port'grave (*s. obsolete*) The keeper of a gate. *Johnson.*

Port'greve (*s. obsolete*) The keeper of a gate, the governor of a seaport. *Phillips.*

Port'guidon (*s. an old word*) The cornet of a troop. *Co.*

Port'holes (*s. obsolete*) Ports. *Chaucer.*

Port'hole (*s. from port, and hole*) One of the holes in the side of a ship through which the cannon are presented.

Por'those (*s. obsolete*) A breviary, a prayer book. *Chaucer.*

POR'TICO (*s. from the Lat. porticus*) A covered walk, a piazza.

PORTIFO'RUM (*s. in old records*) An ensign or banner heretofore carried before the priest in any solemn procession.

POR'TIODU'RA (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two divisions of the fifth pair of nerves before its egress from the dura mater.

POR'TIOMOL'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two divisions of the fifth pair of nerves before its egress from the dura mater.

POR'TION (*s. from the Lat. portio*) A part, an allotment, a dividend, the part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune, the fortune of a wife; the allowance which a vicar receives out of an impropriation.

Port'ion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To divide, to parcel, to endow with a fortune.

Port'ioned (*p. from portion*) Endowed with a portion, parcelled, divided.

Port'ioner (*s. from portion*) One that divides; a clergyman who serves with another and receives a part of the profits of the living.

Port'ioning (*p. a. from portion*) Parcelling out, endowing with a portion.

POR'TLAND (*s. in geography*) A peninsula in Dorsetshire famous for producing the best freestone.

Port'landstone (*s. from Portland, and stone*) An excellent kind of freestone much used in building.

Port'last (*s. a sea term*) The gunwale.

Port'lier (*adj. comp. of portly*) Portly in a greater degree.

Port'liest (*adj. sup. of portly*) Portly in the greatest degree.

Port'liness (*s. from portly*) Dignity of mien, grandeur of deportment.

Port'ly (*adj. from port*) Grand of mien, bulky, swelling.

Port'man (*s. from port, and man*) A burgher of a cinque port.

Portman'nimote (*s. in old records*) The portmote.

POR'TMAN'TEAU (*s. from the French portemanteau*) A kind of mail or bag in which cloaths are carried; the pins on which cloaths are hung in a wardrobe. *Scott.*

Port'mantle (*s. the less formal spelling*) A portmanteau.

Port'men (*s. plu. of portman*) Two or more burghers of a cinque port.

Port'mote (*s. from port, and mote*) A court held in port towns.

Port'motecourt (*s. from portmote, and court*) The court held in port towns.

Port'nail (*s. from port, and nail*) A nail used to fasten the hinges to the port hole.

Port'oise (*adv. a sea term*) With the yards struck down to the deck.

Port'raie (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To portray, to paint. *Chaucer.*

POR'TRAIT (*s. from the French pourtrait*) A picture drawn to the life.

Port'rait (*v. t. from the sub.*) To portray, to draw to the life. *Spenser.*

Port'raitpainter (*s. from portrait, and painter*) A painter who draws to the life.

Port'raiture (*s. from portrait*) A picture, a painted semblance.

Port'raitour (*s. obsolete*) A painter of portraits. *Chaucer.*

POR'TRAY (*v. t. from the French pourtraire*) To paint to describe by pictures, to adorn with pictures.

Port'rayed (*p. from portray*) Painted, pictured, drawn to the life.

Port'raying (*p. a. from portray*) Painting, picturing, drawing to the life.

Port'reis (*s. from porter*) A female who keeps a gate.

Port'rid (*p. obsolete*) Portrayed. *Chaucer.*

Port'rope (*s. a sea term, from port, and rope*) The rope that hauls up the port of the ordnance.

Port'sale (*s. from port, and sale*) A sale of fish just as they come into port.

POR'TSMOUTH (*s.*) A borough and port town in Hampshire; it is a principal station of the navy, has a market on Thursday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 73 miles from London.

Port'smouth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Portsmouth, made at Portsmouth, stationed at Portsmouth.

Port'oken (*s. a different spelling*) The portoken.

Port'oken (*s. an old law term*) The liberties of a town or city.

Port'tuas (*s. obsolete*) A breviary, a massbook. *Port.*

Portvent (*s. in an organ*) The wooden pipe which conveys the wind from the bellows to the sound board.

Portugaise (*s. a different spelling*) A portegue, a piece of Portuguese money of three pounds twelve shillings value.

Portugal (*s. in geography*) The most western kingdom on the continent of Europe.

Portugal (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Portugal, produced in Portugal, imported from Portugal.

Portuguese (*adj. from Portugal*) Belonging to Portugal.

Portuguese (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Portugal; the people of Portugal.

Portulaca (*s. in botany*) The purslain.

Portumnus, Portunus (*s. in heathen mythology*) A supposed sea god.

Portunalia, Portunalia (*s. in antiquity*) A festival in honour of Portumnus.

Portuose, Portuous (*s. obsolete*) A breviary, a kind of prayer book.

Portwine (*s. from Portugal, and wine*) Wine the produce of Portugal.

Porus (*s. from the Lat.*) A pore, a duct.

Pory (*adj. from pore*) Full of pores.

Porzana (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a water fowl, the girandine.

Posad (*s. not used*) A resting place, the act of a bird in lighting down on any thing.

Posaune (*s. from the Teutonic*) A sackbut, a kind of baïe trumpet.

Posca (*s. in commerce*) A small kind of wine, wine mixed with water in the press.

Poser (*v. t. from the French poser*) To put to a stand, to puzzle; to oppose, to interrogate.

Posel (*adj. in heraldry*) Standing still, having all the four feet on the ground.

Poser (*s. from the French poser*) A cold, a rheum in the head.

Poser (*v. t. obsolete*) To suppose.

Posed (*p. from poser*) Put to a stand, puzzled, interrogated.

Poser (*s. from poser*) One that puzzles, one that interrogates.

Posey (*s. from pono to put*) A nosegay; a motto.

Posid (*adj. obsolete*) Pushed, thrust, tossed.

Posidium (*s. in chronology*) The seventh month of the Athenian year answering to the moon of our December.

Posing (*p. a. from poser*) Putting to a stand, puzzling, interrogating.

Posited (*adj. from the Lat. pono to put*) Placed, ranged.

Position (*s. from the Lat. pono positus to put*) The state of being placed; situation; a principle laid down; a principle advanced.

Position (*s. in grammar*) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants.

Position (*s. in arithmetic*) A method of solution in which one or more numbers are supposed in order to find the true answer.

Positional (*adj. from position*) Respecting position.

Positive (*adj. from the Lat. positivus*) Real, absolute, capable of affirmation; dogmatical, stubborn in opinion; settled by arbitrary appointment, sure, certain.

Positive (*s. from the adj.*) An affirmation, the affirmative side of a question.

Positively (*adv. from positive*) Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without doubt; peremptorily, in strong terms.

Positiveness (*s. from positive*) The state or circumstance of being positive.

Positivity (*s. from positive*) Confidence, peremptoriness.

Positure (*s. from the Lat. positura*) The disposition of any thing, the manner in which any thing is placed.

Posnet (*s. supposed to be from the French bassinet*) A little basin, a porringer, a skillet.

Posse (*s. from the Lat. possum to be able*) An armed force collected out of the people, a number of people collected together, a kind of rabble.

Posse (*s. with me abhysical writers*) The possibility.

Possecomitatus (*s. from the Lat. posse to be able, and comitatus the shire*) The power of the shire; the armed force of a county assembled on any urgent occasion.

Posed (*adj. an old word*) Pushed, tossed.

Posse (*v. t. from the Lat. possideo*) To have as an owner, to occupy; to seize, to obtain; to effect by inward power; to give possession; with of, and sometimes with with before that which is possessed; as,

"This possesses us of the most valuable blessing." "To possess our minds with an habitual good."

Possessed (*p. from posseds*) Enjoyed as a possession, occupied, seized, obtained, influenced by an unaccountable operation; with of, and sometimes with with; as, "Possessed of all the advantages of external condition." "Possessed with honest minds."

Possessing (*p. a. from posseds*) Having as an owner, occupying, seizing, obtaining, giving possession, influencing by an unaccountable operation.

Possession (*s. from posseds*) The state of occupation, the thing possessed.

Possession (*v. t. obsolete*) To invest with property.

Possessor (*s. from possession*) A master, one that has property or power of any thing.

Possessive (*adj. from posseds*) Belonging to possession, having possession.

Possessive (*s. from the adj.*) A pronoun signifying possession.

Posse'sor (*s. the modern spelling, from the Lat.*) An owner, a master, a proprietor.

Possessory (*adj. from posseds*) Belonging to possession, having possession.

Possessor (*s. the less modern spelling, from the French possesseur*) A possessor.

Possest (*v. t. pret. of posseds*) Possessed, did possess.

Possest (*p. from posseds*) Possessed.

Posset (*s. from the Lat. posca*) Milk curdled with some acid.

Posset (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To curdle, to turn.

Possibility (*s. a Sax. law term*) An act willfully done.

Possibility (*s. from possible*) The state of being possible.

Possible (*adj. from the Lat. possum to be able*) Capable of being done, capable of existence.

Possibility (*s. from possible*) Possibility, the state of being possible.

Possibly (*adv. from possible*) In a manner possible.

Possed (*adj. obsolete*) Pushed, tossed.

Possum (*s. in zoology, a different spelling*) The opossum.

Post (*s. from the French poste*) A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times, a letter carrier.

Post (*s. from the Lat. positus placed*) A seat, a station, an office, an employment; a military station.

Post (*s. from the Lat. postis*) A piece of timber set erect.

Post (*v. int. from the sub.*) To travel with speed.

Post (*v. t. from the sub.*) To expose by making public, exposing by advertising in a news paper or by fixing bills on posts.

Post (*v. t. from the sub.*) To place, to fix, to station; to register, to transcribe from one book into another; to put off, to delay; but this sense is now grown obsolete.

Post (*adj. from the Lat.*) Backward, done in a backward direction.

Postage (*s. from post*) The money paid for carriage of letters.

Postboy (*s. from post, and boy*) A carrier, a boy that carries letters.

Postbrachialia (*s. in anatomy*) The four bones that make up the palm of the hand.

Postchaise (*s. from post, and chaise*) A chaise let for hire, a chaise like one let for hire.

Postchariot (*s. from post, and chariot*) A chariot let for hire, a chariot accommodated to speedy travelling.

Postcoach (*s. from post, and coach*) A coach let for hire, a coach in which people travel with expedition.

Postcommunion (*s. from the Lat. post after, and communio communion*) The service in the church after communion.

Postdate (*v. t. from the Lat. post after, and do datus to give*) To date later than the real time.

Postdated (*p. from postdate*) Dated later than the real time.

Postdating (*p. a. from postdate*) Dating later than the real time.

Postdiluvian (*adj. from the Lat. post after, and diluvium the flood*) Succeeding the general deluge.

Postdiluvian (*s. from the adj.*) One who lived since the general deluge.

Postdisseisin (*s. a law term*) A writ to put a disseisor out of possession.

Post (*s. obsolete*) Power.

Postea (*s. a law term*) The record in the court of Common Pleas after a verdict.

POS

Post'ed (*p. from post*) Placed, stationed; exposed by public advertisements.

Post'er (*s. from post*) A courier, one that travels hastily.

Poste'rior (*adj. from the Lat. post*) Placed after, happening after, placed backward.

Poste'riety (*s. from posterior*) The state of being posterior.

Poste'riorness (*s. from posterior*) The state of being posterior.

Poste'riors (*s. not much used in the singular*) The hinder parts, the fundament with the parts adjacent.

Poste'riety (*s. from posterior*) Succeeding generations, descendants.

POS'TERN (*s. from the Dutch posterne*) A small gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE (*s. from the Lat. post after, and existo to exist*) Future existence.

Post'fine (*s.*) A duty formerly paid to the king for a fine.

Posthack'ney (*s. from post, and hackney*) A post horse, a horse hired to ride post.

Post'haste (*s. from post, and haste*) The speed of one who rides post.

Post'haste (*adv. from the sub.*) With the haste of one who rides post.

Post'horse (*s. from post, and horse*) A horse provided for one who rides post.

Post'house (*s. from post, and house*) A post office.

POST'HUME (*adj. from the Lat. post after, and humus the ground, but not so common a word*) Posthumous. *Pb.*

Post'hume (*s. from the adj.*) One born after the father's death. *Cole.*

Posthu'mian (*adj. from posthume*) Belonging to a child born after the father's death. *Cole.*

POST'HUMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. post after, and humus the ground*) Born after the father's death, published after the author's death.

POST'HUMUS (*s.*) A man's name.

POST'IC (*adj. from the Lat. posticus*) Backward. *Brown.*

POST'ICUM (*s. in architecture*) A postern, a small gate, a back gate.

POST'IL (*s. from the Lat. postilla*) A marginal note, a gloss or note inserted in the margin posterior to the text.

Post'il (*v. t. from the sub.*) To gloss, to add by inserting marginal notes.

Post'illed (*p. from postil*) Illustrated with marginal notes.

Post'iller (*s. from postil*) One who illustrates by adding marginal notes.

Postil'lia (*s. from postil*) A postil. *Scott.*

Post'illing (*p. a. from postil*) Illustrating with marginal notes.

POSTIL'LION (*s. from the French*) One who guides the first pair of horses in a coach; one who drives a post chaise.

POST'IQUE (*s. in architecture*) An ornament in sculpture added after the principal work is done.

Postlim'nage (*s. an old word*) The return of a person thought to have been dead, postliminy. *Cole.*

POSTLIM'INOUS (*adj. from the Lat. post after, and limen an end*) Done afterwards, continued afterwards.

Postlim'iny (*s. from postliminous*) The return of a person thought to have been dead; a restoration from banishment or exile; the act of taking possession of a house by entering at a hole in the wall the way by the threshold being thought ominous.

Post'man (*s. from post, and man*) A man who rides with the mail, a letter carrier.

Post'master (*s. from post, and master*) One who has the charge of a post office.

Post'mastergeneral (*s. from post, master, and general*) He who presides over the general post office.

POSTMERID'IAN (*adj. from the Lat. post after, and meridiem noon*) Done in the afternoon, happening in the afternoon.

Post'nate (*adj. from postnatus*) Born after. *Cole.*

Post'nati (*s. plu. of postnatus*) Younger sons, persons born after.

POSTNAT'US (*s. from the Lat. post after, and natus born*) A second son, one born after.

Post'office (*s. from post, and office*) A posthouse, an office where letters are received and delivered.

Post'ome (*s. an old spelling*) An impostume. *Chaucer.*

POSTPONE (*v. t. from the Lat. post after, and pono to put*) To put off, to delay; to set aside as less important.

Postpo'ned (*p. from postpone*) Put off, delayed, set aside as less important.

POT

Postpo'ning (*p. a. from postpone*) Putting off, delaying.

POSTRID'UAN (*adj. from the Lat. post after, and a day*) Done the next day.

Post'road (*s. from post, and road*) The road on which the post travels.

POSTSCEN'IUM (*s. with the Romans*) The back part of the theatre, the part behind the scenes.

POST'SCRIPT (*s. from the Lat. post after, and scribo to write*) A paragraph at the end of a letter, the which is written after.

Post'stage (*s. from post, and stage*) The place where the post changes his horse, the place where post horses were kept.

Post'term (*s. a law term*) The return of a writ at the expiration of the term.

Post'town (*s. from post, and town*) A town through which the post passes, a town where there is a post office.

POST'VENE (*v. int. from the Lat. post after, and venio to come*) To come after.

Postven'tional (*adj. from postvene*) Coming after.

POST'VITA (*s. in beaten mythology*) An inferior divinity supposed to have had some influence on teasing women.

Postula'ta (*s. plu. of postulatam, a scientific word*) The fundamental principles of an art or science; demands, requests.

POST'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. postulo*) To take for granted, to assume without proof. *Brown.*

Post'ulate (*s. from the verb*) A position without proof, an assumption.

Post'ulated (*p. from postulate*) Taken for granted, assumed without proof. *Brown.*

Post'ulating (*p. a. from postulate*) Taking for granted, assuming without proof.

Post'ulation (*s. from postulate*) The act of supposing without proof, an assumption.

Post'ulatory (*adj. from postulate*) Assumed without proof, taken for granted.

POSTULA'TUM (*s. from the Lat. postulo to demand*) A position taken without proof, a first principle.

POST'URE (*s. from the Lat. postura*) An attitude of the body, a particular manner of disposing the body of any part of it; a state, a disposition; a place, a situation.

Post'ure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into any particular place or situation.

Post'ured (*p. from posture*) Placed in some particular order, situated.

Post'uremaster (*s. from posture, and master*) One who practises artificial distortions of the body.

Pot'y (*s. from potey*) A motto; a bunch of flowers.

POT (*s. from the French*) The vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; a cup, an earthen vessel to hold liquor. "To go to pot," to be destroyed; but this chiefly used in low or droll style.

POT (*s. in Guernsey*) A liquid measure, half a gallon.

Pot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To inclose in pots, to preserve in pots.

Pot (*v. int.*) To drink.

POT'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. poto to drink*) Drinkable.

Pot'ableness (*s. from potable*) Drinkableness.

Pot'age (*s. from pot*) Porridge, broth.

Pot'ager (*s. from potage*) A porringer.

POTAG'RO (*s. in confectionary*) A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies.

POTAM'IDES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The nymphs of the rivers.

POTAMOG'ETON (*s. in botany*) The pondweed, genus of plants.

POTAMOP'ITHYS (*s. in botany*) The elatine.

Pot'ance (*s. with watchmakers*) The stud in which the lower pivot of the verge plays.

Pot'ance (*s. in heraldry*) A cross cramponne.

POT'ASH (*s. from the French potasse*) The lixivious ashes of certain vegetables.

POTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. poto to drink*) The act of drinking, a drinking bout.

POTA'TO (*s. in botany*) A kind of solanum, a well known plant; the edible root of the plant.

Pot'bellied (*adj. from potbelly*) Having a prominent belly.

Pot'belly (*s. from pot, and belly*) A prominent belly.

POTCH (*v. t. from the French pocher*) To thrust, to push; to poach, to boil slightly.

Potch'ed (*p. from potch*) Poached, boiled slightly.

Potcompanion (*s. from pot, and companion*) A companion in drinking, a fellow drinker, a good fellow at drinking bouts.

POT

(*v. t. a local word*) To push.
nce (s. from potent) Potency.
cy (s. from potent, a more common word) Potence, power, influence; efficacy, strength.
nt (adj. in heraldry) Having the ends formed in the manner of a crutch.
ENT (adj. from the Lat. possum to be able) Powerful; efficacious; having great authority, having great dominions.
nt (s. obsolete) A crutch. *Chaucer.*
ntate (s. from potent) A monarch, a sovereign, a prince.
ENTIA (s. with scientific writers from the Lat.) Power, that by which any thing becomes capable.
ntial (adj. from potent) Existing in possibility; efficacious, powerful; belonging to that mode of a verb in grammar which denotes possibility.
ntial (s. from the adj.) The mode of a verb which denotes possibility; that which gives power.
ntiality (s. from potential) Possibility.
ntially (adv. from potential) In possibility, in efficacy.
ntialness (s. from potential) Potentiality.
ENTIL'LA (s. in botany) Cinquefoil, a genus of plants.
ntly (adv. from potent) Powerfully, forcibly.
ntness (s. from potent) Might, power, potency.
ERIUM (s. in botany) The burnet, a genus of plants.
state (s. obsolete) A chief magistrate. *Chaucer.*
gun (s. probably a corruption) A popgun. *Chaucer.*
hanger (s. from pot, and hanger) A branch with hooks to hang the pot over the fire.
ecary (s. a contraction) An apothecary. *Pope.*
ecaries (s. an obsolete spelling) Apothecaries. *Chaucer.*
HER (s. of doubtful etymology) A bustle, a flutter; suffocating kind of heat.
er (v. int. from the sub.) To make a bustle, to hurry ones self to no purpose.
er (v. t.) To hurry, to flutter.
erb (s. from pot, and herb) An herb fit for the pot, edible herb.
ered (p. from pother) Put into a bustle; affected with a kind of suffocating heat.
ering (p. a. from pother) Bustling, wearing oneself to little purpose.
ook (s. from pot, and hook) The hooked instrument by which a pot is suspended over the fire; an informed letter such as boys usually make when they begin to write.
THOS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
UNA (s. in heathen mythology) An inferior divinity supposed to have had influence in giving drink to children.
ION (s. from the Lat. poto to drink) A physical draught, a draught.
IPHAR (s. from the Heb. signifying a fat bull) A man's name.
IPHE'RA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
id (s. from a pot, and lid) The cover of a porridge pot.
O'RIOUS (adj. from the Lat. poto to drink, but not to drink) Drinking, belonging to drink, abounding with drink.
ourry (s. a different spelling) A potpauzzy. *Phillips.*
auzzy (s. in cookery) A hotchpotch. *Bailey.*
ard (s. from pot, and shard, supposed to be the most proper spelling) A potsherd, the fragment of a broken pot. *Johnson.*
herd (s. the common spelling) The fragment of a broken pot.
age (s. from pot) Porridge, broth, something boiled in the pot for food.
ed (p. from pot) Preserved in a pot, put into a pot.
er (s. from pot) A maker of earthen ware.
ernore (s. with miners) A kind of ore used by miners to glaze their ware. *Boyle.*
ery (s. from potter) The work of a potter, the place where earthenware is made.
ing (p. a. from pot) Putting into pots, preserving pots, drinking.
ng (s. from the part.) The act of drinking, potting.
le (s. from pot) A liquid measure containing four pints.
TON (s.) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 49 miles from London.
on (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Potton, made of Potton.

Bailey.

Chaucer.

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POU

Potva'lliant (adj. from pot, and valiant) Spirited up by strong drink.
POT'ULENT (adj. from the Lat. potulentus) Fit to drink; nearly drunk.
POUCH (s. from the French poche) A small bag, a pocket; a big belly in droll style.
Pouch (v. t. from the sub.) To pocket, to swallow.
Pouch (v. int.) To pout, to hang down the lip.
Pouch'ed (p. from pouch) Pocketed, swallowed, put up as in a pouch.
Pouch'ing (p. a. from pouch) Pocketing, putting up in a pouch, swallowing.
Pouch'mouth (s. from pouch, and mouth) A mouth with blubbered lips.
Pouch'mouthed (adj. from pouchmouth) Having thick or blubbered lips.
Poud (s. a local word) A bile, an ulcer. *Bailey.*
Poud're (s. an obsolete spelling) Powder. *Chaucer.*
Pov'ler (adj. obsolete) Poor. *Chaucer.*
Pov'erly (adv. obsolete) Poorly. *Chaucer.*
Pov'ert (s. obsolete) Poverty. *Chaucer.*
Pov'ertie (s. obsolete) Poverty. *Chaucer.*
POVERTY (s. from the Lat. pauper poor) Indigence, want; meanness, defects. *Chaucer.*
Pov'ir (adj. obsolete) Poor. *Chaucer.*
POULAIN (s. in surgery) A hub. *Chaucer.*
Poulce (s. an obsolete spelling) The pulse. *Chaucer.*
Poul'davis (s. in commerce) A kind of coarse linen cloth.
POULT (s. from the French poulet) A young chick.
Poult'er (s. from poult) One who sells fowls ready for the spit.
POULTICE (s. from the Lat. pultis) A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.
Poult'ice (v. t. from the sub.) To apply a cataplasm made of soft mollifying ingredients.
Poult'iced (p. from poultice) Accommodated with a poultice.
Poult'icing (p. a. from poultice) Applying a poultice.
Poult'is (s. a different spelling) A poultice. *Scott.*
Poult'ive (s. not much used) A poultice. *Temple.*
POUL'TON (s.) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday, and is 229 miles from London.
Poult'on (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Poulton, made at Poulton.
Poultry (s. from poult) Domestic fowls, a place where fowls are sold ready for the spit.
POUNCE (s. from the Italian pouzone) The talon of a bird.
Pounce (v. t. from the sub.) To pierce, to perforate; to pour or sprinkle through small perforations.
Pounce (s. from the verb) A kind of powder with which paper is sprinkled to keep the ink from running.
Pou'ncebox (s. from pounce, and box) A small box to keep pounce in.
Pounced (adj. from pounce) Furnished with claws, having talons.
Pounced (p. from pounce) Pounced, perforated, sprinkled with pounce.
Poun'cebox (s. from pounce, and box) A small box with perforations. *Shakespeare.*
Poun'cy (v. t. an old word) To cut, to jagg. *Pb.*
POUND (s. from the Lat. pondo to weigh) A denomination of weight, twelve ounces troy, sixteen ounces avoirdupois; a denomination of money, twenty shillings.
POUND (s. from the Sax. pindon to inclose) An inclosure, a pinfold, a prison for cattle.
POUND (v. t. from the Sax. punion) To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison as cattle.
Pound'age (s. from pound) A certain sum by the pound, a payment rated by the weight of the commodity.
Pounda'gium (s. in old records) The liberty of pounding cattle.
Pound'ed (p. from pound) Beaten, ground with a pestle; shut up, imprisoned as cattle in a pound.
Pound'er (s. from pound) A great gun; a pestle; a large kind of pear.
Pound'ing (p. a. from pound) Beating, grinding as with a pestle; shutting up, putting into a pound.
Pound'weight (s. from pound, and weight) A weight of twelve ounces troy, a weight of sixteen ounces avoirdupois.
Poup'ed (v. pret. obsolete) Made a popping kind of noise with a trumpet. *Chaucer.*
POU'PETON (s. from the French poupée) A puppet, a little baby.
Pou'peton (s. in cookery) A complicated kind of ragoo.
POUPIETS (s. in cookery) A kind of face with veal cutlets and slices of bacon.

POUR

P O W

POUR (*v. t. supposed to be from the Brit. hwrw*) To empty out of one vessel into another, to emit, to let out, to send forth in a continued course.

Pour (*v. int.*) To stream, to flow; to rush with tumult.

POURCOUN'TREL (*s. in ichthyology*) The polypus.

Pourde (*p. obsolete*) Poured. *Chaucer.*

Poure (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To pour upon. *Cb.*

Poured (*p. from pour*) Emptied, emitted, sent forth in a continued course.

Pour'er (*s. from pour*) One that pours.

Pourfil (*s. not so common or correct a spelling*) A profile, a side view. *Scott.*

Pour'ing (*p. a. from pour*) Emptying, emitting, sending forth with a continued course.

Pourli'eu (*s. not so common a spelling*) A purlieu, a border. *Milton.*

POUR/PARTY (*s. a law term*) A division of lands among partners which were before held in common.

POUR/PRESTURE (*s. a law term*) An incroachment on any thing that belongs to the king or the public.

Pourse (*s. an old spelling*) A purse. *Chaucer.*

Poursue (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To pursue. *Chau.*

P ur'suivant (*s. not so common a spelling*) A pursuivant, a state messenger. *Scott.*

Pour'trait (*s. not so common a spelling*) A portrait. *D. of A.*

Pour'tray (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To portray. *B.*

Pourvey (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To purvey. *Pb.*

Pourvey'ance (*s. not so common a spelling*) Purveyance, provision for the king's household. *Scott.*

POURVEY/OR (*s. from the French pourvoir to provide*) A purveyor, one that provides. *Scott.*

Pease (*s. an old word*) Pease and beans, pease. *Sp.*

POUT (*s. in zoology*) The name of a fish, the name of a bird.

POUT (*v. int. from the French pouter to thrust out*) To look fullen by thrusting out the lips; to hang prominent.

Pout'ing (*p. a. from pout*) Thrusting out the lips, looking fullen.

Pout'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking fullen.

Pout'ing (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the gadus kind.

POUZ'ZEL (*s. in natural history*) A kind of red earth, a kind of sand used in Italy.

POW'DER (*s. from the French poudre*) Dust, any thing ground small; dust prepared for the hair; gunpowder.

Pow'der (*v. t. from the sub.*) To reduce to dust, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust, to sprinkle with salt.

Pow'der (*v. int. a cant word*) To come tumultuously.

Pow'derbox (*s. from powder, and box*) A box in which powder is kept for the hair.

Pow'derchest (*s. from powder, and chest*) A chest in which gunpowder is kept on board a ship.

Pow'dered (*p. from powder*) Reduced to dust, sprinkled with powder, sprinkled with salt.

Pow'derflask (*s. from powder, and flask*) A powder horn.

Pow'derhorn (*s. from powder, and horn*) A horn in which gunpowder is kept.

Pow'dering (*p. a. from powder*) Reducing to powder, sprinkling with powder; sprinkling with salt; coming on in a tumultuous manner. *L'Estrange.*

Pow'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to powder, the act of sprinkling with powder, the powder applied by sprinkling.

Pow'dering (*s. in architecture*) The devices which fill up the vacancies in carved work.

Pow'dering (*s. from the part.*) The process of curing meat with salt.

Pow'deringtub (*s. from powdering, and tub*) The tub in which meat is salted; the process by which the venereal disease is cured.

Pow'dermill (*s. from powder, and mill*) The mill in which the ingredients for making gunpowder are prepared.

Pow'derroom (*s. from powder, and room*) The part of the ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

Pow'dery (*adj. from powder*) Dusty, easily reduced to powder.

POWER (*s. from the French pouvoir*) Command, authority, influence; ability, strength, force; an host, an army; one invested with authority, a sovereign; a celestial being, a divinity; a large quantity, a great number; *but this sense is colloquial.* *Johnson.*

Powerable (*adj. from power*) Capable of performing. *Ca.*

Powerful (*adj. from power*) Invested with authority, mighty, efficacious.

Powerfully (*adv. from powerful*) With power, with might.

P R Æ

ow'fulness (*s. from powerful*) The state of being powerful.

Pow'eriefs (*adj. from power*) Weak, impotent, void of power.

Powk (*s. an old word*) A packet. *Johnson.*

Powk (*s. an old word*) Pug.

Powre (*v. int. an old spelling*) To pour upon.

Pox (*s. from pock*) The venereal disease; pustules.

POY (*s. from the French poids*) A rope dancer's pole.

Poy'naunte (*adj. an old spelling*) Poignant.

Poynings/law (*s. from Poyning, Sir Edward, and law*) The statute in the reign of Henry the VIIth, by which the laws of England were made of force in Ireland.

Poy'se (*s. an old spelling*) Poetry. *Chaucer.*

Poze (*v. t. a different spelling*) To pose, to puzzle.

PRAC'TIC (*adj. from the Greek πρακτικω to do; Relating to action, relating to practice as distinguished from theory; artful, sly.*

Practicable (*adj. from practice*) Capable of being done, feasible, fit to be done; available, fit to be attained.

Practicableness (*s. from practicable*) The state of being practicable.

Practicably (*adv. from practicable*) In a manner practicable.

Practical (*adj. from practice*) Relating to practice distinguished from theory.

Practically (*adv. from practical*) In a manner practical.

Practicalness (*s. from practical*) The quality of being practical.

Practice (*s. from practice*) The habit of doing, a custom; actual performance; the method of doing, a rule in arithmetic, an expeditious method of computation; the exercise of any profession; the medical treatment of diseases; artifice, trick; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Denham.*

Practise (*v. t. from practice*) To do, to perform, to do habitually, to do in order to acquire dexterity.

Practise (*v. int.*) To pursue a habit of acting, to cultivate a profession, to use medical methods, to transact to negotiate with secrecy, to try artifices; *as, "Others practise on our hearts."* *as, "have practised with him."*

Practised (*p. from practise*) Done, performed, used.

Practisient (*s. from practise*) An agent. *Shakspeare.*

Practiser (*s. from practise*) One that practises, one who prescribes to sick people.

Practising (*p. a. from practise*) Doing, performing, using, using artifice, exercising.

Practitioner (*s. from practise*) One who practises, who does any thing habitually, one who uses artifice.

PRÆD'AMITE (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and Adam*) One of those inhabitants of the earth, who, as the Jews have supposed, lived before Adam.

Præadamit'ical (*adj. from præadamite*) Belonging to the præadamites.

Præ'amble (*s. a formal spelling*) A preamble.

Præambulatory (*adj. from præamble, a formal spelling*) Preambulatory.

PRÆCE'PE (*s. in astronomy*) The nebulous stars in the sign Cancer.

PRÆCE'PIA (*s. in anatomy*) The perforations in the jaw in which the teeth are set.

Præ'ciæ (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Criers, the officers who preceded the Flamen on public holidays.

PRÆCLAMIT'ATORES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Præciæ.

PRÆ/CO (*s. from the Lat.*) A public crier, an extorcioner.

PRÆCOG'NITA (*s. plu. a scientific word, from the Lat. things previously known, things necessary to be known in order to the investigation of something*)

PRÆCON'OMY (*s. from the Lat. præconium*) A commendation.

Præ'cony (*s. a different spelling*) A præconomy.

PRÆCOR'DIA (*s. in anatomy*) The parts above the heart.

PRÆ/COX (*adj. in botany*) Early ripe, flowering times.

PRÆ/DICABLE (*adj. the formal spelling*) Predicable.

Prædicament (*s. a formal spelling*) A predicament.

PRÆFEC'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Prefect, an officer among the Romans, the governor of a city or province.

PRÆFIC'Æ (*s. in antiquity*) Women who were present on funeral occasions to praise and lament for the deceased.

Præ'fine (*s. a law term*) The fine paid in suing out a writ of covenant.

PRÆFOCA/TIO UTERINA (*s. with physicians*) The suffocation of the womb, the hysterical passion.
PREMUNIRE (*s. from the Lat.*) A premunire, the penalty incurred by infringing the statute of 16 Ch. II.
PRÆNOMEN (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and nomen name*) The given name, the particular name affixed to the general name of the family.
PRÆPARA/TIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Medicines to digest or ripen.
PRÆPOS/ITUS (*s. from the Lat.*) An officer who was attendant the chamber of the emperor, a kind of lord chamberlain; a chief magistrate in any place.
PRÆPUTIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The prepuce; the extremity of the clitoris.
PRÆSIDIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A garrison, a guard; help, a remedy.
PRÆSTATIO (*s. in old records*) A purveyance.
PRÆSTITES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The Genii; the public Lares who were supposed to preserve the city community.
PRÆTEXTA (*s. with the Romans*) A robe or long white vest with a purple border.
PRÆTEXTATI (*s. from prætexta*) The children who wore the prætexta.
PRÆTOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A great officer among the Romans.
PRÆTORIAN (*adj. from prætor*) Belonging to the prætor.
PRÆTORIANI (*s. from prætor*) The guards attending the prætor.
PRÆTORIUM (*s. from prætor*) The place where the prætor administered justice.
PRÆTULI (*s. in ancient geography*) A people of Italy. *Ptol.*
PRAGMATIC (*adj. from the Greek πραγμα a business*) meddling, assuming business without leave or invitation; belonging to trade or business; belonging to sanction or ordinance published by the French king in the year 1438 which regulates the discipline of the Gallican church.
PRAGMATIC (*s. from the adj.*) A proclamation, an agreement between a prince and a bishop. *Cole.*
PRAGMATIC (*adj. from pragmatic*) officiously busy, meddling in business that does not belong to us.
PRAGMATICALLY (*adv. from pragmatic*) In a pragmatic manner.
PRAGMATICALNESS (*s. from pragmatical*) The state or quality of being pragmatical.
PRAGMATICALNESS (*s. from pragmatic*) Pragmaticalness. *Sc.*
PRÆISE (*s. from the German praise*) Fame, honour, renown; commendation, a ground of commendation, tribute of gratitude; glorification, an act of worship.
PRÆISE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To celebrate, to applaud, commend; to glorify in worship. *Ch.*
PRÆISE (*v. t. nearly obsolete*) To prize, to value. *Ch.*
PRÆISED (*p. from praise*) Celebrated, applauded, commended; glorified in worship; appraised.
PRÆISEFUL (*adj. from praise, but now grown nearly obsolete*) Worthy of praise, commendable. *Sidney.*
PRÆISER (*s. from praise*) One who praises.
PRÆISEWORTHY (*adj. from praise, and worthy*) Worthy of commendation.
PRÆISING (*p. a. from praise*) Celebrating, commending; prizing in worship; appraising.
PRÆITIKE (*s. obsolete*) Practice, custom. *Chaucer.*
PRÆINE (*s. a sea term*) A flat bottomed boat.
PRÆINION (*s. in natural history*) A semipellucid gem, a kind of black agate.
PRÆINCE (*v. int. supposed to be from the Dutch pronken set to show*) To spring and bound as a horse in high mettle, to ride ostentatiously, to move in a warlike showy manner.
PRÆINCE (*v. t.*) To make a horse bound.
PRÆINCED (*p. from prance*) Made to spring and bound as a horse in high mettle.
PRÆINCEER (*s. from prance*) A horse that prances.
PRÆINCEING (*p. a. from prance*) Springing and bounding as a horse in high mettle, riding in a showy manner, making a horse prance.
PRÆINCEING (*s. from prance*) The act of bounding as a horse in high mettle.
PRÆINDICLE (*s. from the Lat. prandiculum*) A breakfast, a little dinner. *Cole.*
PRÆINK (*v. t. from the Dutch pronken*) To decorate, dress for show.
PRÆINK (*s. from the verb*) A frolick, a wild flight; a wicked trick.
PRÆINKED (*p. from prank*) Dressed ostentatiously, decorated; with up; as, "Goddeſs like pranked up."
PRÆINKING (*p. a. from prank*) Decorating, dressing up for show.

PRAN'KT (*v. t. pret. of prank*) Did prank.
Prankt (*p. from prank*) Pranked. *Milton.*
PRANSI'NA (*s. with physicians*) A distemper in the gall.
PRANSO'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pransorius*) Belonging to dinner. *Cole.*
PRA'SION (*s. in botany*) The horehound.
PRA'SITES (*s. in natural history*) The prafius.
PRA'SIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PRA'SIUS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a green colour variegated with black and white lines.
PRASOI'DES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone, a sort of topaz.
PRA'SON (*s. in botany*) The leek; a sea weed as green as a leek.
PRATE (*v. int. from the Dutch praten*) To talk carelessly, to chatter.
Prate (*s. from the verb*) Trifling talk, tattle.
Prat'er (*s. from prate*) An idle talker, a chatterer.
PRAT'ICA (*s. from the Italian pratica*) Practice, a licence to trade, a pratique. *Bailey.*
Prat'ical (*adj. from pratic*) Belonging to practice. *Co.*
Prat'ing (*p. a. from prate*) Talking to little purpose, chattering.
Prat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of talking much to little purpose, idle talk.
Prat'ingcheat (*s. an old word*) The tongue. *Cole.*
Prat'ingly (*adv. from prating*) In a prating manner.
PRAT'IQUE (*s. from the Italian pratica*) Practice, a licence to trade. *Cole.*
Prats (*s. a local word*) The thighs. *Cole.*
Prat'tily (*adv. a local word*) Softly. *Bailey.*
Prat'tique (*s. from pratic*) A licence to trade on producing a bill of health, a communication of commerce; practice. *Scott.*
Prat'tle (*v. int. from prate*) To talk lightly, to tattle.
Prat'tle (*v. from the verb*) Idle talk, trifling loquacity, the talk of a child.
Prat'tler (*s. from prattle*) One that prattles.
Prat'tling (*p. a. from prattle*) Chattering, talking much and to little purpose, talking as a child.
Prat'tling (*s. from the part.*) Prattle, trifling innocent talk.
PRAVITY (*s. from the Lat. pravus depraved*) Depravity, malignity.
PRAWN (*s. in ichthyology*) A small crustaceous fish, a large shrimp.
PRAXÆ'ANS (*s. in church history*) A sect who denied the plurality of persons in the Godhead.
PRAXID'ICA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddesses who was supposed to preside over the words and actions of mankind.
PRAXIT'LES (*s.*) A man's name, a famous statuary. *P.*
PRAY (*v. int. from the French prier*) to make petitions to heaven; to intreat, to ask with submission.
Pray (*v. t.*) To supplicate, to implore, to ask; to intreat in ceremonious style.
Pray'ed (*p. from pray*) Asked in prayer, intreated.
Pray'er (*s. from pray*) The act of offering up petitions to heaven, a petition to heaven; an intreaty, a submissive importunity; a form of supplication, a petition.
Pray'erbook (*s. from prayer, and book*) A book containing forms of prayer.
Pray'ing (*p. a. from pray*) Putting up petitions to heaven, entreating, supplicating.
PREACH (*v. int. from the Lat. prae before, and dico to say*) To pronounce a public discourse on religious subjects.
Preach (*v. t.*) To proclaim in religious orations, to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness.
Preach (*s. from the verb*) A sermon, a religious oration. *Hooker.*
Preach'ed (*p. from preach*) Proclaimed in religious orations.
Preach'er (*s. from preach*) One that preaches, one who inculcates any thing with earnestness.
Preach'ing (*p. a. from preach*) Publishing in religious orations, teaching with earnestness.
Preach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discoursing publicly on religious subjects.
Preach'ment (*s. from preach*) A sermon in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.
Preach'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Pressing together, gathering in a crowd. *Spenser.*
PRÆAD'AMITE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and Adam*) One of the people who, as some have supposed, lived before the formation of Adam, a præadamite.
PRÆAMBLE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and ambulo to walk*) An introduction, a preface.
Pream'bulary (*adj. from preamble, but not in use*) Preliminary. *Johnson.*
Pream'bulous

PRE

Pream'bulous (*adj. from preamble, but not used*) Previous. *Brown.*
PREAPPREHEN'SION (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and apprehendo to apprehend*) An opinion formed before due examination.
Prease (*s. obsolete*) A press, a crowd of people. *Sp.*
Preas'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To preis forward. *Chaucer.*
Preas'ing (*adj. from prease, but now grown obsolete*) Pressing together, gathering in a crowd. *Sp.*
PREB'END (*s. from the French prebende*) A stipend in a cathedral church; an officer in a cathedral church, a prebendary; but this is judged improper.
Preb'ndal (*adj. from prebend*) Belonging to a prebend. *Cole.*
Preb'endary (*s. from prebend*) An assistant to the bishop, a stipendiary of a cathedral.
PREBI'TION (*s. from the Lat. præbeo to afford*) An offering. *Cole.*
PRECA'RIÆ (*s. in old records*) Certain days work to be done by the tenant for the lord in time of harvest.
PRECA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. precor to intreat*) Dependent, uncertain as dependent on another; uncertain; this last is supposed to be an imperfect sense.
Precariously (*adv. from precarious*) Uncertain by dependence, at the pleasure of others.
Precarioufness (*s. from precarious*) The state of being precarious, dependence on others; uncertainty. *Sb.*
PRECAUTION (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and cautus wary*) Caution taken beforehand, preventive measures.
Precaution (*v. t. from the sub.*) To warn beforehand, to forewarn.
Precautioned (*p. from precaution*) Warned beforehand, forewarned.
Precautioning (*p. a. from precaution*) Warning beforehand, forewarning.
Prece (*s. obsolete*) Praise; a press, a crowd.
PRECEDA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and cedo to go, but not used*) Previous, antecedent. *Hale.*
PRECE'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. præ before, and cedo to go*) To go before in order of time, to go before in order of place.
Prece'ded (*p. from precede*) Brought on by something going before.
Prece'dence (*s. from precede*) The state of going before, priority; superiority; adjustment of place, the foremost place in ceremony.
Prece'dency (*s. from precedence*) Priority, superiority.
Prece'dent (*adj. from precede*) Former, foregoing. *Sou.*
Prece'dent (*s. from the adj.*) Something done before of the same kind, a rule to be followed, an example.
Prece'dently (*adv. from precedent*) Beforehand, antecedently.
Prece'ding (*p. a. from precede*) Going before.
PRECEL'LENCY (*s. from the Lat. præcello to excel, but not used*) Preheminence, excellency. *Philips.*
Prece'lling (*s. obsolete*) Excellency, preheminence. *Cb.*
PRECEN'TION (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and cano to sing*) The beginning or flourish at the entrance of a song. *Cole.*
PRECEN'TOR (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and cano to sing*) He that leads the choir, a chanter in a cathedral.
PRE'CEPT (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and capio to take*) A command, a mandate, a rule, a direction.
Preceptial (*adj. from precept, but not used*) Consisting of precepts. *Shakespeare.*
Preceptive (*adj. from precept*) Containing precepts, giving precepts.
PRECEP'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A teacher, a tutor.
Preceptory (*s. from preceptor*) A benefice held by one of the better sort of templars. *Cole.*
PRECES'SION (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and cedo to go*) The act of going before; the slow progressive motion of the equinoctial points.
Pre'chment (*s. obsolete*) A preachment, a sermon. *Cb.*
PRECIDA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and cædo to kill*) Cut before, killed before. *Johnson.*
PRECIN'CT (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and cingo to surround*) An outward limit, a boundary.
Precin'ctmeeting (*s. from precinct, and meeting*) The annual meeting of the inhabitants of a precinct to choose proper officers for the year ensuing.
Precious'ity (*s. from precious*) Any thing precious, preciousness. *Mare.*
PRECIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pretiosus*) Valuable, having great worth; costly, bought at a great price; worthleis; but this sense is droll and ironical. *Locke.*
Prec'ious (*adj. obsolete*) Nice, over curious. *Chaucer.*
Prec'iously (*adv. from precious*) To a great price, in a precious manner.

PRE

Prec'iousness (*s. from precious*) The state or quality of being precious.
PREC'IPICE (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and capitis the head*) A dangerous steep, a steep place, little or no gradual declivity.
Precip'itance (*s. from precipitant*) Rashness, headlong hurry.
Precip'itancy (*s. from precipitance*) Rash haste, headlong hurry.
PRECIP'ITANT (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and put the head*) Falling headlong, over hasty, with rash haste.
Precip'itantly (*adv. from precipitant*) With headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.
Precip'itancy (*s. from precipitant*) Rashness, precipitant hurry.
PRECIPITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. præ before, and caput capitis the head*) To throw headlong, to hurry imprudently, to hurry with rashness, to throw to the bottom in chymical operations.
Precip'itate (*v. int.*) To fall headlong, to hasten without due preparation; to fall to the bottom as in chymical operations.
Precip'itate (*adj. from the verb*) Headlong, rash, hasty, violent; steeply falling.
Precip'itate (*s. from the adj.*) A corrosive medicine, precipitated mercury.
Precip'itated (*p. from precipitate*) Thrown headlong, hastened, hurried; made to sink to the bottom as in chymical operations.
Precip'itately (*adv. from precipitate*) Rashly, headlong, with rash haste.
Precip'itating (*p. a. from precipitate*) Throwing headlong, urging with rash haste; causing to fall to the bottom as in chymical operations.
Precipitation (*s. from precipitate*) The act of throwing headlong, rash haste, violent motion downwards, the subdency in chymical operations.
PRECIP'ITOUS (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and caput capitis the head*) Headlong, steep, rash, headlong.
Preciput (*s. a law term*) An advantage given to one in a thing to be divided, that which is set in favour of any one before a division is made.
PRECISE (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and cædo to go*) Exact, nice, having strict and determinate limitation, formal, finical, superstitiously exact.
Precis'ely (*adv. from precise*) Exactly, nicely; superstitious formality.
Precis'eness (*s. from precise*) Exactness, rigid nice, superstitious formality.
Precis'er (*adj. comp. of precise*) Precise in a greater degree.
Precis'est (*adj. sup. of precise*) Precise in the greatest degree.
Precis'ian (*s. from precise*) One who limits, one who restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous.
Precis'ion (*s. from precise*) Exact limitation, correction.
Precis'ive (*adj. from precise*) Precisely limited, directed of every thing not absolutely relative to the subject.
PRECLU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. præ before, and claudere to shut*) To shut out, to hinder by some anticipation.
Preclu'ded (*p. from preclude*) Shut out, hindered, some anticipation.
Preclu'ding (*p. a. from preclude*) Shutting out by anticipation.
PRECOCIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and co to boil*) Ripe before the time, too soon ripe.
Precoc'ity (*s. from precocious*) A premature ripeness.
PRECOCITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. præ before, and cogito to think*) To consider beforehand, to scheme beforehand.
Precog'itated (*p. from precogitate*) Thought of beforehand.
Precog'itating (*p. a. from precogitate*) Thinking beforehand, scheming beforehand.
Precogitation (*s. from precogitate*) Thought beforehand, previous consideration.
PRECOGNITION (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and cognico to know*) Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.
Precogni't (*s. from preconceive*) An opinion previously formed.
PRECONCEIVE (*v. t. from the Lat. præ before, and concipio to conceive*) To form an opinion beforehand to imagine beforehand.
Preconceiv'ed (*p. from preconceive*) conceived beforehand, imagined beforehand.
Preconceiv'ing (*p. a. from preconceive*) Conceiving beforehand, imagining beforehand.

Preconceiv

conception (s. from preconceive) An opinion pre-
 sumptively formed.
 PRONOUNS (adj. from the Lat. *præco a crier*) Be-
 longing to a common crier; commendatory. *Cole.*
 CONISATION (s. in the consistory at Rome) The
 declaration by which a nomination to a prelature is
 ratified.
 CONISE (v. int. from the Lat. *præco a crier*) To
 make a report in the consistory of the Pope that the
 person presented to a benefice is duly qualified.
 CONSIGN (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
signo to consign) To make over beforehand.
 CONSIGNED (p. from preconsign) Made over before-
 hand.
 CONSIGNING (p. a. from preconsign) Making over be-
 rehand.
 CONTRA'CT (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
contraho to contract) To bind by a contract before-
 hand.
 CONTRACT (s. from the verb) A contract previous to
 any other contract.
 CONTRACTED (p. from precontract) Bound by a con-
 tract beforehand.
 CONTRACTING (p. a. from precontract) Binding by a
 contract before marriage.
 ECOR'DIA (s. in anatomy, from the Lat. *præ before,*
and cor cordis the heart) The parts about the heart.
 ECURSE (s. from the Lat. *præ before, and curro to*
run) A forerunning. *Shakespeare.*
 ECURSOR (s. from the Lat. *præ before, and curro*
to run) A forerunner, a harbinger.
 EDACEOUS (adj. from the Lat. *præda prey*) Living
 by prey.
 EDAL (adj. from the Lat. *præda prey*) Robbing,
 plundering.
 EDATION (s. from the Lat. *præda prey, but not used*)
 The act of robbing. *Cole.*
 EDATORY (adj. from the Lat. *præda prey*) Plunder-
 ing, practising rapine; hungry, rapacious.
 EDY (adj. a sea term) Ready, prepared. *Cole.*
 EDECEASED (adj. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
decedo to depart) Dead before.
 EDECES/SOR (s. from the Lat. *præ before, and decedo*
to go) One that went before another in place or office;
 an ancestor.
 EDESTINARIAN (adj. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
destino to purpose) Belonging to predestination.
 EDESTINARIAN (s. from the adj.) One who holds the
 doctrine of predestination.
 EDESTINATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
destino to purpose) To appoint beforehand, to prede-
 termine.
 EDESTINATED (p. from predestinate) Appointed before-
 hand, predetermined.
 EDESTINATING (p. a. from predestinate) Appointing
 beforehand, predetermining; holding predestina-
 tion. *Shakespeare.*
 EDESTINATION (s. from predestinate) A preordination, a
 foreappointment, an irreversible decree.
 EDESTINATOR (s. from predestinate) One that holds the
 doctrine of predestination. *Cowley.*
 EDESTINE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and destino*
to appoint) To appoint beforehand, to decree before-
 hand.
 EDESTINE (s. obsolete) Predestination. *Chaucer.*
 EDESTINED (p. from predestine) Appointed beforehand,
 predetermined.
 EDESTINING (p. a. from predestine) Appointing before-
 hand, predetermining.
 EDESTINATION (s. from predetermine) A determina-
 tion beforehand.
 REDETER'MINE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
determino to bound) To determine beforehand.
 REDETER'MINED (p. from predetermine) Determined be-
 rehand.
 REDETER'MINING (p. a. from predetermine) Determin-
 ing beforehand.
 REDIAL (adj. from the Lat. *prædium a farm*) Belong-
 ing to farms, consisting of farms; growing from the
 ground.
 REDIATOR (s. from the Lat. *prædium a farm, but*
not used) A lawyer expert in matters relating to
 lands. *Cole.*
 REDICABLE (adj. from the Lat. *præ before, and dico*
to say) Capable of being predicated.
 REDICABLE (s. a logical term) One of the five things
 which can be affirmed of any subject.
 REDICAMENT (s. from the Lat. *præ before, and dico to*
say) A category, an arrangement of beings according
 to their nature; a class, a kind as described by defi-
 nitive marks; that which may be affirmed of any
 subject.

Predicament (adj. from predicament) Relating to pre-
 dicaments.
 PRE'DICANT (s. from the Lat. *præ before, and dico to*
say) One that affirms.
 Pre'dicant (adj. from the sub.) Affirming, preaching,
 allowed to preach. "Predicant friars."
 PRED'ICATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and dico*
to say) To affirm any thing of a subject.
 Pred'icate (v. int.) To speak, to affirm.
 Pred'icate (s. from the verb) That which is affirmed of
 any subject.
 Predicated (p. from predicate) Affirmed of any subject.
 Predicating (p. a. from predicate) Affirming something
 of a subject.
 Predication (s. from predicate) An affirmation concern-
 ing any thing.
 PREDICT (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and dico to*
say) To foretell, to foreshow.
 Predicted (p. a. from predict) Foretold, shewed before
 it comes to pass.
 Predicting (p. a. from predict) Foretelling, shewing
 before it comes to pass.
 Prediction (s. from predict) A prophesy, a declaration
 of something future.
 Predictor (s. from predict) One that predicts, one that
 declares any thing before it comes to pass.
 PREDIGESTION (s. from the Lat. *præ before, and di-*
gesto to set in order) A hasty digestion. *Bacon.*
 PREDISPOSE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and dis-*
pono to dispose) To dispose beforehand, to adapt before-
 hand to any particular purpose.
 Predisposed (p. from predispose) Disposed beforehand,
 previously adapted; with to; as, "Unless nature be
 predisposed to friendship."
 Predisposing (p. a. from predispose) Disposing before-
 hand, previously adapting.
 Predisposition (s. from predispose) The state of being
 predisposed, a previous accommodation of circum-
 stances to any particular purpose.
 Predominance (s. from predominant) A superior in-
 fluence, an ascendancy.
 Predominancy (s. from predominance) Prevalence, su-
 periority.
 PREDOMINANT (adj. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
domino to rule) Prevalent, ascendent, supreme in
 influence.
 Predominantness (s. from predominant) The state or
 quality of being predominant.
 PREDOMINATE (v. int. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
domino to rule) To prevail, to have a supreme in-
 fluence; with in and over; as, "It predominates in
 this fair lady's heart." "The reflected rays may pre-
 dominate over the rest."
 Predominating (p. a. from predominate) Prevailing,
 having the ascendancy. *Phillips.*
 Pre'dy (adj. a sea term) Ready, prepared.
 PREELECT (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and eligo to*
choose) To choose by a prior determination.
 Preelected (p. from preelect) Chosen before, chosen by
 a prior determination.
 Preelecting (p. a. from preelect) Choosing by a pre-
 determination.
 Preelection (s. from preelect) The act of choosing by a
 prior determination.
 Pree'm'ence (s. from preeminent) Superior excellence,
 priority, superiority of power or influence.
 PREEMINENT (adj. from the Lat. *præ before, and emi-*
neo to stand out) Excellent beyond others.
 PREEMPTION (s. from the Lat. *præ before, and emo*
to buy) The right of purchasing before others.
 PREEN (v. t. from the German *prunen*) To clean and
 compose the feathers as a bird.
 Preened (p. from preen) Cleaned and composed as the
 feathers of a bird.
 PREENGAGE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and the*
French engager to engage) To engage beforehand, to
 engage by previous contract.
 Preengaged (p. from preengage) Engaged beforehand.
 Preengagement (s. from preengage) A prior engage-
 ment.
 Preengaging (p. a. from preengage) Engaging before-
 hand.
 Preen'ing (p. a. from preen) Cleaning and composing
 the feathers as a bird.
 Preen'ing (s. from the part.) The act of a bird in clean-
 ing and composing the feathers.
 Prees (s. obsolete) A press, a crowd of people. *Ch.*
 PREESTABLISH (v. t. from the Lat. *præ before, and*
stabilio to settle) To settle beforehand. *Preestablished*

PRE

Preestablished (*p. from preestablish*) Settled beforehand.
Preestablishing (*p. a. from preestablish*) Establishing beforehand.
Preestablishment (*s. from preestablish*) A previous settlement.
PREEXIST (*v. int. from the Lat. prae before, and existo to exist*) To exist before, to exist before or in some other state.
Preexistence (*s. from preexist*) Existence in a prior state, the existence of the soul before its union to the body.
Preexistent (*adj. from preexist*) Prior in existence; existing before.
Preexisting (*p. a. from preexist*) Existing before, existing in some prior state.
PREFACE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and facies a face*) An introduction, an introductory account of a book.
Preface (*v. t. from the sub.*) To introduce, to put an introductory account to a book; to face, to cover; *but this is a droll sense of the word.*
Preface (*v. int.*) To say something by way of introduction.
Prefaced (*p. from preface*) Introduced, introduced by way of preface, having a preface.
Prefacer (*s. from preface*) The writer of a preface.
Prefacing (*p. a. from preface*) Introducing by way of preface.
Prefatory (*adj. from preface*) Introductory, containing a preface.
Prese (*s. an old spelling*) A proof. *Col.*
PREFECT (*s. from the Lat. praefectus*) A governor, a commander.
Prefecture (*s. from prefect*) The office or jurisdiction of a prefect.
PREFER (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and fero to carry*) To set before another, to regard more than another; with to, above, and before; as, "If I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." "To have preferred an infamous peace before a most just war." "And trees and beasts preferred to courts and men." To advance, to exalt; to exhibit, to offer solemnly; with to, and against; as, "He spoke and to her hand preferred the bowl." "Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments." *Collier.*
Preferable (*adj. from prefer*) Fit to be preferred; with to; as, "It was preferable to any other."
Preferableness (*s. from preferable*) The state of being preferable.
Preferably (*adv. from preferable*) In preference, in a manner to be preferred.
Preferred (*p. from prefer, but not so analogical a spelling*) Preferred, regarded more than another. *Sandys.*
Preference (*s. from prefer*) The act of preferring, the estimation of one thing above another, the choice of one thing rather than another; with to, before, above, and over; as, "He gives him the preference to Virgil." "And bath preference above the most perfect brutal nature." "And its preference before it." "Preference to one man's knowledge over another." *Locke.*
Prefering (*p. a. from prefer, but not so analogical a spelling*) Preferring, regarding more than another. *John.*
Preferment (*s. from prefer*) An advancement to a higher station, a place of honour, a place of profit; preference, the act of preferring. *Brown.*
Preferred (*p. from prefer*) Regarded more than another, advanced; solemnly offered.
Preferer (*s. from prefer*) One who prefers.
Prefering (*p. a. from prefer*) Regarding before another, advancing, solemnly offering.
PREFIGURATE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and figuro to shew*) To shew by an antecedent representation. *Johnson.*
Prefigured (*p. from prefigure*) Pointed out by an antecedent representation.
Prefiguring (*p. a. from prefigure*) Pointing out by a prior representation.
Prefiguration (*s. from prefigure*) An antecedent representation.
PREFIGURE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and figuro to represent*) To shew beforehand, to exhibit by antecedent representation.
Prefigured (*p. from prefigure*) Exhibited by antecedent representation.
Prefiguring (*p. a. from prefigure*) Exhibiting by antecedent representation.
PREFINE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and finio to determine*) To limit beforehand.
Preined (*p. from prefine*) Limited beforehand.

PRE

Preining (*p. a. from prefine*) Limiting beforehand.
Preinition (*s. from prefine*) A determination beforehand.
PREFIX (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and fix*) To put before something else; to appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.
Prefix (*s. in grammar, from the verb*) A particle added to the beginning of a word to vary its significance.
Prefixed (*p. from prefix*) Appointed beforehand, before something else; settled, established.
Prefixing (*p. a. from prefix*) Appointing beforehand, setting before something else; settling, establishing.
Prefixion (*s. from prefix*) The act of prefixing.
PREFORM (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and form*) To form beforehand.
Preformed (*p. from preform*) Formed beforehand.
Preforming (*p. a. from preform*) Forming beforehand.
Preformist (*adj. not used*) Obstinate.
PREFULGID (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, and fulgere to shine, but not used*) Shining, very bright.
Pregnancy (*s. from pregnant*) The state of being pregnant; fertility, fruitfulness; acuteness, readiness of wit.
PREGNANT (*adj. from the Lat. praegnans*) Big with young, breeding, teeming; fruitful, fertile; full of the purpose, full of consequence; clear, evident, of kind; *but these last senses are now grown obsolete.*
Pregnantly (*adv. from pregnant*) Fruitfully; plainly, clearly. *Shakespeare.*
Pregnatory (*s. not used*) A protonotary.
PREGRAVATION (*s. from the Lat. praegravatio, not used*) The act of grieving too much.
PREGRESSION (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and gressio to go, but not used*) The act of going before.
PREGUSTATION (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and gustus to taste*) The act of tasting before another.
Preheminence (*s. a different spelling*) Preeminence.
Preide (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Prayed, did pray. *Chaucer.*
Preignatory (*s. a different spelling*) A pregnatory, protonotary.
Preise (*s. obsolete*) A prefs, a crowd of people. *Chaucer.*
Preise (*v. t. obsolete*) To prize, to value. *Chaucer.*
PREJUDGE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and iudicare to judge*) To judge before hearing, to condemn beforehand.
Prejudged (*p. from prejudge*) Determined before hearing, condemned beforehand.
Prejudging (*p. a. from prejudge*) Judging beforehand, determining beforehand.
PREJUDICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and iudicare to judge*) To prejudge, to determine beforehand.
Prejudicate (*adj. from the verb*) Formed before determination, formed by prejudice, preposited, prejudiced.
Prejudicated (*p. from prejudicate*) Determined beforehand, prejudged.
Prejudicating (*p. a. from prejudicate*) Prejudging, judging beforehand.
Prejudication (*s. from prejudicate*) The act of judging beforehand.
PREJUDICE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and iudicare to judge*) A prepossession, a judgment formed before due examination; a hurt, an injury.
Prejudice (*v. t. from the sub.*) To prepossess, to fill with prejudices, to injure, to hurt.
Prejudiced (*p. from prejudice*) Preposited, filled with prejudices; hurt, injured.
Prejudicial (*adj. from prejudice*) Obstrusive by means of prejudice, hurtful, detrimental.
Prejudicialness (*s. from prejudicial*) The state of being prejudicial.
PREKE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
Prelacy (*s. from prelate*) The dignity or office of prelate; the order of bishops, episcopacy; the bishops.
PRELAL (*adj. from the Lat. prelum a press, but much used*) Belonging to a printing press.
PRELATE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and fero to lead*) An ecclesiastic of the highest order, a bishop.
Prelatehip (*s. from prelate*) The state or dignity of prelate.
Prelat'ial (*adj. from prelate*) Belonging to a prelate, pertaining to a prelacy.
Prelat'ion (*s. from prelate*) A preference, the act of preferring one above another.
Prelat'ure (*s. from prelate*) The state or dignity of prelate.
Prelat'ureship (*s. from prelature*) The dignity of prelate.

PRELECTIO

PRE

LECTION (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *lego* read) A lecture, a lesson, a sermon.

LIBATION (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *libo* taste) A foretaste, an effusion previous to tasting.

LIMINARY (adj. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *limen* the threshold) Previous, introductory.

Liminary (s. from the adj.) A previous stipulation, preparatory measure.

LUDO (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *ludo* to play) A short flight of music played before the full concert; something introductory, something which shows what is to follow.

Lude (v. int. from the sub.) To serve as an introduction.

Luding (p. a. from prelude) Exhibiting in prelude.

Luding (p. a. from prelude) Exhibiting in prelude. Dryden.

Luding (adj. from prelude) Previous, introductory. Cleveland.

LUDUM (s. from the Lat.) A prelude.

LUSION (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *ludo* play, but not much used) A prelude. Cole.

Lusive (adj. from prelude) Previous, introductory.

MATURE (adj. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *maturus* ripe) Ripe before the time, ripe too soon; one too soon, believed too soon.

Maturely (adv. from premature) In a manner premature, with too much haste.

Matureness (s. from premature) Prematurity, the state of being premature.

Maturity (s. from premature) The state of being premature.

MEDITATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *meditari* to meditate) To think of beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

Meditate (v. int.) To think beforehand, to be employed in previous thought.

Meditated (p. from premeditate) Thought of beforehand, contrived beforehand, previously thought.

Meditating (p. a. from premeditate) Thinking beforehand, exercising previous thought.

Meditation (s. from premeditate) The act of meditating beforehand, forethought.

MERIT (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *merito* deserve) To deserve beforehand.

Merited (p. from premerit) Deserved beforehand.

Meriting (p. a. from premerit) Deserving beforehand.

MICES (s. from the Lat. *primitivæ*) First fruits. Dr.

MIER (adj. from the French) First, chief.

Mier (s. from the adj.) The first, the chief, the prime minister.

Mious (adj. from premium) Rich in gifts. Cole.

MIUSE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *mitto* send) To explain previously, to lay down premises.

Misled (p. from premise) Previously explained, laid down by way of premises; sent before; but this sense not in use. Shakespeare.

Mises (s. plu. from premise) Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; houses, lands; but this use is rather colloquial.

Mising (p. a. from premise) Explaining previously, laying down premises.

Mis (s. from premise, the word occurs but seldom in the singular) An antecedent proposition. Watts.

MIUM (s. from the Lat.) Something given to insure a loan or bargain.

MONISH (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *monere* to warn) To warn beforehand, to admonish previously.

Monished (p. from premonish) Admonished beforehand, warned beforehand.

Monishing (p. a. from premonish) Admonishing beforehand, warning beforehand.

Monishment (s. from premonish) A previous admonishment.

Monition (s. from premonish) Previous notice, for intelligence. Wotton.

Monitory (adj. from premonish) Previously admonishing, advising beforehand.

MONSTRATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *monstrare* to shew) To shew beforehand.

Monstrated (p. from premonstrate) Shewed beforehand.

Monstrating (p. a. from premonstrate) Shewing beforehand.

MONSTRATENSES (s. in church history) An order of monks who observed the rules of St. Augustine.

MOTION (s. in school divinity, from the Lat. *præ*

PRE

before, and *moveo* to move) An impulse compelling to action.

PREMUNIENTES (s. from the Lat.) The writs formerly sent to the bishops to come to parliament with proper attendance.

PREMUNIRE (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *monere* to admonish) A writ in common law which lies against a man for infringing some particular statutes; the penalty incurred by such an infringement; a difficulty, a distress; but this sense is low and colloquial.

PREMUNITION (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *munio* to fortify) The anticipation of an objection.

PRENANTHES (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

PRENDER (s. a law term) The right which a person has to take a thing before it is offered.

PRENOMEN (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *nomen* a name) A name prefixed to that of the family, a given name.

PRENOMINATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *nominare* to nominate) To name beforehand.

Prenominate (p. from the verb) Named before. Shakes.

Prenomined (p. from prenominate) Named before.

Prenomining (p. a. from prenominate) Naming before.

Prenomination (s. from prenominate) The act of naming before, the right or privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *noto* to note) Foreknowledge, prescience.

Prenovice (s. a colloquial corruption, from apprentice) An apprentice, one bound to a master to be instructed in some trade. Shakespeare.

Prenoviceship (s. from prentice) An apprenticeship, the servitude of an apprentice. Pope.

Prenovise (s. an obsolete spelling) An apprentice. Chaucer.

Prenovisee (s. obsolete) An apprenticeship. Chaucer.

PRENUNCIATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *nuncio* to declare) To declare beforehand, to foretell.

Prenuniated (p. from prenunciate, but not used) Declared beforehand, foretold.

Prenunciating (p. a. from prenunciate, but not used) Foretelling, foretelling.

Prenunciation (s. from prenunciate) The act of declaring beforehand. Johnson.

Preoccupancy (s. from preoccupate) The act of taking possession beforehand.

PREOCCUPATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *occupare* to occupy) To occupy beforehand, to anticipate, to prepossess, to prejudice.

Preoccupate (p. from the verb) Taken beforehand, prevented. Cole.

Preoccupied (p. from preoccupate, but not much used) Occupied beforehand, prevented, prepossessed. Scott.

Preoccupating (p. a. from preoccupate, but not much used) Occupying beforehand, prepossessing, filling with prejudices.

Preoccupation (s. from preoccupate) Prior occupation, prepossession.

Preoccupied (p. from preoccupy) Occupied beforehand, prepossessed.

PREOCCUPY (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *occupare* to occupy) To occupy beforehand, to prepossess.

Preoccupying (p. a. from preoccupy) Occupying beforehand, filling with prejudices.

PREOMINATE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *ominare* to be ominous) To prognosticate, to foretell by omens.

Preomined (p. from preominate) Prognosticated, foretold by omens.

Preomining (p. a. from preominate) Prognosticating, foretelling by omens.

PREOPINION (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *opinor* to suppose) A prepossession, an opinion antecedently formed.

PREORDAIN (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *ordinare* to order) To ordain beforehand.

Preordained (p. from preordain) Ordained beforehand.

Preordaining (p. a. from preordain) Ordaining beforehand.

Preordinance (s. from preordain, but not used) An antecedent decree. Shakespeare.

Preordination (s. from preordain) The act of decreeing beforehand.

Preparation (s. from prepare) The act of fitting for some purpose, a previous measure, a ceremonious introduction; that which is prepared: any thing procured by a chymical process; an accomplishment, a qualification. Shakespeare.

Preparative (*adj. from prepare*) Preparing, qualifying having the power of preparing.

Preparative (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of preparing, that which is done by way of preparation.

Preparatively (*adv. from preparative*) By way of preparation.

Preparatory (*adj. from prepare*) Introductory, previous, antecedent; previously necessary.

PREPARE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and paro to make*) To make ready, to fit for, to adjust, to qualify for; to form, to make, to make by regular process.

Prepare (*v. int.*) To take previous measures, to make oneself ready.

Prepara (*s. from the verb, but not used*) A preparation, a previous measure. *Shakespeare.*

Prepared (*p. from prepare*) Made ready, fitted for, adjusted; made, made by regular process.

Preparedly (*adv. from prepared*) With preparation, in a manner prepared.

Preparedness (*s. from prepared*) A state of preparation.

Preparer (*s. from prepare*) One that prepares.

Preparing (*p. a. from prepare*) Making ready, fitting for, adjusting, performing, performing by regular process.

PREPENSE (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, and penso to ponder*) Contrived beforehand, thought of before, preconceived.

Prepens'd (*adj. from prepense*) Preconceived.

PREPONDER (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and pondero to weigh*) To outweigh, to overbalance.

Preponderance (*s. from preponder*) A superiority of weight.

Preponderancy (*s. from preponderance*) A superiority of weight.

Preponderate (*v. t. from preponder*) To outweigh, to overbalance; to overpower by superior influence.

Preponderate (*v. int.*) To exceed in weight, to exceed in influence.

Preponderated (*p. from preponderate*) Outweighed, overcome by superior influence.

Preponderating (*p. a. from preponderate*) Outweighing, exceeding in power or influence.

Preponderation (*s. from preponderate*) The act of outweighing, that which outweighs.

Prepondered (*p. from preponder*) Outweighed.

Prepondering (*p. a. from preponder*) Outweighing.

PREPOSE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and pono to put*) To put before. *Johnson.*

Proposed (*p. from prepose, but not much used*) Set before, put before.

Proposing (*p. a. from prepose, but not much used*) Putting before.

Proposition (*s. from prepose*) That which is put before; a part of speech in grammar.

Propositor (*s. from prepose*) A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

PREPOSSESS (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and posideo to possess*) To fill with preconceived opinions, to prejudice.

Prepossessed (*p. from preposse(s)*) Filled with preconceived opinions, filled with prejudices.

Prepossessing (*p. a. from preposseis*) Filling with preconceived opinions, prejudicing.

Prepossession (*s. from preposseis*) A first possession, a preoccupation; a prejudice, a preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, and post after*) Wrong, having that first which should be last; foolish, absurd.

Preposterously (*adv. from preposterous*) In a preposterous manner.

Preposterousness (*s. from preposterous*) The state of being preposterous, absurdity.

PREPOTENCY (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and possum to be able*) Superior power, predominance. *Brown.*

PREPROPEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, and proporo to make haste*) Overhasty. *Cole.*

PREPUCE (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. præputium*) The foreskin, that part which covers the glans.

PREREQUIRE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and requiro to require*) To require beforehand, to demand previously.

Prerequired (*p. from prerequire*) Previously demanded. *Hammond.*

Prerequiring (*p. a. from prerequire*) Enquiring beforehand.

PREREQUISITE (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, and requiro to require*) Required beforehand, previously requisite.

Prerequisite (*s. from the adj.*) That which is previously necessary.

PREROGATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, rogo to demand*) Having an exclusive privilege.

Prerogative (*s. from the adj.*) An exclusive privilege, peculiar privilege.

Prerogated (*adj. from prerogative*) Having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative. *Shakespeare.*

PRE'SA (*s. in the Italian music*) A mark to shew where a part is to begin.

PRE'SAGE (*s. from the Lat. præsagium*) A prognostication that which points out something future.

Presage (*v. t. from the sub.*) To forebode, to foretell to prophesy; with of; "We may presage of his death."

Presaged (*p. from presage*) Foreboded, foretold, intokened.

Presagement (*s. from presage*) An omen, a token, a forehand.

Presaging (*p. a. from presage*) Foreboding, foretelling, prophesying.

PRESBI'TIA (*s. with physicians*) A dimness of sight.

PRES/BYS (*s. in ornithology*) A beautiful kind of woodpecker.

PRES/BYTA (*s. with physicians*) That defect of vision which is occasioned by a flatness of the eye and is common to old people.

PRES/BYTER (*s. from the Greek πρεσβύτερος old*) elder, one of the second order of ecclesiastics, a presbyter; a presbyterian.

Presbyterial (*adj. from presbyter*) Belonging to a presbytery, to an elder.

Presbyterian (*adj. from presbyter*) Consisting of elders governed by the priest or elders; pertaining to a particular denomination of dissenters from the church of England.

Presbyterian (*s. from the adj.*) An abettor of the government by priests or elders; an adherent to a particular denomination of dissenters from the church of England.

Presbyterianism (*s. from presbyterian*) The discipline and principles of the presbyterians.

Presbyterium (*s. in old records*) The presbytery, choir, the chancel of a choir.

Presbytery (*s. from presbyter*) The body of elders which a church is governed, the government of a church by priests or elders.

PRESCIENCE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and scire to know*) Foreknowledge, the knowledge of future events.

Prescient (*adj. from prescience*) Foreknowing, prescient.

PRESCIND (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and scindere to cut*) To cut off, to abstract; with from; "Does not only prescind from but absolutely deny."

Prescind'd (*p. from prescind*) Cut off, abstracted.

Prescind'ent (*adj. from prescind*) Cutting off, abstracting.

Prescind'ing (*p. a. from prescind*) Cutting off, abstracting.

PRESCIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, and scire to know*) Prescient, having foreknowledge; with as, "Precious of ill."

PRES/COT (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 194 miles from London.

Prescot (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Prescot, made at Prescot.

PRESCRI'BE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and scribere to write*) To set down authoritatively, to order directly, to order medicaments.

Prescribe (*v. int.*) To influence arbitrarily, to influence by long custom; to write directions and forms of medicine.

Prescribed (*p. from prescribe*) Set down authoritatively, ordered, directed.

Prescrib'ing (*p. a. from prescribe*) Setting down authoritatively, ordering, directing, writing or dictating forms of medicine.

Prescript (*s. from prescribe*) A direction, a precept.

Prescript (*adj. from prescribe*) Directed, laid down, precept.

Prescription (*s. from prescript*) A custom continuing till it has the force of a law; a medical receipt.

PRESE (*s. obsolete*) A press, a crowd of people; a value, esteem.

PRESE (*v. t. obsolete*) To praise; to press.

PRE'SANCE (*s. from the French*) Priority of place, sitting.

Presence (*s. from present*) The state or quality of being present; approach to a great personage; state of being in view of a superior; the person or superior; the room in which a prince shows himself.

P R E

P R E

court, a number of persons assembled before a personage; readiness of invention; quickness at clients on pressing occasions; self possession.
Recechamber (s. from *presence*, and *chamber*) A room in which a great person receives company.
Receeroom (s. from *presence*, and *room*) The apartment in which a great personage receives com-

PREVISION (s. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *sensio* perceive) A perception beforehand.

PRESENT (adj. from the Lat. *præ*ens) Not absent, appearing face to face; being near at hand; not future, existing at the time that now is; ready, quick at exertions on urgent occasions; attentive, propitious, remarkably attentive.

PRESENT (s. from the adj. put absolutely) The present

PRESENT (v. t. from the sub.) To place in the presence, to exhibit to view; to offer; to level in order to fire; to give ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to favour with gifts; to lay before a court of judicature for examination; to offer openly. *presented battle to the French navy.*

PRESENT (s. from the verb.) A gift, something ceremoniously given; a letter, a mandate exhibited.

PRESENT (s. obsolete) Presence. *Chaucer.*

PRESENTABLE (adj. from *present*) Capable of being presented, fit to be presented.

PRESENTANEOUS (adj. from *present*) Ready, quick, immediate.

PRESENTARIE (adj. obsolete) Present. *Chaucer.*

PRESENTATION (s. from *present*) The act of presenting, exhibition, the act of bestowing an ecclesiastical office.

PRESENTATIVE (adj. from *present*) Capable of being presented.

PRESENTED (p. from *present*) Placed in the presence of, superior, exhibited, offered, given, endowed with, before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTEE (s. from *present*) One presented to a bene-

PRESENTER (s. from *present*) One that presents.

PRESENTIAL (s. from the Lat.) Presents. *Scott.*

PRESENTIAL (adj. from *present*) Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY (s. from *presential*) The state of being present.

PRESENTIATE (v. t. from *present*) To make present.

PRESENTIATED (p. from *presentiate*) Made present.

PRESENTIATING (p. a. from *presentiate*) Making present.

PRESENTIFICK (adj. from the Lat. *præ*ens *present*, and *to make*, but now grown obsolete) Making present. *Johnson.*

PRESENTIFICKLY (adv. from *presentifick*) In such a manner as to make present. *More.*

PRESENTING (p. a. from *present*) Placing in the presence, superior, exhibiting to view, offering, giving, laying a gun in order to fire; laying before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTLY (adv. from *present*) At present, now, immediately, soon after.

PRESENTMENT (s. from *present*) The act of presenting, which is presented, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS (s. from *present*) The state of being present, presence of mind. *Clarendon.*

PREPE (s. a different spelling) The præpe, the new stars in the breast of Cancer. *Diet. of Arts.*

PREPATION (s. from *preserve*) The act of preserving, to preserve.

PREPATIVE (s. from *preserve*) That which preserves, something preventive; with against; as, "A preventive against the plague."

PREPARE (v. t. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *servo* ve) To save, to keep, to defend from destruction; season with sugar or pickle.

PREPARED (s. from the verb) Fruit preserved.

PREPARED (p. from *preserve*) Saved, defended, kept, well, seasoned with sugar or pickle.

PREPARE (s. from *preserve*) One that preserves, one keeps from evil; one that seasons fruit in order to keep it for future use.

PREPARING (p. a. from *preserve*) Saving, keeping from destruction, seasoning with sugar or pickle.

PREPARE (v. int. from the Lat. *præ* before, and *sedeo*) To superintend, to have authority; with over; "Some over the public magazines preside."

PRESENCE (s. from *preside*) Superintendence.

PRESENTER (s. from *preside*) One who presides, one is placed in authority over others, one at the

head of others; a governor, a prefect; a tutelary power.

Pres'identship (s. from *president*) The office or place of a president.

PRESID'IAL (adj. from the Lat. *præ*sidium a garrison) Belonging to a garrison.

Presid'ial (s. from the adj.) A tribunal, a court of judicature in France.

PRES'RE (s.) A kind of Dutch reeds used in polishing.

PRESS (v. t. from the Lat. *premo* pressus to press) To squeeze, to crush; to compel, to urge by necessity; to effect strangely; to drive by violence; to compress, to embrace; to urge, to enforce; to imprecis, to force into military service.

Press (v. int.) To act with compulsive force, to urge, to distress; to make invasion, to go forward, to crowd, to throng; with on, or upon; as, "He pressed on them greatly."

Press (s. from the verb) The instrument with which any thing is pressed, the machine by which printing is performed, a kind of case or closet for clothes; a crowd of people, a throng; a commission to force men into the military service.

Press'bed (s. from *press*, and *bed*) A bed so formed as to shut up in a case.

Press'ed (p. from *press*) Squeezed as in a press, urged, forced.

Press'er (s. from *press*) One that presses, one that works at a press.

Press'gang (s. from *press*, and *gang*) A crew that strolls about to force men into the naval service.

Press'ing (p. a. from *press*) Squeezing, crushing as in a press, compressing, urging, forcing into military service.

Press'ing (s. from the part.) The act of crushing as in a press, the act of forcing into the military service, the state of any thing as pressed.

Press'ingly (adv. from *pressing*) In a pressing or urgent manner.

Press'ingness (s. from *pressing*) Urgency.

Press'ion (s. from *press*) The act of pressing. *Newton.*

Press'itant (adj. from *press*, but not used) Heavy, gravitating. *More.*

Press'man (s. from *press*, and *man*) A man who attends the press in a printing office; one who is employed in forcing men into the military service.

Press'money (s. from *press*, and *money*) The money given to a man when he is forced into military service.

Press'sure (s. from *press*) The act of pressing, the state of being pressed, an impression, a mark made by impression; affliction, distress; gravitation, pression.

Prest (s. an old spelling) A priest. *Wickliffe.*

Prest (v. t. pret. of *press*) Did press. *Shakespeare.*

Prest (p. from *press*) Pressed. *Dryden.*

PREST (s. from the French) A loan; a duty paid by the sheriff. *Bacon.*

PREST (adj. from the French, but now grown obsolete) Ready, willing; neat, tight. *Tusser.*

Prest'ation (s. from *prest*) A sum of money annually paid by the archdeacons and other clergy to the bishop.

PRES'TEIGN (s.) A town in Radnorshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 149 miles from London.

Prest'eign (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Presteign, made at Presteign.

PRES'TER (s. in *physiology*) A kind of exhalation thrown from a cloud with such force as to be set on fire with the violence of the collision; it is said to be more rapid and fatal in its effects than what is commonly called a thunder bolt.

PRES'TERJEAN, PRES'TERJOHN (s.) The title which the Europeans give to the Grand Negus or king of Abyssinia.

PRESTIGIA'TION (s. from the Lat. *præ*stigiatio) The act of deceiving, a kind of legerdemain. *Johnson.*

PRES'TIGES (s. plu. from the Lat. *præ*stigiæ) Illusions, tricks. *Johnson.*

Prestig'ious (adj. from *prestiges*) Juggling, practising illusive tricks.

PRES'TIMONY (s. a law term) A fund or revenue settled by the founder for the subsistence of a priest.

PRESTIS'SIMO (adv. from the Italian in music) Quick, very quick.

PRES'TO (adv. from the Italian) Quick, at once; used by those who practise legerdemain. "Presto, be gone."

PRES'TON (s.) A borough town in Lancashire; it has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 209 miles from London.

Pres'ton

P R E

Pres'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Preston, made at Preston.

Press'sail (*s. a sea term*) All the sail that a ship can possibly carry.

Presu'mable (*adj. from presume*) Supposable, taken without due examination.

Presu'mably (*adj. from presumable*) On presumption, without examination.

PRESUM'E (*v. int. from the Lat. prae before, and sumo to take*) To suppose, to take up without examination; to venture without positive leave, to affirm without immediate proof; to make confident attempts; *with* on or upon; as, "The man presumes upon his *parts*."

Presu'med (*p. from presume*) Supposed, taken for granted.

Presu'mer (*s. from presume*) One that presumes, an arrogant person.

Presu'ming (*p. a. from presume*) Supposing, taking up without due examination, entering without leave, using confidence; *with* on or upon; as, "Presuming *on my title*." Sometimes, but not so properly; *with* of; as, "Presuming of his force." Dryden.

Presump'tion (*s. from presume*) A supposition previously formed, a confidence grounded on supposition; an argument strong but not absolutely conclusive; unreasonable confidence of divine favour; arrogance, blind and adventurous confidence.

Presump'tive (*adj. from presume*) Supposed, taken by previous supposition; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

Presump'tuous (*adj. from presume*) Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent, failing in proper regard for divine things.

Presump'tuously (*adv. from presumptuous*) Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence.

Presump'tuousness (*s. from presumptuous*) The state or quality of being presumptuous.

Presump'tuousness (*s. a different and less correct spelling*) Presumptuousness.

Presuppo'sal (*s. from presuppose*) A supposal previously formed.

PRESUPPO'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and suppono to suppose*) To suppose beforehand.

Presupposed (*p. from presuppose*) Supposed beforehand.

Presuppos'ing (*p. a. from presuppose*) Supposing beforehand.

Presupposition (*s. from presuppose*) A supposition previously formed.

PRESURM'ISE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and the French surmiser to suspect*) A suspicion previously formed. Shakespeare.

PRETE'NCE (*s. from the Lat. prae before, and tendo to tend*) A shew of something not real, an argument founded on fictitious principles; an assumption, a claim, a claim to notice; something threatened, something held out to terrify. Shakespeare.

PRETE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, and tendo to stretch*) To feign, to counterfeit, to exhibit as a cover; to hold out, to stretch forward; *but this sense is a latinism and not used.* Shakespeare. To claim, to demand as right; "The part which they pre-*tend*." Dryden.

Prete'nd (*v. int.*) To put in a claim, to profess presumptuously.

Pretend'ed (*p. from pretend*) Feigned, counterfeited, claimed, foretold; *but this sense is not current.* Haywood.

Pretend'er (*s. from pretend*) One that pretends, one that lays claim to any thing.

Pretend'ing (*p. a. from pretend*) Feigning, counterfeiting, claiming.

Pretend'ingly (*adv. from pretending*) Arrogantly, presumptuously. Collier.

Preten'sion (*s. from pretend*) A claim; a pretence, a fictitious appearance. Bacon.

PRE'TER (*adj. from the Lat. prae besides*) Past, preterit.

Preterimperfect (*adj. from preter, and imperfect*) Belonging to the imperfect tense.

PRE'TERIT (*adj. from the Lat. prae teritus*) Past, passed over; belonging to the past tense.

Pre'terit (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The past tense.

Pre'terite (*adj. a different spelling*) Preterit, past.

Preterition (*s. from preterit*) The act of passing by, the state of being passed.

Pre'teritness (*s. from preterit*) The state of being past.

PRETERLAP'SED (*adj. from the Lat. prae ter past, and lapsus a fall*) Past, gone.

PRETERLE'GAL (*adj. from the Lat. prae ter besides, and legis legal*) Done contrary to law, illegal. K. Charles.

P R E

Pretermis'sion (*s. from pretermitt*) The act of passing an omission.

PRETERMIT' (*v. t. from the Lat. prae ter mitto to send*) To pass by, to omit.

Pretermitt'ed (*p. from pretermitt*) Passed by, omitted.

Pretermitt'ing (*p. a. from pretermitt*) Passing by, omitting.

PRETERNAT'URAL (*adj. from the Lat. prae ter and natura nature*) Done in a manner different from the common course of nature; irregular, falling in a manner different from the common order of natural causes.

Preternat'urally (*adv. from preternatural*) In a manner different from the common course of nature.

Preternat'urality (*s. from preternatural*) The state of being preternatural.

Preterper'fect (*adj. from preter, and perfect*) Belonging to that tense of a verb which denotes the time before the perfect tense.

Preterper'fect (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The preterperfect tense, the time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPER'FECTION (*adj. from the Lat. prae ter plusquam more, and perfectum perfect*) Belonging to the pluperfect tense, denoting the time than passed as referring to some point of past time since intervening.

Preterpluper'fect (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) Pluperfect tense.

PRE'TEXT (*s. from the Lat. praetextum a covering*) Pretence, a false appearance, a false allegation.

PRETEX'TA (*s. from the Lat. praetexta*) A white or vest bordered with purple worn by the Roman youth.

Pret'itious (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Precious.

PRE'TOR (*s. from the Lat. praetor*) A Roman magistrate the mayor or chief magistrate of a town.

Pretor'ian (*adj. from pretor*) Exercised by the pretor, belonging to the pretor; judicial.

PRETORIUM (*s. from the Lat. praetorium*) The pretor's hall, the court in which the pretor presides.

Prettier (*adj. comp. of pretty*) Pretty in a greater degree.

Prettiest (*adj. sup. of pretty*) Pretty in the greatest degree.

Prettily (*adv. from pretty*) Neatly, elegantly.

Pret'iness (*s. from pretty*) The state of being pretty, beauty without dignity, elegance without grandeur.

PRE'TY (*adj. from the Sax. praet finery*) Neat, pleasing without surprize or elevation; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; more than a compliment, *but this sense is rather colloquial.* "A pretty fellow." Implying censure, implying contempt; "You are a very pretty fellow indeed."

Pret'ty (*adv. from the adj.*) In some degree, in a small degree, almost.

Pretypified (*p. from pretypify*) Signified before by types and figures.

PRE'TYPIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. prae before, typus type, and facio to make*) To prefigure, to typify beforehand.

Pretypifying (*p. a. from pretypify*) Typifying beforehand.

PREVAIL (*v. int. from the Lat. prae before, and valeo to have force*) To have power, to have influence, to be much in fashion; to persuade, to induce by treaty; to overcome, to gain superiority; *with* upon, with, over, and against; as, "He could prevail on the king." "With obdurate hearts, nothing prevaileth." "This kingdom could not prevail against the united power of England." "A strong could prevail over death."

Prevail'ed (*p. from prevail*) Overcome by influence brought to consent; *with* with; as, "The king was prevailed with to send her forces on that expedition."

Prevail'ing (*p. a. from prevail*) Being in force, prevailing influence, overcoming; predominating.

Prevail'ment (*s. from prevail*) Prevalence.

Prev'alence (*s. from prevalent*) Superiority, preminance.

Prev'alency (*s. from prevalence, but not so common*) Prevalence.

PREV'ALENT (*adj. from the Lat. prae before, valeo to be of force*) Predominant, powerful, gaining superiority.

Prev'alently (*adv. from prevalent*) Powerfully, prevailingly.

PREVAR'ICATE (*v. int. from the Lat. prae before, varico to make long strides*) To cavil, to shackle, quibble.

Prevailingly

ating (*p. a. from prevaricate*) Cavilling, quibbling.
 ation (*s. from prevaricate*) The act of prevaricating, a shuffle, a cavil.
 ator (*s. from prevaricate*) One that prevaricates.
 v. t. an obsolete spelling) To prove. *Chaucer.*
 (v. t. obsolete) To perceive. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
 NE (*v. t. from the Lat. præ before, and venio*
ne, but not used) To come between, to hinder,
 event. *Phillips.*
 ed (*p. from prevene, but not used*) Hindered,
 nted.
 ent (*adj. from prevene*) Preceding, going be-
 preventive.
 ing (*p. a. from prevene, but not used*) Coming
 en, preventing.
 NT (*v. t. from the Lat. præ before, and venio*
ne) To go before, to make the way easy, to go
 as a guide; to preoccupy, to anticipate; to
 r, to obstruct.
 t (*v. int.*) To come before the time. *Bacon.*
 ed (*p. from prevent*) Hindered, obstructed.
 ter (*s. from prevent*) One that prevents, one
 goes before, one that hinders.
 er (*s. a sea term*) An additional rope to
 then and prevent another rope from breaking.
 erbrace (*s. a sea term*) A temporary brace fixed
 e main or fore yard of a ship.
 erthroud (*s. a sea term*) An additional shroud.
 erstay (*s. a sea term*) An additional stay.
 ing (*p. a. from prevent*) Going before, pre-
 ying, hindering, obstructing.
 tion (*s. from prevent*) The act of going before,
 occupation, an anticipation; a hinderance, an
 ction; a prejudice, a prepossession. *Dryden.*
 tional (*adj. from prevention*) Tending to pre-
 on.
 tive (*adj. from prevent*) Tending to hinder,
 ring ill, preservative; with of; as, "Preven-
 of diseases."
 tive (*s. from the adj.*) An antidote, a prefer-
 e.
 tively (*adv. from preventive*) In a manner
 ng to prevention.
 (adj. an old word) Hardly. *Bailey.*
 OUS (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and vid*
y) Going before, antecedent, prior.
 uly (*adv. from previous*) Antecedently, be-
 and.
 uthness (*s. from previous*) Antecedence, the state
 ality of being previous.
 (adj. an old word) Tame. *Bailey.*
 (s. from the Lat. præda) Ravage, depredation;
 thing to be seized, something to be devoured,
 od which is gotten by a beast or other animal
 lives on living creatures.
 v. int. from the sub.) To feed by violence, to
 er, to rob; to corrode; to waste; with on, or
 as, "It preyed on her vitals."
 (s. from prey) One that preys, a robber, a
 rer.
 g (*p. a. from prey*) Feeding by violence, plun-
 g, corroding.
 d (*s.*) A man's name; the king of Troy.
 ia (*s. from Priapus*) Obscene epigrams, poems
 ated to Priapus.
 m, Priapis/mus (*s. from Priapus*) A preterna-
 tion, an involuntary erection of the penis.
 US (*s. in heathen mythology*) An inferior divinity
 sed to have presided over vineyards and gardens,
 to have been born with remarkably large ge-
 e.
 US (*s. in anatomy*) The genitals.
 (s. from the Lat. pretium) The equivalent paid
 y thing, the rate at which any thing is sold,
 value, an estimation, a reward, a thing pur-
 d.
 v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete) To
 or. *Spenser.*
 s. a local word) A kind of thin drink. *Bailey.*
 (v. t. from the Sax. prician) To pierce with a
 puncture, to spur, to goad, to pain, to affect
 remorse; to nominate by a puncture or mark;
 up the ears, to raise to a point; to make marks
 e ground as a hare when the runs in the high-
 to fix upon a pointed instrument; to make
 to make acrid, to put down the notes of a tune.
 v. int. obsolete) To ride, to ride hard, to come
 the spur. *Spenser.*

Prick (*s. from the verb.*) A sharp point, a thorn, a
 prickle; a puncture, a point, a fixed place; a spot
 or mark at which archers aim; the print of a hare's
 foot on the ground; a remorse of conscience; the
 penis in low or vulgar language.
 Prick (*v. int. a local word*) To dress one's self up. *John.*
 Prick'ed (*adj. from prick, and ear*) Having the ears
 erect, pert.
 Prick'ed (*p. from prick*) Pierced, goared, impelled;
 touched with remorse.
 Prick'er (*s. from prick*) A sharp pointed instrument; a
 lighthorseman. *Haywood.*
 Prick'et (*s. from prick*) A buck of the second year.
 Prick'ing (*p. a. from prick*) Piercing, goaring, im-
 pelling; touching with remorse; riding, riding
 hard; but this sense is now become obsolete. *Dryden.*
 Prick'le (*s. from prick*) A sharp point, the point of a
 thorn or briar.
 Prick'liness (*s. from prickly*) The state of being thickly
 set with sharp points.
 Prick'ly (*adj. from prick*) Set with sharp points, full
 of sharp points as a thorn or briar.
 Prick'louse (*s. a cant and low word, from prick, and*
louse) A taylor.
 Prick'louse (*adj. from the sub. a low cant word*) Be-
 longing to a taylor.
 PRICK/MADAM (*s. in botany*) A species of houseleek.
 Prick'pust (*s. in carpentry*) A timber framed into the
 breast summer.
 Prick'punch (*s. from prick, and punch*) A piece of tem-
 pered steel with a sharp point at one end.
 Prick'wood (*s. in botany*) The spindletree, a kind of
 shrub.
 PRIDE (*s. from the Sax. pryd*) Inordinate self esteem,
 haughtiness, insolence; a greatness of mind, gene-
 rous elation of heart; dignity, elevation; splendor,
 ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the
 male.
 Pride (*v. t. from the sub.*) To rate one's self too high.
 "They pride themselves in their wealth."
 Pridding (*p. a. from pride*) Rating one's self too high.
 Prie (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To pray, to intreat. *Cha.*
 Prie (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, privet. *Tusser.*
 Prief (*s. an old spelling*) A proof. *Spenser.*
 Pri'er (*s. from pry*) He that looks narrowly into any
 thing.
 PRIEST (*s. from the Sax. preost*) One who officiates in
 sacred offices, the second order of the clergy, one
 above a deacon and below a bishop.
 Priest'craft (*s. from priest, and craft*) Religious fraud,
 the act of a priest to get power.
 Priest'ess (*s. from priest*) A female who officiated in
 heathen rites.
 Priest'hood (*s. from priest*) The office or character of a
 priest, the order of men officiating in the priest's
 office.
 Priest'liness (*s. from priestly*) The appearance of a
 priest.
 Priest'ly (*adj. from priest*) Belonging to a priest, sacer-
 dotal, becoming a priest.
 Priest'ridden (*adj. from priest, and ridden*) Governed
 by the priests, subjected to the clergy.
 Priest's'arments (*s. from priest, and garment*) The pon-
 tificals, the garments suited to the priest's office.
 Priest's'office (*s. from priest, and office*) The office of the
 priest, the functions of the priest.
 Prieve (*v. t. an old word*) To prove. *Spenser.*
 Prig (*s. perhaps from prick*) A pert, saucy, pragmatical
 little fellow.
 Prig'ging (*adj. a cant word from pricking*) Riding,
 coming on the spur. *Cole.*
 Prig'gish (*adj. a cant word from prig*) Pert, saucy,
 pragmatical.
 Prig'napper (*s. a cant word*) A horfestealer. *Cole.*
 Prigs (*s. a cant word*) Thieves. *Cole.*
 Prig'star (*s. a cant word*) A rival in love. *Cole.*
 Pri'afour (*s. obsolete*) A hard rider. *Chaucer.*
 Pri'et (*s. a cant word*) A small wax candle. *Cole.*
 Pri'id (*p. obsolete*) Hard ridden. *Chaucer.*
 PRILL, PRILL (*s. in ichthyology*) The brit, the turbot.
 Prill (*v. t. obsolete*) To gore. *Chaucer.*
 Prim (*adj. supposed to be a contraction from primitive*)
 Formal, precise, affectedly nice.
 Prim (*v. t. from the adj.*) To deck up precisely, to forgo
 an affected nicety.
 Pri'macy (*s. from primate*) The highest state of an
 ecclesiastic, the state of an archbishop.
 PRIM'F'VAL (*adj. a formal but not so common a spelling*)
 Primeval, first or more ancient in time. *Scott.*
 PRIM'F'VIAE (*s. in anatomy from the Lat. primus*
first)

- first, and via a way*) The first passages, the stomach intestines and their appendices, the alimentary duct.
- Primage** (*s. a sea term*) The freight of a ship. *Ainsl.*
- Primal** (*adj. from prime, but not in common use*) First. *Shakespeare.*
- Primarily** (*adv. from primary*) In the first place, originally, in the first intention.
- Primariness** (*s. from primary*) The state of being first.
- Primary** (*adj. from prime*) First, chief, original; first in intention, first in dignity.
- PRIMATE** (*s. from the Lat. primus first*) The chief ecclesiastic; the ecclesiastic that presides in a province.
- Primateship** (*s. from primate*) The office or dignity of a primate.
- PRIME** (*s. from the Lat. primus first*) The first part of the day, the morning; the beginning, the early days, the best part; the spring, the spring of life; the first canonical hour, the first part; the height of perfection.
- PRIME** (*adj. from the Lat. primus*) First, original; principal, chief; excellent.
- Prime** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun, to lay on the first colours in painting.
- Primed** (*p. from prime*) Furnished with powder in the pan, painted over a first time.
- Primely** (*adv. from prime*) Originally, in the first place, in the first intention; excellently, supremely well. *Johnson.*
- Primest** (*s. from prime*) The state of being first, excellence. *Johnson.*
- Primer** (*s. from prime*) A small prayer book in which children are generally taught to read, an elementary book; an office of the Virgin Mary.
- PRIMEIRO** (*s. from the Spanish*) A particular game at cards.
- Primest** (*adj. sup. of prime, but not much used*) Best, most excellent. *Shakespeare.*
- PRIMEVAL** (*adj. from the Lat. primævus*) Original, prior in time.
- PRIMEVOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. primævus, but not so common a word*) Primeval. *Johnson.*
- PRIMEVERIUS** (*s. in antiquity*) The first or chief in any office or dignity.
- Primier** (*adj. a law term*) First, chief.
- PRIMIGENIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. primus first, and gigno to beget*) Original, primogenial, first of the kind. *Scott.*
- Primigenialness** (*s. from primigenial*) The state of being primigenial. *Scott.*
- PRIMIGENIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. primigenius*) Primogenial, original, first of the kind.
- Primigeniouse** (*s. from primigenious*) The state of being primogenial.
- Priming** (*p. a. from prime*) Putting powder in the pan of a gun; laying on the first coat of paint.
- Priming** (*s. from the adj.*) The powder put into the pan of a gun, the first coat in painting, the first illumination of the moon after its conjunction with the sun.
- Priminghorn** (*s. from priming, and horn*) The horn in which powder is kept for priming the guns.
- PRIMPILUS** (*s. in antiquity*) The centurion of the first cohort who had the charge of the Roman eagle.
- PRIMITIÆ** (*s. from the Lat.*) The first fruits.
- Primitial** (*adj. from primitiæ*) Belonging to the first fruits. *Ainsworth.*
- PRIMITIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. primitivus*) Ancient, original, primary, underived; affectedly precise.
- Primatively** (*adj. from primitive*) Originally, at first, primarily, underivedly; according to ancient practice.
- Primiteness** (*s. from primitive*) The state of being primitive, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.
- Primmed** (*p. from prim*) Decked up, dressed nicely.
- Primmer** (*adj. comp. of prim*) Prim in a greater degree.
- Primmed** (*adj. sup. of prim*) Prim in the greatest degree.
- Primming** (*p. a. from prim*) Decking up, dressing exactly.
- Primness** (*s. from prim*) Preciseness, affected formality.
- PRIMOGENIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. primus first, and gigno to beget*) Primigenial, first born, original, primary.
- PRIMOGENITURE** (*s. from the Lat. primus first, and gigno to beget*) The state of being firstborn, seniority, eldership.
- PRIMORDIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. primordium the beginning*) Original, existing from the beginning.
- Primordial** (*s. from the adj.*) An original, a first principle.
- PRIMORDIALE** (*adj. from the Lat. primordium*) Original, existing at the beginning.
- Primor'dian** (*s. in botany*) A kind of plum.
- PRIMO'RES** (*s. in anatomy*) The four first teeth in each jaw.
- PRIM'ROSE** (*s. in botany*) An early spring flower, the plant that produces the flower, the primula veris.
- Prim'rose** (*adj. from the sub.*) Gay, flowery. "The prim'rose way." *Shakespeare.*
- PRIM'ULAVE'RIS** (*s. in botany, from the Lat. primus first, and ver veris the spring*) The primrose.
- PRIMUMMOBILE** (*s. from the Lat. primus first, and mobilis moving*) A first mover; the highest sphere in the Ptolemaic system.
- PRIMUS** (*s. in anatomy*) The first or principal muscle in any part where there are more than one.
- PRINCE** (*s. from the Lat. princeps*) A sovereign, a ruler; one of rank next to a king, the son of a king, the chief of any body of men.
- Prince** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To take state, to play the part of a prince. *Shakespeare.*
- Princedom** (*s. from prince*) The rank, state, or power of a prince.
- Princelike** (*adj. from prince, and like*) Like a prince, becoming a prince.
- Princline** (*s. from princely*) The state of a prince.
- Princely** (*adj. from prince*) Having the rank of a prince, belonging to a prince, becoming a prince.
- Princely** (*adv. from the adj.*) In a princelike manner.
- Prin'ces** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A prince.
- PRINCESFEATHER** (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower, the plant that produces the flower.
- Prin'cess** (*s. from prince*) The wife of a prince, daughter of a king; a lady of rank next to a queen, a sovereign lady.
- PRINCIPAL** (*adj. from the Lat. principalis*) Chief, pital, essential; princely. *Spenser.*
- Principal** (*s. from the adj.*) A chief, the head of a house in an university; one originally engaged; the capital or sum of money out at interest.
- Principalty** (*s. from prince*) The country which gives title to a prince; a prince, one invested with authority; one of an order of angels; superiority, dominance, supreme power.
- Principally** (*adv. from principal*) Chiefly, above the rest.
- Principals** (*s. from principal*) The state of being principal.
- PRINCIPIA** (*s. from the Lat.*) First principles.
- PRINCIPIATION** (*s. from the Lat. principium a beginning, but not used*) An analysis into elementary principles. *Bacon.*
- PRINCIPLE** (*s. from the Lat. principium a beginning*) A constituent part, an element; a fundamental truth, a ground of action; an original cause, an operative cause; a tenet, a settled opinion.
- Prin'ciple** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To establish in a tenet, to impress with a tenet, to establish firmly in the mind.
- Principled** (*p. from principle*) Impressed with a principle, fixed in opinions; with with; as, "Principled with an opinion."
- Prin'ciple** (*p. a. from principle*) Impressing with a tenet, establishing in the mind.
- Prin'cock** (*s. a cant word*) A coxcomb, a pert young rogue.
- Prin'cox** (*s. from princock*) A conceited fellow, a young rogue.
- Prin'dle** (*s. a local word*) A croft, a small close.
- PRINK** (*v. int. from the Dutch [rinken]*) To deck show, to prank.
- Prin'king** (*p. a. from prink*) Dressing up for show.
- PRINOS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- PRINT** (*v. t. from the Lat. premo to press*) To mark, to press one thing on another, to form by impressing letters and words on paper by means of a press.
- Print** (*v. int.*) To publish by printing.
- Print** (*s. from the verb*) The mark made by impressing, a piece of cloth printed; the form, and arrangements of the letters or types in print, the state of being published by printing, a single printed and sold; a form, a formal method.
- Printed** (*p. from print*) Impressed with some or mark, impressed by the printer, formed by pressing.
- Print'er** (*s. from print*) One that prints books, one who prints.
- Print'ing** (*p. a. from print*) Marking by impressing with letters, publishing by putting in print.
- Print'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of pressing letters and words; the process of printing.
- Print'ishode** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An apprenticeship.

PRI

Printless (*adj. from print*) Void of any impression, leaving no impression.

PRIOR (*adj. from the Lat.*) Former, antecedent, anterior.

PRIOR (*s. from the Lat.*) The head of a convent of monks, an ecclesiastic inferior to an abbot, one in a church who presides over others in the same church.

PRIORESS (*s. from prior*) A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY (*s. from prior*) The state of being prior, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP (*s. from prior*) The state or office of a prior.

PRIORY (*s. from prior*) A convent in dignity below an abbey; the temporalities of a prior.

PRIS (*s. an old spelling*) Praise. *Chaucer.*

PRISAGE (*s. from prize*) The share that belongs to the king or commander in chief, all lawful prize taken at sea; butlerage, a custom by which the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine two tons at his own price.

PRISCA (*s.*) A man's name. *2 Tim.*

PRISCIAN (*s.*) A man's name; a famous grammarian cotemporary with Justinian.

PRISCILLA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

PRISCILLIAN (*s.*) A man's name.

PRISCILLIANIST (*s. in church history, from Priscillian*) A follower of Priscillian who held it lawful to take false oaths in support of what he called the truth.

PRISCUS (*s.*) A man's name.

PRIZE (*s. not so common a spelling*) The price, value, esteem; a prize.

PRIZE (*s. obsolete*) Praise. *Chaucer.*

PRIZER (*s. from prize*) A prize fighter. *Shakespeare.*

PRISM (*s. from the Greek πρίσμα*) An oblong solid whose two bases are parallel and equal; it is generated by the motion of a rectangular figure descending through a right line parallel to itself.

PRISMATIC (*adj. from prism*) Formed like a prism, belonging to a prism, formed by a prism.

PRISMATICAL (*adj. from prismatic*) Prismatic.

PRISMATICALLY (*adv. from prismatic*) In the form of a prism.

PRISMOID (*s. from the Greek πρίσμα a prism, and εἶδος a shape*) A solid body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON (*s. from the French*) A gaol, a strong hold in which persons are confined.

PRISON (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shut up in hold, to restrain from liberty, to confine, to captivate, to enchain.

PRISON (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to a prison, suited to a prison.

PRISONBARS (*s. from prison, and bars*) Prison bars, a rural play. *Johnson.*

PRISONBASE (*s. from prison, and base*) A kind of rural play.

PRISONDOOR (*s. from prison, and door*) The door of a prison.

PRISONED (*p. from prison*) Shut up in a prison, confined. *Milton.*

PRISONER (*s. from prison*) One shut up in a prison, a captive, one under arrest.

PRISONER (*s. from prison, and fee*) The money paid by a prisoner on going out of a prison.

PRISONGARMENT (*s. from prison, and garment*) A garment worn in prison.

PRISONHOUSE (*s. from prison, and house*) A gaol, a hold in which persons are confined.

PRISONING (*p. a. from prison*) Confining, shutting up in prison.

PRISONMENT (*s. from prison*) Imprisonment, confinement. *Shakespeare.*

PRISONWALL (*s. from prison, and wall*) The wall of a prison.

PRISTINE (*adj. from the Lat. pristinus*) First, ancient, original.

PRISTIS (*s. in ichthyology*) The sawfish.

PRITHLEE (*v. int. from pray, and thee, used only in familiar style*) Pray thee, let me intreat thee.

PRITTEPRATTLE (*s. a cant word, from a reduplication of prattle*) Idle talk, insignificant conversation. *Scott.*

PRIVACY (*s. from private*) The state of being secret, secrecy, retirement; taciturnity; privacy; but this sense is judged improper. *Arbutnot.*

PRIVADO (*s. from the Spanish*) A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PRIVATE (*adj. from the Lat. privatus*) Secret, alone, unaccompanied; particular, personal, opposed to public.

PRIVATE (*s. from the adj.*) A secret message. *Shakespeare.*

PRIVATE (*s. from the adj.*) A secret place, a place not exposed. "He did it in private."

PRO

PRIVATEER (*s. from private*) A ship fitted out by private people to plunder an enemy.

PRIVATEER (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit out ships against an enemy at the charge of private persons, to plunder an enemy by private ships of war.

PRIVATEERED (*p. from privateer*) Plundered by private ships of war.

PRIVATEERING (*p. a. from privateer*) Fitting out private ships of war, plundering an enemy by private ships of war. *Scott.*

PRIVATEERING (*s. from the part.*) The act of plundering an enemy in private ships of war.

PRIVATELY (*adv. from private*) Secretly, in private.

PRIVATENESS (*s. from private*) The state of being private.

PRIVATER (*adj. comp. of private*) Private in a greater degree.

PRIVATEST (*adj. sup. of private*) Private in the greatest degree.

PRIVATION (*s. from private*) The removal of any part, the removal of any quality; the act of degrading from any office or dignity, the act of the mind by which we separate a principal subject from any thing appendant.

PRIVATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. privativus*) Causing privation, consisting in privation.

PRIVATIVE (*s. from the adj.*) That which consists in privation as darkness in the absence of light.

PRIVATIVELY (*adv. from privative*) Negatively, by the absence of some part or quality.

PRIVATIVENESS (*s. from privative*) The state of being privative.

PRIVED (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Proved. *Chaucer.*

PRIVET (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a kind of phyllegrea.

PRIVIES (*s. a law term*) Persons related, persons connected in a law sense.

PRIVILEGE (*s. from the Lat. privilegium*) A peculiar advantage, an immunity, a public right.

PRIVILEGE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To invest with immunities, to exempt from censure or danger, to exempt from paying imposts.

PRIVILEGED (*p. from privilege*) Invested with immunities, exempted from any thing burdensome, favoured; with from; as, "Privileged from tithes."

PRIVILEGING (*p. a. from privilege*) Investing with immunities, exempting from any thing burdensome.

PRIVILY (*adv. from privy*) Privately, secretly.

PRIVITIES (*s. plu. from privy*) The parts of generation, the secrets.

PRIVITY (*s. from privy*) Private communication, conscientiousness, joint knowledge, private concurrence.

PRIVY (*adj. from the French privé*) Private, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to the secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to a participation of knowledge.

PRIVY (*s. from the adj.*) A necessary house.

PRIVY (*s.*) The privy seal of king Arthur.

PRIZE (*s. from the French prix*) A reward, a reward gained by contest; something taken by adventure, something obtained by hazard; plunder, booty.

PRIZE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To rate, to value at a price; to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZED (*p. from prize*) Rated, valued at a price; esteemed, highly valued.

PRIZER (*s. from prize*) One that prizes.

PRIZEFIGHTER (*s. from prize, and fight*) One that fights for a prize.

PRIZEOFFICE (*s. from prize, and office*) The office where the shares of prizes taken in war are determined and distributed.

PRO (*adv. from the Lat. most suited to droll style*) For, on one side against another. "Argued pro and con."

PRO (*s. from the adv.*) One who is on the positive side of the question. "The pros and the cons." *Johnson.*

PROBABILIST (*s. from probable*) One of a sect amongst the papists who hold the doctrine of probable opinions.

PROBABILITY (*s. from probable*) Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE (*adj. from the Lat. probabilis*) Likely, having a preponderation of evidence.

PROBABLY (*adv. from probable*) With probability.

PROBACY (*s. obsolete*) Proof by witnesses. *Chaucer.*

PROBAT (*s. from the Lat.*) The proof of a last will and testament, the copy of the will delivered from the office to the executor.

PROBAT (*adj. an old word*) Proved by witnesses, requiring proof by witnesses.

PROBATE (*s. a different spelling*) The probat, the proof of a last will and testament.

Probatical

PRO

Probat'ical (*adj. from probat, but not used*) Belonging to probation. *Cole.*
PROBAT'ICK (*adj. from the Greek προβατον a sheep*) Belonging to sheep, applied to the famous pool of Bethesda. *Phillips.*
Probat'ife (*adj. obsolete*) Probatick. *Chaucer.*
Probat'ike (*adj. obsolete*) Probatick. *Chaucer.*
PROBA'TION (*s. from the Lat. probatio to prove*) Proof, evidence, trial, examination.
Probational (*adj. from probation, but not used*) Probationary, serving for trial. *Cole.*
Probationary (*adj. from probation*) Serving for trial.
Probationer (*s. from probation*) One who is on trial, a novice.
Probationership (*s. from probationer*) The state of being a probationer, the noviciate.
Probat'or (*s. a law term*) A prover, one who proves a crime charged upon another.
PROBATORY (*adj. from the Lat. probatio to prove*) Serving for trial, probationary.
PROBATUM EST (*v. int. from the Lat.*) It is proved.
Probatum est (*s. from the verb*) An attestation of being proved. "I put to it my probatum est."
PROBE (*s. from the Lat. probatio to prove*) A slender kind of wire by which surgeons prove the depth of a wound.
Probe (*v. t. from the sub.*) To search, to try the depth of a wound.
Pro'bed (*p. from probe*) Searched, examined by a wound.
Pro'besissors (*s. from probe, and scissors*) Scissors used to open wounds having a button on one point.
Pro'bing (*p. a. from probe*) Searching, trying the depth of wounds.
Pro'bity (*s. from the Lat. probitas*) Honesty, sincerity, veracity.
PROBLEM (*s. from the Greek πρόβλημα*) A question proposed, a mathematical question.
Problematical (*adj. from problem*) Uncertain, disputable, admitting doubt.
Problematically (*adv. from problematical*) With uncertainty, in a manner to be doubted.
PRO'BOLE (*s. from the Greek προβωλη, first, and βάλλω to throw*) The process of a bone; a production in which the thing produced is supposed to subsist at least semi-nally in the thing that produces it.
Probos'cide (*s. an old spelling*) The proboscis of an elephant. *Cole.*
PROBOS'CIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The snout, the trunk of an elephant.
PROBUS (*s.*) A man's name.
PROCA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. procax*) Loose, pert, petulant. *Johnson.*
Procast'ity (*s. from procacious*) Pertness. *Cole.*
PRO/CAS (*s.*) The name of a woman; the mother of Romulus.
Procatar'ic (*adj. from procatarxis*) Forerunning, antecedent.
PROCATAR'XIS (*s. from the Greek*) The preexistent cause of a disease.
Proced'ure (*s. from proceed*) The act of proceeding, the manner of proceeding; process, operation; a produce, the thing produced.
PROCEE'D (*v. int. from the Lat. pro before, and cedo to go*) To pass on, to go forward, to advance, to issue, to arise, to come by generation; to prosecute, to transact an affair.
Proce'd (*s. from the verb, a law term*) A produce.
Proce'der (*s. from proceed*) One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.
Proce'ding (*p. a. from proceed*) Going forward, advancing, issuing.
Proce'ding (*s. from the part.*) A progress, a series of conduct; a legal process.
Proceusmatic (*adj. from proceusmaticus*) Belonging to the proceusmaticus.
PROCEUSMATICUS (*s. in ancient poetry*) A foot consisting of four short syllables.
PROCELLARIA (*s. in ornithology*) The stormbird, a genus of birds.
PROCEP'TION (*s. obsolete*) Preoccupation. *King Charles.*
PRO/CERE (*adj. from the Lat. procerus, but not used*) Tall. *Cole.*
Procer'ity (*s. from procerus*) Tallness, height of stature. *Addison.*
PRO/CERS (*s. in glass making*) Long irons, with hooks at the ends.
PRO/CCESS (*s. from the Lat. processus*) A progressive course, a regular progress, a methodical management; a course of law; the protuberance of a bone.

PRO

Pro'cess (*s. obsolete*) An harangue, a continued discourse.
Proces'sion (*s. from process*) A solemn train, a formal march of several persons in rank and order.
Proces'sion (*v. int. from the sub.*) To go in formal order. *Johnson.*
Proces'sional (*adj. from procession*) Belonging to procession.
Proces'sionary (*adj. from procession*) Consisting in procession.
PROCES'SUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The protuberance of a bone, a process.
PRO/CHEINA/MEY (*s. from the French*) A friend near at hand. *Bailey.*
PRO/CHEINA/NCY (*s. a law term*) One next in kin to a minor.
PRO/CHORUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Addison.*
PRO/CHRONISM (*s. from the Greek, προ before, and χρόνος time*) The act of dating a thing before it came to pass, an error in chronology.
Pro'cidence (*s. from procidentia*) The act of falling down, a dependence below the natural place.
PROCIDEN'TIA (*s. from the Lat.*) A procidence, a dependence below the natural place.
Procid'uous (*adj. from procidence, but not used*) Belonging to a prolapsion. *Cole.*
PRO/CINCT (*s. from the Lat. procinctus prepared*) A preparation for immediate action. *Milton.*
PROCLAIM (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and clamare to cry*) To promulgate, to spread abroad, to declare openly.
Proclaim'ed (*p. from proclaim*) Published, spread abroad, declared openly, published by proclamation.
Proclaim'er (*s. from proclaim*) One that proclaims.
Proclaim'ing (*p. a. from proclaim*) Publishing by proclamation, declaring openly.
Proclama'tion (*s. from proclaim*) A declaration announced by public authority; a publication by the authority of the state; an open declaration.
PROCLIVE (*adj. from the Lat. proclivus, but not used*) Easy, apt, inclinable. *Cole.*
Procliv'ity (*s. from proclive*) A tendency, a natural inclination, readiness, facility.
Procliv'ous (*adj. from proclive*) Inclinable, tending by nature. *Johnson.*
PROCLUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Platonic philosopher who taught at Athens.
Procon'dyl (*s. plu. from procondylus*) The bones of the fingers next the back of the hand.
PROCON'DYLUS (*s. in anatomy*) The first joint of the finger next the back of the hand.
PROCON'SUL (*s. from the Lat.*) A Roman officer, the governor of a province with consular authority.
Procon'sulship (*s. from proconul*) The office of a proconsul.
PROCO'PIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Greek historian who wrote the wars of Belisarius.
PROCRAS'TINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro fur, and cras to-morrow*) To put off, to defer, to delay, to put off from one day to another.
Procras'tinate (*v. int.*) To be dilatory.
Procras'tinated (*p. from procrastinate*) Delayed, put off from day to day.
Procras'tinating (*p. a. from procrastinate*) Delaying, putting off from day to day.
Procrastina'tion (*s. from procrastinate*) A delay, dilatoriness.
Procrastina'tor (*s. from procrastinate*) One that procrastinates; a dilatory person.
PRO/CREANT (*adj. from the Lat. procreo to generate*) Productive, pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
PRO/CREATE (*v. t. from the Lat. procreo to generate*) To generate, to produce.
Pro'created (*p. from procreate*) Generated, produced.
Pro'creating (*p. a. from procreate*) Generating, producing.
Procrea'tion (*s. from procreate*) Production, generation.
Pro'creative (*adj. from procreate*) Productive, generative.
Pro'creativeness (*s. from procreate*) The power of generation.
Procrea'tor (*s. from procreate*) One that procreates.
PRO/CRIS (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Cephalus the grandson of Æolus. *Ovid.*
PROCRUS'TES (*s.*) The name of a noted tyrant, who measured his guests by the length of his bed; if too long he cut them shorter, if too short he stretched them longer.
Proctor (*s. from procurator*) A manager of another man's affairs, an attorney in the spiritual court, a magistrate of an university. *Proctor.*

PRO

Proctor (*v. t. from the sub. a cant word*) To manage. *Shakespeare.*
Proctorship (*s. from proctor*) The office or dignity of a proctor.
PROCLAMATION (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and calco to tread, but not used*) The act of trampling under foot.
PROCUMBENT (*adj. from the Lat. procumbo to lie down*) Lying down, prone.
Procurable (*adj. from procure*) Capable of being procured.
Procuration (*s. from procure*) The management of any thing. *Johnson.*
Procurement (*s. from procure*) The act of procuring.
Procure (*s. from procure*) A manager, one that transacts affairs for another.
Procuratorial (*adj. from procurator*) Made by a proctor, done by a procurator.
Procuratorium (*s. in old writings*) The procuratory.
Procuratory (*s. from the adj.*) The instrument authorizing a proctor to appear for any one in a court of judicature. *Phillips.*
Procuratory (*adj. from procurator*) Tending to procuration.
PROCURER (*v. t. from the Lat. pro for, and curo to take care*) To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.
Procurer (*v. int.*) To act the part of a pimp, to act the part of a bawd.
Procured (*p. from procure*) Obtained, acquired; contrived, forwarded; managed, transacted for another.
Procurement (*s. from procure*) The act of procuring.
Procurer (*s. from procure*) One that procures; a pimp, a pandar.
Procurers (*s. from procure*) A bawd, a female who procures persons to gratify the unlawful pleasures of others.
Procuring (*p. a. from procure*) Obtaining, acquiring, managing, acting the part of a pimp, acting the part of a bawd.
PROCYON (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the second magnitude in the constellation of Canis Minor.
PRODES HOMES (*s. in old records*) The barons.
PRODICTATOR (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An officer who supplied the place of the dictator.
PRODIGAL (*adj. from the Lat. prodigalis*) Profuse, wasteful; expensive, lavish.
Prodigal (*s. from the adj.*) A spendthrift, one who lavishes away his substance.
Prodigality (*s. from prodigal*) Profusion, waste, extravagance.
Prodigally (*adv. from prodigal*) Profusely, extravagantly, wastefully.
PRODIGENCE (*s. from the Lat. prodigentia, but not used*) Wastefulness. *Cole.*
Prodigious (*adj. from prodigy*) Very great, amazing, enormous, monstrous.
Prodigiously (*adv. from prodigious*) Amazingly, enormously; very, in a great degree. "I am prodigiously pleased." *Pope.*
Prodigiousness (*s. from prodigious*) The state of being prodigious.
PRODIGY (*s. from the Lat. prodigium*) Something amazing, any thing out of the common course of nature; a monster.
PRODITION (*s. from the Lat. proditio*) Treason, treachery. *Ainsworth.*
PRODITOR (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) A traitor. *Shakespeare.*
Proditorious (*adj. from proditor*) Treacherous, perfidious; apt to betray secrets. *Wotton.*
PRODROMUS (*s. from the Greek, προ before, and δρομος a course*) A forerunner; a disease which introduces another.
Prodrome (*s. from prodromus*) A forerunner. *Cole.*
PRODUCE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and duco to lead*) To bring forward, to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth; to generate, to beget.
Produce (*s. from the verb*) A product, the issue, the amount; profit, gain.
Produced (*p. from produce*) Brought forward, exhibited to view, brought forth, generated.
Product (*s. from produce*) One that offers, one that exhibits.
Producer (*s. from produce*) One that produces, one that generates.

PRO

Producible (*adj. from produce*) Capable of being produced.
Produciableness (*s. from producible*) The state of being producible.
Producing (*p. a. from produce*) Bringing forward, exhibiting to view, generating, bringing forth.
PRODUCT (*s. from the Lat. productus*) That which is produced; a work, a composition, an effect; the sum arising from the multiplication of two or more numbers into each other.
Productible (*adj. from product*) Capable of being produced.
Production (*s. from product*) The act of producing, the thing produced; a composition, a work, a publication.
Productive (*adj. from product*) Having the power to produce, fertile, efficient, generative.
Productiveness (*s. from productive*) The state of being productive.
PROEC'THESIS (*s. from the Greek*) A running out before; a figure in rhetoric, in which the author defends himself by offering reasons for what he has said.
PROEUGMENA (*s. with physicians*) The predisposing course of a disease as distinguished from the immediate.
PROEM (*s. from the Greek, προημα*) A preface, an introduction.
PROEMP'TOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The appearance of the new moon a day later, by means of the lunar equations.
PROEPIZEUXIS (*s. from the Greek*) A grammatical figure in which the verb is placed between two substantives, instead of being placed after, which is the most common order.
PRÆTIDES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughters of Prætus who preferred themselves to Juno, and for their crime were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows. *Ovid.*
PRÆTUS (*s.*) A man's name, king of the Argives, and father of the Prætidæ.
Prof (*s. an old word*) An inquest. *Cole.*
Proface (*v. used in the imperative mode*) Much good may it do you. *Shakespeare.*
Profanation (*s. from profane*) The act of violating any thing sacred, irreverence.
PROFANE (*adj. from the Lat. pro before, and fanum a fane*) Violating things sacred, irreverent; secular, not sacred; polluted, unpurified by sacred rites.
Profane (*v. t. from the sub.*) To violate, to put to a wrong use, to pollute.
Profaned (*p. from profane*) Violated, put to a wrong use, polluted.
Profanely (*adv. from profane*) With irreverence to things sacred, in a profane manner.
Profaneness (*s. from profane*) The state or quality of being profane.
Profaner (*s. from profane*) One that profanes.
Profaner (*adj. comp. of profane*) Profane in a greater degree.
Profanest (*adj. sup. of profane*) Profane in the greatest degree.
PROFECTION (*s. from the Lat. proficiscor to go*) The act of departing, a going forward. *Brown.*
Profectitious (*adj. from profectio*) Gone, departed, belonging to a departure. *Cole.*
PROFER (*s. a correct but not so common a spelling*) A proffer.
PROFER (*v. t. a correct but not so common a spelling*) To proffer.
PROFER (*s. from the Lat. pro for, and fero to bring*) The time appointed twice a year for passing accounts in the Exchequer.
Proffered (*p. from profer, a correct spelling*) Proffered.
Profferer (*s. from profer, a correct spelling*) A profferer.
Proffering (*p. a. from profer, a correct spelling*) Proffering.
PROFESS (*v. t. from the Lat. pro for, and fateor to confess*) To declare in strong terms, to declare publicly, to declare one's skill in any art or profession; to make a show of sentiments by loud declarations.
Profess (*v. int.*) To declare openly; to declare friendship; but this sense is not used. *Shakespeare.*
Professed (*p. from profess*) Declared in strong terms, declared publicly.
Professedly (*adv. from professed*) By open declaration by profession.
Professing (*p. a. from profess*) Declaring publicly, declaring simply, making a profession.

PRO

Profes'sion (*s. from profess*) A public declaration, the act of declaring; a vocation, a calling, a known employment.

Profes'sional (*adj. from profession*) Relating to some particular profession.

Profes'sor (*s. from profess*) One who declares himself to be of some particular party; one who publicly practices or teaches any art or science; one who makes more than common pretensions to religion.

Profes'sorship (*s. from professor*) The station of a professor in any art or science; the office of a public teacher.

Profe'st (*v. t. pret. of profess*) Did profess.

Profe'st (*p. from profess*) Professed. *Dryden.*

PROFFER (*v. t. from the Lat. pro for, and fero to bring*) To offer, to propose; to attempt.

Proffer (*s. from the verb*) An offer, something proposed; an essay, an attempt.

Proffered (*p. from proffer*) Proposed, offered, attempted.

Profferer (*s. from proffer*) One that proffers.

Proffering (*p. a. from proffer*) Proposing, offering, attempting.

Pro'ficiency (*s. from proficient*) Advancement, progress, improvement; an intellectual acquisition.

Pro'ficiency (*s. from proficiency*) Progress, advancement, profit.

PROFICIENT (*s. from the Lat. pro for, and facio to make*) One who has made advances in any study or business.

PROFICUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. proficuum*) Advantageous, useful. *Harvey.*

Profil (*s. not so common a spelling*) A profile. *Phillips.*

PROFILE (*s. from the French*) The side face, the half face; a draught in which the perpendicular section of any building is represented; the outlines of a figure.

Profile (*v. t. from the sub.*) To represent in a design. *Dict. of Arts.*

Pro'fied (*p. from profile*) Represented in profile.

Pro'filing (*p. a. from profile*) Representing in profile.

Pro'filing (*s. from the part.*) The method of representing in profile; the art of designing by rule and compass. *Dict. of Arts.*

PROFIT (*s. from the French*) Gain, advantage, improvement, pecuniary advantage.

Profit (*v. t. from the sub.*) To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.

Profit (*v. int.*) To gain advantage, to make improvement, to be of use.

Profitable (*adj. from profit*) Gainful, lucrative, advantageous, useful.

Profitableness (*s. from profitable*) The state of being profitable.

Profitably (*adv. from profitable*) With gain, with advantage.

Pro'fited (*p. from profit*) Benefited.

Pro'fiting (*p. a. from profit*) Benefiting, advancing, improving.

Pro'fiteless (*adj. from profit*) Void of profit, useless.

Pro'fitrolles (*s. in cookery*) Small round leaves farced and placed in the middle of a dish of pottage. *Bailey.*

PROFLIGATE (*adj. from the Lat. profligatus*) Abandoned, shameless, lost to virtue and decency.

Profligate (*s. from the adj.*) An abandoned shameless wretch.

Profligately (*adv. from profligate*) In a profligate manner.

Profligateness (*s. from profligate*) The quality of being profligate.

Proflu'ence (*s. from profluent*) A progress, a course.

PROFLUENT (*adj. from the Lat. pro before, and fluo to flow*) Flowing forward.

PROFLUVIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A flux, a liquid evacuation.

PROFUND (*adj. from the Lat. pro before, and fundus deep*) Descending far below the surface, deep, not easily fathomed; lowly, humble; deep in contrivance, learned beyond the common reach.

Profound (*s. from the adj.*) The deep, the sea, the abyss.

Pro'fou'nd (*v. int. from the sub.*) To dive, to penetrate. *Gauville.*

Profound'er (*adj. comp. of profound*) Profound in a greater degree.

Profound'est (*adj. sup. of profound*) Profound in the greatest degree.

Profound'ly (*adv. from profound*) Deeply, with deep concern; with depth, with depth of knowledge.

Profound'ness (*s. from profound*) Depth of place, depth of knowledge.

PRO

Profound'ity (*s. from profound*) Depth, the state of being profound.

Profu'd'ure (*s. from profound, but not used*) Profundity.

PROFUNDUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle which bends the fingers.

PROFUSE (*adj. from the Lat. pro before, and fundo pour out*) Lavish, prodigal, exuberant.

Profusely (*adv. from profuse*) In a profuse manner with profusion.

Profuseness (*s. from profuse*) The state or quality of being profuse.

Profuser (*adj. comp. of profuse*) Profuse in a greater degree.

Profust (*adj. sup. of profuse*) Profuse in the greatest degree.

Profusion (*s. from profuse*) Prodigality, extravagance, superfluous effusion; abundance, exuberant plenty.

Prog (*v. int. a kind of cant word*) To rob, to steal, to shift meanly for provisions.

Prog (*s. from the verb, a cant word*) Victuals, provisions. *Johnson.*

PROGENERATION (*s. from the Lat. progenere to beget*) Propagation.

PROGENITOR (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and gigno to beget*) A forefather, an ancestor.

PROGENY (*s. from the Lat. progenies*) An offspring, race, a generation.

Pro'gging (*p. a. from prog*) Robbing, stealing, making low shifts for victuals. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'NE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The sister of Philomela, said to have been transformed into a swallow. *Ovid.*

PROGNOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) Foreknowledge, prognostication.

PROGNOSTIC (*adj. from the Greek, pro before, and gnosco to know*) Shewing before hand, predicting.

Prognos'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A prediction, the act of foretelling the diseases or recovery.

Pognos'ticable (*adj. from prognostic*) Capable of being prognosticated.

Prognos'ticate (*v. t. from prognostic*) To foreflew, to predict.

Prognos'ticated (*p. from prognosticate*) Foretold, shewed beforehand.

Prognos'ticating (*p. a. from prognosticate*) Foreflew, predicting.

Prognos'tication (*s. from prognosticate*) The act of foreflew, a prediction.

Prognos'ticator (*s. from prognosticate*) One that prognosticates.

PROGRAMMA (*s. in the universities*) A billet or advertisement inviting to an oration or other college exercise.

PROGRESS (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and gradior to go*) A course, a procession, a removal from one place to another, a journey of state, an intellectual improvement.

Pro'gress (*v. int. from the sub.*) To move forward; with on: "Doth progress on thy cheeks." *Shakespeare.*

Progres'sion (*s. from progress*) A progress, a regular and gradual advance; a course, a passage; a series gradually increasing or decreasing; a rule in arithmetic.

Progres'sional (*adj. from progression*) Belonging to progression, going forward.

Progres'sive (*adj. from progress*) Going forward, advancing.

Progres'sively (*adv. from progressive*) By gradual steps, in a regular course.

Progres'siveness (*s. from progressive*) The state of being progressive.

Pro'heme (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A proem, a preface. *Chaucer.*

PROHIBIT (*v. t. from the Lat. prohibeo*) To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

Prohibited (*p. from prohibit*) Forbidden, interdicted.

Prohibiter (*s. from prohibit*) One that prohibits.

Prohibiting (*p. a. from prohibit*) Forbidding, interdicting; debarring, hindering.

Prohibition (*s. from prohibit*) The act of forbidding, an interdict.

Prohibitory (*adj. from prohibit*) Containing a prohibition, forbidding.

PROJE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and jacio to throw*) To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form; to contrive, to scheme.

Project (*v. int.*) To shoot out, to come out beyond the parts adherent. *Project*

PRO

Project (s. from the verb) A scheme, a design, a contrivance.
Projected (p. from project) Thrown forward, exhibited to view; schemed, contrived.
Projecter (s. from project, not so common a spelling) A projector, one that projects.
Projectile (s. from project) A body put into motion, a body thrown up into the air.
Projectile (adj. from the sub.) Impelled forward.
Projecting (p. a. from project) Shooting forward; scheming, contriving.
Projection (s. from project) The act of shooting forward, that which shoots forward; a scheme, a plan of action; a delineation; an operation in chymistry, the crisis of an operation, the moment of transmutation.
Projectitious (adj. from project, but not used) Exposed, cast out. *Cole.*
Projector (s. from project) One who forms schemes, a designer; one who forms wild and impracticable schemes.
Projecture (s. from project) That part which juts out, that part which projects beyond the rest.
Projecturing (adj. in architecture, from projecture) Belonging to that part which projects beyond the rest. *Scott.*
Prune (v. t. corrupted from prone) To lop, to cut, to trim, to prune. *B. Johnson.*
Pruning (p. a. from pruin) Lopping, trimming, pruning. *R. Johnson.*
OLABIA (s. in anatomy, from pro before, and labium lip) That part of the lips which jut out.
OLAPSE (v. t. from pro before, and labor to slide) To protrude.
Olapse (v. int.) To fall forward.
Olapsed (adj. from prolapse) Protruded beyond its natural position. *Dict. of Arts.*
Olapsion (s. from prolapse) A prolapsus, the state of any part of the body protruded beyond its natural situation.
OLAPSIUS (s. in surgery, from the Lat.) A prolapsion, the protrusion of any part from its natural situation.
OLATE (adj. in geometry from the Lat. pro before, and ero latus to bring) Belonging to a spheroid, generated by the rotation of a semiellipsis about its greater diameter.
OLATE (v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and ero latus to bring) To pronounce. *Howell.*
Olated (p. from prolate, but not used) Pronounced.
Olating (p. a. from prolate, but not used) Pronouncing.
Olation (s. from prolate) A pronunciation, an utterance; the act of shaking or making several inflexions of the voice on the same note or syllable in singing; the act of deterring, a delay.
Olant (v. int. an uncommon spelling) To prowl, to hunt about in search of prey. *Scott.*
OLEGOMENA (s. from the Greek) A previous discourse, introductory observations.
OLEPSIS (s. from the Greek) A figure in rhetoric in which objections are anticipated.
OLEPTIC (adj. from prolepsis) Previous, antecedent.
oleptical (adj. from proleptic) Previous, antecedent.
oleptically (adv. from proleptical) By way of anticipation.
OLLES (s. from the Lat.) An issue, an offspring, a race.
oleaneous (adj. from proles) Having a numerous offspring; mean, wretched. *Cole.*
oleaneous (adj. a different spelling) Proletaneous. *Cole.*
olearious (adj. from proles) Mean, vile, vulgar. *Hudibras.*
OLIFIC (adj. from the Lat. proles an offspring, and facio to make) Fruitful, pregnant, productive.
olifical (adj. from prolific) Generative, fruitful, pregnant, productive.
olifically (adv. from prolific) Fruitfully, pregnantly.
olification (s. from prolific) The production of children.
olifick (adj. the less modern spelling) Prolific.
olifickness (s. from olifick) The state of being prolific. *Scott.*
OLIX (adj. from the Lat. prolixus) Long, tedious, contrary to concise; long as to duration: but this is not the common use of the word. "A term too prolix." *Ayliffe.*

PRO

Prolixious (adj. from prolix, but not sufficiently authorized) Tedious, dilatory. *Shakespeare.*
Prolixity (s. from prolix) Tediousness, the want of brevity.
Prolixly (adv. from prolix) With prolixity, tediously.
Prolix'neis (s. from prolix) Tediousness, want of conciseness.
Prolle (v. int. obsolete) To prowl, to look out in order to pilfer. *Chaucer.*
PROLOCUTOR (s. from the Lat. pro before, and loquor to speak) The speaker of the convocation.
Prolocutorship (s. from prolocutor) The office or dignity of prolocutor.
PROLOGUE (s. from the Greek $\pi\rho\omicron$ before, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ a word) A preface, an introduction to a discourse or performance; the speech made at the introduction of a dramatic performance.
Prologue (v. t. from the sub.) To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakespeare.*
Prologued (p. from prologue) Introduced with a prologue.
PROLONG (v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and longus long) To lengthen out, to continue beyond due bounds; to delay, to put off to a distant period.
Prolongation (s. from prolong) The act of lengthening out, a delay to a longer time.
Prolonged (p. from prolong) Lengthened out, delayed.
Prolonging (p. a. from prolong) Lengthening out, delaying.
PROLUSION (s. from the Lat. pro before, and ludo to play) A prelude, an entertainment, a performance for diversion.
PROLYTA (s. from the Greek, $\pi\rho\omicron$ before, and $\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$ to dissolve, but not used) A licentiate, one who has studied the law four years. *Cole.*
PROMENADE (s. from the French) A walk in the fields to take the air.
Promesse (s. an old spelling) A promise. *Cole.*
PROMETHEUS (s. in heathen mythology) A man who was supposed to have animated an image which he had made of clay, with fire stolen from heaven; for which act of presumption, as the poets tell us, his body was chained to a rock, that a vulture might continually prey on his liver: In ancient astronomy, the constellation now called Hercules.
Prominence (s. from prominent) A protuberance, a part standing out beyond the rest.
Prominency (s. from prominence, but not so common a word) A prominence.
PROMINENT (adj. from the Lat. promineo to stand out) Protuberant, standing out beyond the rest.
PROMISCOUS (adj. from the Lat. pro before, and misceo to mingle) Mingled, confused, thrown together without distinction.
Promiscuously (adv. from promiscuous) With confused mixture, indiscriminately.
Promiscuousness (s. from promiscuous) The state of being promiscuous.
PROMISE (v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and mitto to send) To assure by a prior declaration.
Promise (v. int.) To make a promissory declaration.
Prom'ise (s. from the verb) A prior engagement to bestow some benefit; the expectation raised by favourable appearances; the thing promised.
Prom'isebreach (s. from promise, and breach, but not used) A violation of promise. *Shakespeare.*
Prom'isebreaker (s. from promise, and breaker) One that violates his promise.
Prom'ised (p. from promise) Assured by a prior declaration.
Prom'iser (s. from promise) One that promises.
Prom'ising (p. a. from promise) Assuring by a prior engagement, raising expectations by favourable appearances.
Prom'ising (s. from the part.) The act of assuring by a prior declaration.
Prom'issary (s. from promise) One to whom a promise is made. *Scott.*
Prom'issorily (adv. from promissory) By way of promise. *Scott.*
Prom'issory (adj. from promise) Containing some promise.
PROMONT (s. a contraction of promontory) A promontory. *Suckling.*
PROMONTORY (s. from the Lat. pro before, and mons montis a mount) A headland, a cape, a high land jutting into the sea.
PROMOTE

PRO

PROMOTE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and moveo to move*) To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

Promoted (*p. from promote*) Forwarded, advanced, preferred.

Promoter (*s. from promote*) One that promotes, an informer, a makebate: *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* Tupper.

Promoting (*p. a. from promote*) Forwarding, advancing, preferring.

Promotion (*s. from promote*) Encouragement, advancement, preferment.

PROMOVE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and moveo to move, but little used*) To promote. Suckling.

PROMPT (*adj. from the Lat. promptus*) Quick, ready, smart; present, told down; unlucky, petulant.

Prompt (*v. t. from the Lat.*) To assist by private instruction; to incite, to instigate; to remind, to put in remembrance.

Prompted (*p. from prompt*) Assisted by private instruction, reminded, instigated.

PROMPTMENT (*adv. from the Italian, in music books*) Pronto, with quickness. Bailey.

Prompter (*s. from prompt*) One that prompts, one that puts another in remembrance.

Prompter (*adj. comp. of prompt*) Prompt in a greater degree.

Promptest (*adj. sup. of prompt*) Prompt in the greatest degree.

Prompting (*p. a. from prompt*) Assisting by private instruction, instigating, putting in remembrance.

Promptitude (*s. from prompt*) Readiness, quickness.

Promptly (*adv. from prompt*) Readily, quickly.

Promptness (*s. from prompt*) Readiness, quickness.

PROMPTUARY (*s. from the Lat. promptuarium*) A storehouse, a repository. Woodward.

Prompture (*s. from prompt, but not used*) A suggestion, an instigation. Shakespeare.

PROMULGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and mulgo to publish*) To publish, to make known by public declaration.

Promulgated (*p. from promulgate*) Published, made known by public declaration.

Promulgating (*p. a. from promulgate*) Publishing, making known by public declaration.

Promulgation (*s. from promulgate*) A publication, an open exhibition.

Promulgator (*s. from promulge*) One that teaches openly, one that publishes.

PROMULGE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and mulgo to publish*) To promulgate, to teach openly, to publish.

Promulged (*p. from promulge*) Promulgated, taught openly, published to the world.

Promulger (*s. from promulge*) A promulgator, a publisher.

Promulging (*p. a. from promulge*) Promulgating, publishing to the world.

Promuscis (*s. a different spelling*) The proboscis, the trunk of an elephant. Phillips.

PRONAOS, PRONAUS (*s. in the ancient architecture*) A porch to a church or other great building.

Pronation (*s. with anatomy*) That position of the hand in which the palm is turned downwards.

PRONATOR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the arm.

Pronatores (*s. plu. of pronator*) The two muscles of the radius which serve to turn the palm of the hand downwards; the pronators.

PRONE (*adj. from the Lat. pronus*) Bending downwards, lying with the face downwards; declivous, sloping; inclined, propense, disposed; *with to*; as "Prone to sedition."

Pronefs (*s. from prone*) The state of bending downwards, the state of lying on the face; descent, declivity; inclination, propension.

Pronephew (*s. not used*) The son of a nephew. Cole.

Proner (*adj. comp. of prone*) Prone in a greater degree.

Pronest (*adj. sup. of prone*) Prone in the greatest degree.

PRONG (*s. from the Dutch prongen to squeeze*) A fork.

Prong'hee (*s. from prong, and hoe*) An instrument used in husbandry to break the earth among roots and plants.

Proneity (*s. from prone, but not used*) Proneness. Mire.

Pronominal (*adj. from pronoun*) Belonging to a pronoun, having the nature of a pronoun.

PRO

PRO'NOUN (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and nomen name*) One of the parts of speech in grammar, word used instead of a noun.

PRONOUN'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and nuncio to speak*) To utter, to speak, to speak with solemnity; to articulate; to utter rhetorically.

Pronounce (*v. int.*) To speak with confidence or authority; *with of*; as, "However confidently he pronounces of themselves." Decay of Faith.

Pronounced (*p. from pronounce*) Uttered, spoken with solemnity, uttered with authority.

Pronouncer (*s. from pronounce*) One that pronounces.

Pronouncing (*p. a. from pronounce*) Uttering, speaking with solemnity, uttering with authority.

PRON'TO (*adv. from the Italian, in music*) Quick with speed.

PRONUBA (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Juno, so called as being supposed to preside over marriage.

Pronunciation (*s. from pronounce*) The act or mode of utterance.

Proof (*s. from prove*) An evidence, a testimony; an experiment, a trial; firmness, hardness; arms hardened till it will abide a certain trial; the rough draft of a sheet when first printed.

Proof (*adj. from the sub.*) Impenetrable, able to resist *with to or against*; as, "To make him proof against the burning ray." "Proof to the sun it now secures lies."

Proofless (*adj. from proof*) Void of proof, having no proof.

PROP (*v. t. from the Dutch proppen*) To support, to sustain, to support by placing something under near, to support by standing under or near.

Prop (*s. from the verb*) A support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.

Propagable (*adj. from propagate*) Capable of being propagated.

PROPAGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro for, and pago plant*) To generate, to encrease; to extend, to widen to promote, to carry from place to place.

Propagate (*v. int.*) To have offspring.

Propagated (*p. from propagate*) Generated, increased, spread, promoted, carried from place to place.

Propagating (*p. a. from propagate*) Generating, creating, spreading, carrying from place to place.

Propagation (*s. from propagate*) A continuance by generation, a progressive production.

Propagator (*s. from propagate*) One who propagates.

PROPA'LED (*adj. from the Lat. propala, a retailer, but used*) Published abroad. Bailey.

PROPEL (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and pello drive*) To drive forward.

Propelled (*p. from propel*) Driven forward.

Propelling (*p. a. from propel*) Driving forward.

PROPE'ND (*v. int. from the Lat. pro before, and pendere to hang*) To incline forward, to be disposed toward any thing.

Propend'ency (*s. from propend*) An inclination, a desire to any thing.

PROPEN'DENCY (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and pendere to weigh*) Propensity, deliberation.

PROPEN'SE (*adj. from the Lat. pro before, and pendere to think*) Inclined, disposed in mind.

Propen'sion (*s. from propense*) Propensity, inclination tendency.

Propens'ity (*s. from propense*) Propension, inclination tendency.

PROPER (*adj. from the Lat. proprius*) Peculiar, belonging to an individual; natural, original; suitable, exact, just; tall, well proportioned, comely with bulk; plain, literal.

PROPERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. propero, but used*) To make haste.

Properation (*s. from properate*) The act of making haste.

Properer (*adj. comp. of proper*) Proper in a greater degree.

Properest (*adj. sup. of proper*) Proper in the greatest degree.

Properly (*adv. from proper*) In a proper manner.

Properness (*s. from proper*) The state or quality of being proper.

PROPERITIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a very elegant elegiac poet cotemporary with Horace.

Proper

Proerty (*s. from proper*) A peculiar quality, a natural disposition; possession held in one's own right, the thing possessed, a right of possession; an appendage, something peculiarly adapted; a tool, a blind, a talking horse: *but this sense is now grown obsolete*.
Proerty (*v. t. from the Lat. but now grown obsolete*) To invest with qualities, to appropriate, to hold. *Sb.*
Proertyed (*p. from property, but now grown obsolete*) Invested with properties. *Shakespeare.*
Prophane (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Profane. *Scott.*
Prophasia (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) The prognosis, the foreknowledge of diseases.
Prophetic (*adj. from prophecy, but not used*) Belonging to prophecy. *Cole.*
Prophecies (*s. a law term*) The predictions of a wizard or witch.
Prophecy (*s. from the Greek, προφητεια*) A prediction, the declaration of a prophet, a declaration of something to come.
Propheied (*p. from prophecy*) Predicted, foretold, foretold.
Propheier (*s. from prophecy*) One who prophesies.
Prophesy (*v. t. from the Greek προ before, and φημι to say*) To predict, to foretell; to prognosticate, to foretell.
Propheiy (*v. int.*) To utter predictions; to preach.
Propheying (*p. a. from prophecy*) Predicting, foretelling, preaching.
Propheying (*s. from the part.*) The act of predicting, the thing predicted.
Prophet (*s. from the Greek προ before, and φημι to say*) One who foretells future events, one divinely inspired to foretell futurity; a divine teacher.
Prophetess (*s. from prophet*) A woman who foretells future events, a woman inspired with the spirit of prophecy.
Prophetic (*adj. from prophet*) Belonging to a prophet, foretelling futurity; *with of, as, "Prophetic of the event."* *Dryden.*
Prophetical (*adj. from prophetic*) Belonging to a prophet, foretelling future events, comprising prophecy.
Prophetically (*adv. from prophetic*) In the manner of a prophecy, with knowledge of futurity.
Propheticalness (*s. from prophetic*) The state of being prophetic.
Prophetize (*v. int. from prophet*) To give predictions.
Prophetizing (*p. a. from prophetize*) Uttering predictions. *Daniel.*
Prophylactic (*adj. from the Greek, προ before, and φημι to keep*) Preventive, preservative.
Prophylactice (*s. from prophylactic*) That part of physic which prescribes preventive medicines.
Propine (*v. int. obsolete*) To drink to one, to give one a drink. *Chaucer.*
Propinquit (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Propinquity, kinship. *Chaucer.*
Propinquity (*s. from the Lat. propinquo to draw near*) Proximity, nearness, neighbourhood; kindred, nearness of blood.
Propitiable (*adj. from propitiate*) Capable of being propitiated.
Propitiate (*v. t. from the Lat. propitio*) To induce, to favour, to conciliate, to render propitious.
Propitiated (*p. from propitiate*) Induced to favour, rendered propitious.
Propitiating (*p. a. from propitiate*) Inducing to favour, rendering propitious.
Propitiation (*s. from propitiate*) The act of making propitious, an atonement, an offering by which favour is obtained.
Propitiator (*s. from propitiate*) One that propitiates.
Propitiatoriness (*s. from propitiatory*) The state or quality of being propitiatory.
Propitiatory (*adj. from propitiator*) Having power to render propitious.
Propitiatory (*s. from the adj.*) The mercy seat, the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews.
Propitious (*adj. from the Lat. prope near*) Kind, favourable.
Propitiously (*adv. from propitious*) Kindly, favourably.
Propitiouness (*s. from propitious*) Kindness, mercifulness.
Proplasm (*s. from the Greek, προ before, and πλασμα to form*) A mould, a matrix.
Proplastic (*s. from proplasm*) The art of making moulds for casting, the art of forming figures in moulds.
Prophetides (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) Certain women who despised Venus, became prostitutes, and were said to have been turned into stones. *Ovid.*

Propolis (*s. in natural history*) The glutinous substance with which the chinks of a prosperous hive of bees are closed.
Propoma (*s. from the Greek, προ before, and πω to drink*) A draught taken before meat, a whet; a drink made of wine, honey, and fugar.
Proponent (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and pono to put*) One that makes a proposal.
Propontis (*s. in geography*) The narrow sea which divides Europe from Asia, the Straights of the Dardanelles.
Proporeitas (*s. a law term*) The declaration of an affize, the verdict of affize; the declaration of a jury.
Proportion (*s. from the Lat. pro for, and portio a portion*) The comparative relation of one thing to another; an equal degree, an harmonic degree; symmetry, form, size; a very useful and comprehensive rule in arithmetic.
Proportion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adjust by comparative relation; to form with symmetry.
Proportionable (*adj. from proportion*) Adjusted according to due proportion.
Proportionably (*adv. from proportionable*) According to proportion.
Proportionableness (*s. from proportionable*) The state or quality of being proportionable.
Proportional (*adj. from proportion*) Adjusted according to due proportion.
Proportional (*s. from the adj.*) A quantity in proportion to other quantities; one of the terms in the rule of proportion.
Proportionality (*s. from proportional*) The quality of being proportional.
Proportionally (*adv. from proportional*) In due proportion.
Proportionate (*adj. from proportion*) Adjusted according to proportion.
Proportionate (*v. t. from proportion*) To adjust in due proportion.
Proportionated (*p. from proportionate*) Adjusted according to proportion.
Proportionateness (*s. from proportion*) The state or quality of being proportionate.
Proportionating (*p. a. from proportionate*) Adjusting according to due proportion.
Proportioned (*p. from proportion*) Adjusted by proportion.
Proportioning (*p. a. from proportion*) Adjusting by proportion.
Proprium (*s. an old law term*) The purport, the tenor.
Proposal (*s. from propose*) Something proposed, an offer.
Propose (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and pono to put*) To offer to consideration, to lay down: *with to: "Who have chiefly proposed to themselves."*
Propose (*v. int. but not used*) To lay schemes. *Shakespeare.*
Proposed (*p. from propose*) Offered, offered to consideration.
Proposer (*s. from propose*) One that proposes.
Proposid (*adj. obsolete*) Designed. *Chaucer.*
Proposing (*p. a. from propose*) Offering to consideration.
Proposition (*s. from propose*) A sentence in which any thing is proposed; a proposal, an offer of terms.
Propositional (*adj. from proposition*) Considered as a proposition, containing proposals.
Propotisma (*s. from the Greek*) The act of taking a dose of physic.
Propound (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and pono to put*) To propose, to offer to consideration; to offer, to exhibit.
Propounded (*p. from propound*) Proposed; offered to consideration.
Propounder (*s. from propound*) One that propounds; one that makes a proposal.
Propounding (*p. a. from propound*) Proposing, offering to consideration.
PROPPED (*p. from prop*) Supported by a prop.
Propping (*p. a. from prop*) Supporting by a prop.
PROPREFECT (*s. from the Lat. in Roman antiquity*) The substitute of the prefect.
Proprietary (*s. from propriety*) A possessor in his own right.
Proprietary (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a certain owner.
Proprietor (*s. from propriety*) One who possesses in his own right, one who possesses any thing with the utmost degree of right.

Proprietress

Proprietress (s. from proprietor) A woman who has possession in her own right.

PROPRIETY (s. from the Lat. *proprietas*) Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

Propt (v. t. pret. of prop) Did prop.

Propt (p. from prop) Propped, supported by a prop. Pope.

PROPTOSIS (s. from the Greek, *πρὸς* before, and *πτωσις* a fall) The falling down of some part of the body, a kind of prolapsion.

PROPU'DIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *pudeo* to be ashamed, but not used) Shameful. Cole.

PROPU'GN (v. t. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *pugno* to fight) To defend, to vindicate.

Propugnacie (s. from propugn, but not used) A fortress. Cole.

Propugna'tion (s. from propugn) A defence. Shakesp.

Propug'ned (p. from propugn) Defended, vindicated.

Propug'ner (s. from propugn) One that defends, one that vindicates.

Propug'ning (p. a. from propugn) defending, vindicating.

Propug'ning (s. from the part.) The act of defending.

PROPULSA'ION (s. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *pello* to force, but not used) The act of driving back. Cole.

PROPULSION (s. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *pello* to force) The act of driving forward.

PROPUL'SORY (adj. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *pello* to force) Serving to drive back. Cole.

PROPYLÆUM (s. in architecture, from the Greek, *πρὸς* before, and *πύλαι* gates) A porch before a temple or great hall.

PROQUESTOR (s. in Roman antiquity) The substitute of the questor.

PRO'RA (s. in anatomy) A bone of the cranium.

PRORE (s. from the Lat. *prora*, used perhaps for the sake of rhyme) The prora, the fore part of a ship. Pope.

PROREP'TION (s. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *repto* to creep, not much used) The act of creeping on. Cole.

PRO'REX (s. from the Lat. *pro* for, and *rex* a king) A viceroy. Cole.

Pro'ritate (v. t. but not used) To stir up. Cole.

Proroga'tion (s. from prorogue) A continuance, a prolongation; the interruption of the session of parliament by the king's authority.

PRORO'GUE (v. t. from the Lat. *pro* for, and *rogo* to intreat) To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to put off a session of parliament to some distant period.

Pro'rogued (p. from prorogue) Protracted, put off to some distant period.

Pro'roguing (p. a. from prorogue) Protracting, putting off to some distant period.

PRORUP'TION (s. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *rumpo* to break) The act of bursting out.

PRO'SA (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess who was supposed to cause the infant to come into the world in the right way.

Prosa'ic (adj. from prose) Done in prose, resembling prose.

PROSCARABÆ'US (s. in the history of insects) The oil beetle.

PROSCENIUM (s. in antiquity) The fore part of the scene, a building supported on pillars raised as high as the portico of the theatre.

PROSCRIBE (v. t. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *scribo* to write) To censure capitally, to doom to destruction; to interdict. Dryden.

Proscri'bed (p. from proscribere) Censured capitally, doomed to destruction.

Proscri'ber (s. from proscribere) One who dooms to destruction.

Proscri'bing (p. a. from proscribere) Censuring capitally, dooming to destruction.

Proscrip'tion (s. from proscribere) A doom to death, a doom to confiscation.

PROSE (s. from the Lat. *prosa*) Language not confined to the rules of poetry, common language.

Prose (adj. from the sub.) Unrestrained by the rules of poetry, done in common language. "A prose writer."

PROSECUTE (v. t. from the Lat. *pro* for, and *sequor* to follow) To pursue, to continue, to carry on; to proceed against by legal measures; to sue at law.

Prosecuted (p. from prosecute) Pursued, continued, carried on; proceeded against by legal measures, sued at law.

Prosecuting (p. a. from prosecute) Pursuing, continuing, carrying on; proceeding by legal process, suing at law.

Prosecution (s. from prosecute) A pursuit, an endeavour to carry on any design; a process at law.

Prosecutor (s. from prosecute) One who pursues a purpose; one who carries on a legal process against another.

PROSELYTE (s. from the Greek, *πρὸς* to, and *εἵλωμαι* come) A convert, one brought over to a new opinion in religion.

Prose'lyte (v. t. from the sub.) To convert, to make proselyte.

Prose'lyted (p. from proselyte) Converted, brought over to some new opinion in religion.

Prose'lyting (p. a. from proselyte) Converting, bringing over to some new opinion in religion.

PROSEMINA'TION (s. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *semen* a seed) A propagation by seed.

PROSER'PINA (s. in heathen mythology) The supposed queen of hell, the wife of Pluto.

PROSERPINE (s. from Proserpina) The wife of Pluto, the supposed queen of hell.

Prosmet'rical (adj. from prose, and *metre*) Done partly in prose, and partly in verse.

PROSO'DIA (s. from the Greek, *πρὸς* to, and *αἰσώω* to know) Profody, that part of grammar which teaches the quantity and accent of syllables.

Proso'dian (s. from prosodia) One skilled in profody.

Pro'sody (s. from prosodia) That part of grammar which teaches the quantity and accent of syllables, pronunciation according to measure and accent.

PROSONOMA'SIA (s. from the Greek) A figure in theoric, in which there is an allusion to the likeness found in several names or words.

PROSOPOPE'IA (s. from the Greek, *πρὸς* to, and *ποιέω* to make) A personification, a figure in rhetoric, in which things are spoken of in language suited to persons.

PROSPECT (v. t. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *specio* to look, but not much used) To look forward. Johnson.

Prospect (s. from the verb) A view of something distant, a place which affords an extensive view, a series of objects opening to the view, the object of view, view into futurity; a regard to something future.

Prospective (adj. from prospect) Viewing at a distance, ading with foresight.

PROSPER (v. t. from the Greek, *πρὸς* to, and *σπεύω* bring) To favour, to make prosperous.

Pros'per (v. int.) To thrive, to come forward.

Pros'pered (p. from prosper, scarcely used) Made prosperous, favoured.

Pros'pering (p. a. from prosper) Favouring, making prosperous.

Prosperity (s. from prosper) Success, good fortune, the attainment of one's wishes.

Pros'perous (adj. from prosper) Successful, fortunate.

Pros'perously (adv. from prosperous) With prosperity.

Pros'perousness (s. from prosperous) The state of being prosperous.

PROSPHERE'MA (s. from the Greek, *πρὸς* to, and *φέρω* to bring) Food and medicine taken inwardly.

PROSPHYSIS (s. from the Greek, *πρὸς* to, and *σφύω* grow) The union or growing together of any parts which ought to be separate.

PROSPIC'IENCE (s. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *specio* to look) The act of looking forward.

Pro'sses (s. an old spelling) A proceeding, a process. Chambers.

PROSTA'TÆ (s. in anatomy) Two glandules placed near the passage of the semen.

PROSTERNATION (s. from the Lat. *pro* before, and *sterno* to throw down) The act of casting down, a prostration.

PROS'THESIS (s. from the Greek, *πρὸς* to, and *στήνω* to brace) The fore part of the breast, the little protuberance in the palm of the hand or sole of the foot answering to the joint of the finger or toe; the which rises to fill up what was wanting, the flesh that fills up a wound.

PROSTHAPHÆRESIS (s. in astronomy, from the Greek) The difference between the true and mean motion of a planet.

PROS'THESIS (s. in grammar, from the Greek) A sign in which a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word.

PROS'TITUTE (v. t. from the Lat. *pro* for, and *stare* to set up) To expose to crimes for a reward, to sell wickedness, to expose upon vile terms.

Pros'titute (adj. from the verb) Vicious for hire, sold wickedness.

Pros'titute (s. from the adj.) An hireling, a mercenary, a woman of ill fame, a public strumpet. Pros'titute

stituted (*p. from prostitute*) Sold to vice, exposed in vile terms.
stituting (*p. a. from prostitute*) Setting to sale for wickedness, exposing on vile terms.
stitution (*s. from prostitute*) The act of setting to sale for vile purposes, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a common trumpet.
OSTO'MIA (*s. in anatomy*) The prolabia, the red part of the lips that juts out.
OSTRATE (*v. t. formerly accented by some of the poets on the last syllable, from the Lat. pro before, anderno to throw down*) To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.
strate (*adj. from the sub. formerly accented by some of the poets on the last syllable*) Lying at length, lying at length, fallen down in humblest adoration.
strated (*p. from the verb*) Laid flat, thrown down in adoration.
strating (*p. a. from prostrate*) Laying flat, throwing down, falling down in humble adoration.
stration (*s. from prostrate*) A dejection, a depression, the act of falling down in adoration.
OSTYLE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek, προ before, and στυλος a pillar*) A building with pillars only in front.
OSYLOGISM (*s. from the Greek, προ before, and συλλογισμός a syllogism*) An argument produced to confirm or strengthen one of the premises of a syllogism.
OSYMNIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Juno.
OTAGORAS (*s.*) A man's name, the first, it is said, who taught rhetoric for hire.
OTASIS (*s. from the Greek, προ before, and τείνω to stretch out*) The first part of a comedy or tragedy in the ancient drama; a maxim, a proposition.
otatic (*adj. from protasis, the modern spelling*) Pro-
otatic (*adj. the less modern spelling, from protasis*)
otaticus (*s. from protasis*) A person who appeared only in the protasis.
OTEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the silver tree.
OTEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and tego to cover*) To shield, to cover from evil, to defend.
otected (*p. from protect*) Shielded, covered from harm, defended; *with* from: as, "He was protected from the violence of party."
otect'ing (*p. a. from protect*) Defending, securing from evil.
otect'ion (*s. from protect*) Defence, shelter; a passport, an exemption from being molested.
otector (*s. from protect*) A defender, one that protects; an officer who had the care of the kingdom during the minority of the sovereign.
otectorate (*s. from protector*) The office or jurisdiction of a protector.
otectorship (*s. from protector*) The office or jurisdiction of a protector.
otectress (*s. from protector*) A woman that protects.
otectrix (*s. from protector*) A protectress.
OTELATION (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and telum a dart, but not used*) The act of driving away.
OTEND (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and tendo to stretch*) To stretch forth, to hold out.
otended (*p. from protend*) Held out, stretched forth.
otending (*p. a. from protend*) Stretching forth, holding out.
OTE'ERVE (*adj. from the Lat. protervus, but not used*) Peevish, petulant.
oter'vity (*s. from proterve*) Peevishness, petulance.
OTE'IST (*v. int. from the Lat. pro before, and testor to bear witness*) To make a solemn declaration; *with* against: as, "He protested against your votes."
otest (*v. int.*) To prove, to shew, to call as a witness.
otest (*s. from the verb*) A solemn declaration, a protestation.
otestancy (*s. from protestant*) The religion of protestants.
otestant (*adj. from protest*) Belonging to protestants, belonging to those who protest against the errors of the church of Rome.
otestant (*s. from the adj.*) One of those who at the beginning of the reformation protested against the errors of the papists, one who discovers the errors of popery, one who professes the reformed religion.

Protestantism (*s. from protestant*) The religion of protestants.
Protest'ed (*p. from protest*) Declared, solemnly declared, proved, shewed.
Protes'ter (*s. from protest*) One who utters a solemn declaration.
Protesta'tion (*s. from protest*) A solemn declaration; a solemn declaration of a resolution, fact, or opinion.
Protest'ing (*p. a. from protest*) Making a solemn declaration; calling as a witness.
PROT'EUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A supposed sea god who could assume all manner of shapes.
Prothon'otari'hip (*s. from prothonotary*) The office or jurisdiction of a prothonotary.
PROTHON'OTARY (*s. from the Lat. prothonotarius*) The first or chief notary, the chief register.
PROTHYR'IDES (*s. in architecture*) The coins or corners of walls, the cross beams of rafters.
PROTHY'RIS (*s. in architecture, from the Greek, προ before, and θυρα a gate*) A cross beam, the coin or corner of a wall.
PROTHY'RUM (*s. in architecture, from the Greek, προ before, and θυρα a gate*) A porch, a portal.
PROTOCOL (*s. from the Greek, πρωτος first, and κωλον a member*) The first draft of a deed, the first copy, a precedent book; the title at the top of a leaf.
PRO'TOFOLE (*s. from the Greek, πρωτος first, and φυλλον a leaf*) The first leaf.
PROTOFORESTA'RIOUS (*s. in old records*) A kind of judge within the jurisdiction of a forest.
PROTOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek, πρωτος first, and λογος a word*) A preface.
PRO'TOMARTYR (*s. from the Greek, πρωτος first, and μαρτυρ a witness*) The first martyr.
PROTON'OTARY (*s. a different spelling*) A prothonotary.
PROTOPA'THIA, PRO'TOPATHY (*s. from the Greek, πρωτος first, and παθος suffering*) An original disease.
PRO'TOPLAST (*s. from the Greek, πρωτος first, and πλασσω to form*) An original, the thing which is first formed as a copy to be imitated.
PRO'TOTYPE (*s. from the Greek, πρωτος first, and τυπος a type*) The original, the exemplar, the archetype.
PRO'TOTYPON (*s. from the Greek*) A primitive word.
PROTRA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and traho to draw out*) To lengthen, to delay, to draw out to unnecessary length.
Protra'ct (*s. from the verb*) A tedious continuance.
Protra'ct'ed (*p. from protract*) Drawed out, delayed, lengthened out.
Protra'ct'er (*s. from protract*) One that protracts.
Protra'ct'ing (*p. a. from protract*) Drawing out, lengthening out beyond what is necessary.
Protra'ction (*s. from protract*) The act of drawing out to unnecessary length.
Protra'ctive (*adj. from protract*) Dilatory, delaying, drawing out to unnecessary length.
PROTREP'TICAL (*adj. from the Greek, προ before, and τρεπω to turn*) Conveying persuasion, hortative.
PROTREP'TICON (*s. from the Greek*) An exhortation.
PROTRU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and trudo to thrust*) To thrust forward.
Protru'de (*v. int.*) To thrust itself forward, to come forward.
Protru'ded (*p. from protrude*) Thrust forward.
Protru'ding (*p. a. from protrude*) Thru'ing forward.
Protru'sion (*s. from protrude*) The act of thrusting forward; a thrust, a push.
PROTU'BERANCE (*s. from protuberant*) A prominence, a tumour, something swelling out beyond the other parts.
PROTU'BERANT (*adj. from the Lat. pro before, and tubero to swell*) Prominent, swelling out.
Protu'berantness (*s. from protuberant*) The state of being protuberant.
PROTU'BERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. pro before, and tubero to swell*) To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.
Protu'berating (*p. a. from protuberate, but not much used*) Swelling forward, swelling out.
PRO'TYPE (*s. from the Greek, προ before, and τυπος a type, but not used*) A prototype.
PROVAN'GO (*s. in surgery*) A whale-bone instrument to cleanse the stomach.
PROUD (*adj. from the Sax. prude*) Too much pleased with one's self, valuing one's self; arrogant, haughty; daring.

PRO

daring, presumptuous; splendid, magnificent; specious, ostentatious; fungous, exuberant; being in heat, solliciting the male.
Proud'er (*adj. comp. of proud*) Proud in a greater degree.
Proudest (*adj. sup. of proud*) Proud in the greatest degree.
Proud'ish (*adj. from proud*) Somewhat proud.
Proud'ly (*adv. from proud*) With pride, in a proud manner.
PROVE (*v. t. from the Lat. probō*) To evidence, to shew by argument, to shew by testimony; to try, to make trial of; to experience.
Prove (*v. int.*) To make trial, to be found by experience, to be found in the event.
Prove (*s. obsolete*) A proof. *Chaucer.*
Provable (*adj. from prove*) Capable of being proved.
Proved (*p. from prove*) Evidenced, tried, experienced.
PROVEDITOR (*s. from the Italian, proveditore*) One who provides for an army.
PROVEDORE (*s. from the Italian, proveditore*) A proveditor. *Friend.*
Prov'end (*s. not so common a word*) Provender. *D. of Ar.*
Prov'ende (*s. obsolete*) A preierment, a provision, a prebend. *Chaucer.*
PROV'ENDER (*s. from the French, provende*) Dry meat for brutes, hay and corn.
Prov'endre (*s. obsolete*) A prebendary. *Chaucer.*
PROVENZA'LIA (*s. in botany*) The calla.
PROVERB (*s. from the Lat. pro far, and verbum a word*) An adage, a short pithy sentence; a short observation commonly received and uttered.
Prov'erb (*v. t. from the sub. but not much used*) To mention in proverb, to furnish with a proverb.
Prov'erbe (*v. int.*) To speak in proverbs. *Chaucer.*
Prov'erbed (*p. from proverb*) Mentioned in a proverb, provided with a proverb. *Milton.*
Proverbial (*adj. from proverb*) Belonging to a proverb, mentioned in a proverb, suited to a proverb, comprized in a proverb.
Proyer'bialist (*s. from proverbial, but not much used*) One who speaks in proverbs, one who makes proverbs.
Poyer'bially (*adv. from proverb*) In a proverb, after the manner of a proverb.
PROVIDE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and video to see*) To procure beforehand, to get ready, to supply, to furnish; to stipulate; *with* with: as, "She provided him with gold." Sometimes *with* of, but not so properly: as, "Let some better artist provide him of some softer canvas." *Dryden.*
Provide (*v. int.*) To take care beforehand, to take measures for escaping beforehand; *with* for and *against*: as "To provide for the future." "Provide against the extremes of want."
Provided (*p. from provide*) Supplied, prepared, got ready, furnished, stipulated; *with* with: as, "He was provided with all necessities." Sometimes *with* of: as, "Well provided of all requisite things." But this construction is now grown obsolete. *Burnet.*
Provided (*adv. from the part.*) On this condition, on these terms. "I will live with you provided you commit no outrage."
Provid'ence (*s. from provide*) Foresight, timely care; prudence, frugality; divine superintendence, the care of the Divine Being over his creatures.
Provid'ent (*adj. from provide*) Careful beforehand, prudent respecting futurity.
Provid'ential (*adj. from providence*) Effected by providence, referrible to providence.
Provid'entially (*adv. from providential*) By the care of providence.
Provid'ently (*adv. from provident*) In a provident manner, with foresight.
Provider (*s. from provide*) One that provides.
Provid'ing (*p. a. from provide*) Procuring beforehand, taking care beforehand, furnishing, stipulating.
PROVINCE (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and vinco to conquer*) A division of a country, a conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office, the proper business of any one.
Provin'cial (*adj. from province*) Belonging to a province, related to an archiepiscopal jurisdiction; rude, unpolished.
Provin'cial (*s. from the adj.*) A spiritual governor.
Provin'ciate (*v. t. from province, but not used*) To turn to a province. *Herz.*

PRU

PROVINE (*v. int. from the Lat. pro for, and vinco to win*) To increase vines by laying the branches. *Job.*
PROVIS'ION (*s. from the Lat. pro before, and video visus to see*) The act of providing beforehand, a measure taken beforehand; food laid up in store; a stipulation, a point stipulated.
Provis'ional (*adj. from provision*) Provided for present need.
Provis'ionally (*adv. from provisional*) By way of provision.
PROVI'SO (*s. from the Lat.*) A provisional stipulation, a condition.
PROVI'SOR (*s. in the university*) One who has the care of providing necessities.
Provo'cation (*s. from provoke*) An act by which anger is raised, something suited to imitate the passions; an appeal to a judge. *Aylmer.*
Provo'cative (*adj. from provoke*) Tending to revive a lost appetite.
Provo'cative (*s. from the adj.*) That which tends to revive a lost appetite.
Provo'cativeness (*s. from provocative*) The quality of being provocative.
Provo'catory (*adj. from provoke*) Tending to provocation. *Scott.*
PROVO'KE (*v. t. from the Lat. pro before, and voco to call*) To rouse, to awake; to anger, to offend, to enrage; to induce, to challenge; to cause, to promote.
Provo'ke (*v. int.*) To produce anger; to appeal. *Dry.*
Provo'ked (*p. from provoke*) Roused, angered, offended, irritated, caused, promoted.
Provo'ker (*s. from provoke*) One that provokes; a promoter.
Provo'king (*p. a. from provoke*) Rousing, angering, irritating, promoting.
Provo'kingly (*adv. from provoking*) In a provoking manner.
PROVO'ST (*s. from the French*) The chief of any body of men, the head of a college, the executioner of an army; the chief magistrate of a city or town in Scotland.
Provo'stal (*adj. from provost*) Belonging to a provost.
Provo'stmarshal (*s. from provost and marshal*) An officer in the army who is to apprehend deserters and other criminals, and see execution done upon them; an officer in the navy who has the care of prisoners. *Scott.*
Provo'stry (*s. from provost, but now grown obsolete*) Provostship.
Provo'stship (*s. from provost*) The office or jurisdiction of a provost.
PROW (*s. from the Lat. prora*) The head or fore part of a ship.
Prow (*adj. obsolete*) Valiant, courageous. *Spenser.*
Prowe (*s. obsolete*) Honour, profit, advantage. *Chaucer.*
Prow'ess (*s. from prow*) Bravery, valour.
Prow'esse (*s. obsolete*) Honour, honesty, integrity. *Chaucer.*
Prow'est (*adj. sup. of prow*) Bravest, most valiant. *Mel.*
PROWL (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To rove over, to rove over in quest of prey. *Sidney.*
Prowl (*v. int.*) To wander for prey, to plunder.
Prowler (*s. from prowl*) One that roves about for prey.
Prowling (*p. a. from prowl*) Roving about in quest of prey.
PROXENE'TA (*s. from the Lat.*) An agent, one who makes marriages.
Proxene'tæ (*s. plu. of proxeneta*) Agents in any business, especially in cases of matrimony.
Proxene'tes (*s. a different spelling*) A proxeneta. *D. of Ar.*
Prox'ies (*s. from proxy*) The annual payments of the parochial clergy to the bishop at the visitation.
PROXIMATE (*adj. from the Lat. proximus*) Next in the series, near, immediate.
Prox'imately (*adv. from proximate*) Immediately without intervention.
PROX'IME (*adj. from the Lat. proximus*) Next, immediate, proximate.
Proxim'ity (*s. from proxime*) Nearness; the state of being next.
Prox'y (*s. contracted from procuracy*) The person deputized to answer or do business for another, the agent of another. *Spenser.*
Pruned (*adj. obsolete*) Pruned.
PRUCE (*s. an old spelling*) Prussia.
Pruce (*s. from the foregoing*) Prussian leather.
PRUDE (*s. from the French*) A woman over nice, scrupulous, a woman affectedly modest. *Prudent.*

prudence (s. from prudent) Wisdom applied to practice.
 PRUDENCE (s.) The name of a woman.
 PRUDENT (adj. from the Lat. prudens) Wise in practice, foreseeing by a kind of natural instinct.
 PRUDENTER (adj. comp. of prudent) Prudent in a greater degree.
 PRUDENTEST (adj. sup. of prudent) Prudent in the greatest degree.
 PRUDENTIAL (adj. from prudent) Belonging to prudence, eligible on principles of prudence.
 PRUDENTIAL (s. from the adj. chiefly used in the plural) A maxim of prudence.
 PRUDENTIALITY (s. from prudential) The state or quality of being prudential.
 PRUDENTIALLY (adv. from prudential) With prudence, in a prudential manner.
 PRUDENTIALNESS (s. from prudential) The state or quality of being prudential.
 PRUDENTLY (adv. from prudent) With prudence, in a prudent manner.
 PRUDERY (s. from prude) The manners of a prude.
 PRUDISH (adj. from prude) Like a prude, affectedly grave.
 PRUINA (s. from the Lat.) The hoar frost.
 PRUINOUS (adj. from pruina) Belonging to the hoar frost.
 PRUINA (s. in surgery, from the Lat.) A carbuncle, a plague sore, a fiery botch.
 PRUNE (v. t. the etymology is uncertain) To lop, to clear trees of useless branches, to clear from excrescences.
 PRUNE (v. int.) To dress, to prink in droll style.
 PRUNE (s. from the Lat. prunum) A dried plum.
 PRUNED (p. from prune) Lopped, cleared from useless branches; dressed, prinked.
 PRUNEL (s. from prunella) The name of an herb.
 PRUNELLA (s. in surgery from the Lat. pruna, a burning coal) The dryness of the throat and tongue in continual fevers.
 PRUNELLA (s. in botany) The name of an herb, the prunel.
 PRUNELLA (s. in commerce) A kind of stuff, prunello.
 PRUNELLE (s. from the French) A kind of plum.
 PRUNELLO (s. from prunelle) A kind of plum; a kind of stuff, the stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made.
 PRUNER (s. from prune) One that prunes trees.
 PRUNIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. prunum a plum, and fero to bear) Bearing plums.
 PRUNING (p. a. from prune) Lopping, clearing of useless branches.
 PRUNING (s. from the part.) The act of clearing trees of useless branches.
 PRUNINGHOOK (s. from pruning, and hook) A hook used in pruning trees.
 PRUNINGKNIFE (s. from pruning, and knife) A knife used in pruning trees.
 PRUNUS (s. in botany) The plum tree.
 PRURIENCE (s. from prurient) An itching, a great desire.
 PRURIENCY (s. from prurience) An itching desire.
 PRURIENT (adj. from the Lat. prurio, to itch) Itching.
 PRURIGINOUS (adj. from the Lat. prurio to itch) Tending to the itch.
 PRURITUS (s. from the Lat.) A dryness of the skin, a roughness of the skin; the itch.
 PRUSSIA (s. in geography) A province of Poland, which gives the title of king to the elector of Brandenburg.
 PRUSSIAN (adj. from Prussia) Belonging to Prussia.
 PRUSSIAN (s. from the adj.) A native of Prussia.
 PRUSSIANBLUE (s. with painters) A colour.
 PRUTONIC (adj. in astronomy) Applied to a set of astronomical tables dedicated to the Duke of Prussia.
 PRY (v. int. the derivation is not known) To peep narrowly, to inspect officiously; with into: as, "To pry into the secrets of state."
 PRYANTIN (s. in natural history) A kind of tin found mixed with gravelly earth.
 PRYING (p. a. from pry) Peeping, inspecting officiously, looking into any thing with curiosity or impertinence.
 PRYTANEI (s. in antiquity) The senators who composed the grand council at Athens.
 PRYTANES (s. in Grecian antiquity) The presidents of the senate.
 PRYTANEUM (s. in antiquity) The room at Athens where the prytanei assembled.

PRYTENEUS (s. in antiquity) The first magistrates in the cities of Greece.
 PSADURIA (s. in natural history) A genus of stones.
 PSALLOCITHARIST (s. from the Greek, ψαλλω to sing, and κιθαρα a harp) One that sings to the harp.
 PSALM (s. from the Greek, ψαλλω to sing) A sacred song, one of the scripture songs which compose the book of psalms.
 PSALMIST (s. from psalm) A writer of psalms.
 PSALMODY (s. from the Greek, ψαλμος a psalm, and αειδω to sing) The act or practice of singing psalms.
 PSALMOGRAPHIST (s. from psalmography) A writer of psalms.
 PSALMOGRAPHY (s. from the Greek, ψαλμος a psalm, and γραφω to write) The act of composing psalms.
 PSALTER (s. from the Greek, ψαλτεριον) A book of psalms, the book of psalms.
 PSALTERY (s. from psalter) A kind of musical instrument, the instrument to which the psalms were sung.
 PSAMMISMUS (s. from the Greek, ψαμμος sand) A bottle of dry warm sand to be applied to the feet.
 PSAMMODEA (s. from the Greek, ψαμμος sand, and ειδος a shape) The sandy matter in urine.
 PSAMMODYTES (s. in ichthyology) The sand eels.
 PSAMMOS (s. from the Greek, ψαμμος sand) The sand or gravel which generates in human bodies.
 PSATYRION (s. in church history) A kind of Arian, one of a sect who held that Christ was the most perfect of all creatures.
 PSALTER (s. an old spelling) The psalter, the psalms of David.
 PSECADES (s. from pseca, in antiquity) Dressing women who perfumed the heads of their mistresses with a kind of liquid dew.
 PSE/CAS (s. from the Greek) A drop, a dew.
 PSEPHISM (s. from the Greek, ψηφισμα, but not used) A decree.
 PSEPHOMANCY (s. from the Greek, ψηφος a stone, and μαντεια magic) A kind of divination by pebble stones, drawn after the manner of lots.
 PSEUDACORUS (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the flower de luce.
 PSEUDANCHUSA (s. in botany) The wild bugloss.
 PSEUDANGELIST (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and αγγελω to tell) A false messenger.
 PSEUDAPOSTLE (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and αποσολος an apostle) A false apostle.
 PSEDESADOMNON (s. from the Greek, in architecture) A building with walls of unequal thickness.
 PSEUDOADELPHUS (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and αδελφος a brother) A false brother.
 PSEUDASPHODELUS (s. in botany) The bastard aphodel.
 PSEUDOBUNION (s. in botany) The name of an herb, the winter cresses.
 PSEUDOCORONOPHUS (s. in botany) The bastard crowfoot.
 PSEUDODICTAMNUM (s. in botany) The name of an herb, the bastard dittany.
 PSEUDODIPTERE, PSEUDODIPTERON, (s. in architecture) A building surrounded with only one row of pillars, a false dipteron.
 PSEUDODOX (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and δόξος glory, but not used) False glory.
 PSEUDOGRAPHY (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and γραφω to write) A counterfeit writing, a counterfeit hand.
 PSEUDHELEBORUS (s. in botany) The wild hellebore.
 PSEUDOPHATHORIUM (s. in botany) The bastard agrimony.
 PSEUDOTHERMOACTYLUS (s. in botany) The name of an herb, the dogs tooth.
 PSEUDOLOGER (s. from pseudology) A liar, one that practices pseudology.
 PSEUDOLGY (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and λογος a word) The act of speaking falsely, a lie, falsehood.
 PSEUDOMARTYR (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and μαρτυρ a martyr) A counterfeit martyr; a false witness.
 PSEUDOMEDICUS (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and the Lat. medicus a physician) A pretender to physic.
 PSEUDOMECHANICS (s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and μηχανηρι False mechanics, a procedure contrary to the rules of mechanism.

PSY

PSEUDOMELAN'THUM (*s. in botany*) The cockle, the corn rose.
PSEUDOME'NOS (*s. from the Greek*) A sophistical argument, a fallacy in reasoning.
PSEUDOMO'LY (*s. in botany*) The yellow daffodil, the crows bill.
PSEUDONARCIS'SUS (*s. in botany*) The yellow daffodil.
PSEUDONAR'DUS (*s. in botany*) The bastard speck-nard.
Pseudon'yml (*adj. from pseudonymous*) Having a false name, having a fictitious signature.
PSEUDON'YMOUS (*adj. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and ονομα a name*) Having a fictitious signature.
PSEUDON'YMUS (*s. from the Greek*) An author who publishes a book under a feigned name.
PSEUDOPEREPTERON (*s. in architecture, from the Greek*) A building in which the pillars were set within the wall, so as to inclose the space usually allowed for the portico of the perepteron.
PSEUDOPHILOS'OPHER (*s. from pseudophilosophy*) A false or counterfeit philosopher.
PSEUDOPHILOS'OPHY (*s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and φιλοσοφια philosophy*) False philosophy.
PSEUDOPOR'TICUS (*s. in architecture*) A false porch.
PSEUDOPRO'PHET (*s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and προφητης a prophet*) A false prophet.
PSEU'DOSPHECE (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of wasp.
PSEUDOSTEL'LA (*s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and the Lat. stella a star*) A kind of meteor resembling a star.
PSEUDOSTO'MATA (*s. from the Greek, ψευδος false, and σωμα a mouth*) A mouth or opening besides the principal one, one of the lesser openings by which a river disembogues itself.
PSEUDOTHY'RUM (*s. in architecture, from the Greek, ψευδος false, and θυρα a gate*) A postern, a back gate.
PSHAW (*interj.*) Expressing contempt.
PSHAW (*s. from the interj.*) An expression of contempt, "With pishes, and phaws." *Spe&ator.*
PSID'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PSIL'OTHRIX (*s. in pharmacy*) A depilatory.
PSIL'OTHRON (*s. in pharmacy*) A depilatory, a medicine to take off superfluous hair.
PSIL'OTHRON (*s. in botany*) The briony.
PSIMMY'THIUM (*s. in natural history*) The cerufs, the white lead.
PSIT'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) The plaice.
PSIT'TACUS (*s. in ornithology*) The parrot.
PSO'AS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thigh, a muscle of the loins.
PSO'RA (*s. from the Greek*) The itch.
PSORI'ASIS (*s. from the Greek*) An itching scab.
PSO'RICA (*s. from the Greek*) Medicines for the itch, medicines to prevent itching.
PSORO'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the itch tree.
PSOROPHTHAL'MIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek, ψωρα a scab, and οφθαλμος an eye*) A disease of the eye, a kind of inflamed and itching scab on the eye.
PSOROPHTHAL'MY (*s. from psorophthalmia*) A kind of itching scab on the eye.
PSY'CHE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A young lady so exceedingly beautiful that Cupid himself fell in love with her.
PSYCHOGO'GICA (*s. from the Greek, ψυχη the soul, and αγωγος a leader*) Medicines which immediately raise the spirits in fainting fits.
PSYCHOL'OGIST (*s. from psychology*) One who treats on the soul.
PSYCHOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek, ψυχη the soul, and λογος a discourse*) A discourse on the nature and properties of the soul.
PSYCHOM'ACHY (*s. from the Greek, ψυχη the soul, and μαχη a fight*) A contention between the body and soul.
PSYCHOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek, ψυχη the soul, and μαντεια magic*) Divination by consulting the ghosts of deceased persons.
PSYCHOT'ROPHON (*s. in botany*) The betony.
PSYCHROM'ETER (*s. from the Greek, ψυχρος cold, and μετρεω to measure*) An instrument to measure the degrees of cold or heat in the air, a thermometer.
PSYCROLUSIA (*s. from the Greek, ψυχρος cold, and λουσι a washing*) A cold bath.
PSYCRO'LYSY (*s. from psycrolusia*) A cold bath. *Scott.*

PUB

PSYCROPHO'BIA (*s. from the Greek, ψυχρος cold, and φοβος fear*) An aversion to any thing cold, a dread of any thing cold.
PSYC'TICA (*s. with physicians*) Cooling medicaments to be applied to incrustated ulcers.
PSYDRA'CION (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A small ulcer in the head, a blister on the skin.
PSYL'LI (*s. in antient geography*) A people of Africa, whose bodies were said to be an antidote against the poison of serpents.
PSYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) The flea wort.
PTAR'MICA (*s. from the Greek, πταγω to sneeze*) Medicines to promote sneezing, sternutatories.
PTAR'MICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the sneeze-wort.
PTE'LEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
PTERIGOI'DES (*s. a different spelling*) The pterygoides.
PTERIS (*s. in botany*) The fern.
PTER'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The second bone of the foot.
PTEROCEPH'ALUS (*s. in botany*) A species of scabies.
PTERON (*s. from the Greek*) The wing of a bird.
PTEROPH'ORI (*s. from the Greek, πτερον a wing, and φερω to bear*) The couriers among the Romans, so called because they bore wings on the points of their pikes.
PTERYGIUM (*s. from the Greek, πτερυγιον*) A little wing.
PTERYGOI'DE (*s. from the Greek, πτερυγιον a wing, and εidos a shape*) Something in the shape of a wing, the processes of the sphenoides.
Pterygoi'de (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the process of the sphenoides. *Dict. of Art.*
Pterygoi'des (*s. in anatomy, from pterygoide*) One of the wing-like processes of the sphenoid.
Pterygoi'des (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the processes of the sphenoid. "The pterygoi'des process." *Dict. of Art.*
PTERYGOI'DEUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the jaw.
PTERYGOPALATINUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle arising from the process of the sphenoides.
PTERYGOPHARINGÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the jaw.
PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle arising from the upper part of the pterygoides.
PTI'SAN (*s. from the Greek, πτισαν*) A cooling drink made of pearl barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.
Ptis'na (*s. from ptisan*) A ptisan, a medical cooling drink. *Phillips.*
Ptolema'an (*adj. from Ptolemæus*) Belonging to the system of Ptolemy. *Dict. of Art.*
PTOLEMÆ'US (*s.*) A man's name, a celebrated Egyptian astronomer who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe.
Ptolema'ic (*adj. from Ptolemæus*) Belonging to the system of Ptolemy in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe.
PTOLEMA'IS (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a city. *Apocrypha.*
Ptolema'ites (*s. from Ptolemy*) A branch of the Gnostics. *Apocrypha.*
PTOL'EMEE (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*
PTOLEME'US (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*
PTOL'EMY (*s.*) A man's name.
PTYALISM, PTYALIS'MUS (*s. from the Greek, πτυαλισμος*) An effusion of spittle, a salivation.
PTY'ALON (*s. from the Greek, πτυω to spit*) Spittle.
PTY'AS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of adder of a green colour.
PTYLO'SIS (*s. with physicians*) A disease of the eyes in which the lids grow thick, and the hair falls off.
PTYS'MAGOGUE (*s. from the Greek, πτυσμα spittle, and αγω to drive*) A medicine to provoke spitting.
PU'A (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PUBERTY (*s. from the Lat. pubertas*) Ripeness of age, the time of life in which the hair begins to grow on the pudenda.
PUBES (*s. from the Lat.*) The pudenda.
Pubes'cence (*s. from pubes*) The state of puberty, an entrance on the state of puberty.
Pubes'cent (*adj. from pubes*) Arriving at the state of puberty.
PUB'LIC (*adj. from the Lat. publicus*) Open, notorious, generally known; open for general entertainment; general, done by many; belonging to the state, opposed to private. *Public.*

P U D

(*s. from the adj.*) The general body of the people; open view, general notice.
can (*s. from public*) A gatherer of the Roman people among the Jews; one who keeps a house of general entertainment, an inn-keeper.
ation (*s. from public*) The act of publishing, a publication; that which is made public, an edition of a book.
ity (*s. from public, but not used*) Publickness. *Bailey*.
ck (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Public.
ck (*s. the less modern spelling, from the adj.*) The general body of the people, the people; open view, general notice.
ckly (*adv. from public*) Openly, without comment; in the name of the community.
ckness (*s. from public*) The state of being public.
ckspirited (*adj. from public and spirited*) Having regard for the public.
LISH (*v. t. from the Lat. publico*) To make known, to discover to mankind; to put forth a book; *with as, "And publishes to every land."*
shed (*p. from publish*) Made known, discovered to the world, dispersed abroad as the copies of a printed book.
ther (*s. from publish*) One who makes any thing public, one who puts out a book.
shid (*adj. an old spelling*) Published. *Wickliffe*.
shing (*p. a. from publish*) Making public, spreading abroad.
LIUS (*s.*) A man's name.
ELAGE (*s. from the French*) The state of virginity. *Johnson*.
ly (*s. obsolete*) A virgin, a maid. *Chaucer*.
ERON (*s. from the French*) A genus of winged insects with fewer than six pair of legs, the vine-weaver.
ia (*s. in old records*) A bag, a pouch.
g (*s. the derivation is not certain*) A supposed spirit of the fairies. *Shakespeare*.
ball (*s. from pucker, and ball*) A kind of mushroom of dust.
er (*v. t. probably from pucker*) To contract into folds, to make up in complications.
er (*s. from the verb*) A fold, a complication; a nest of caterpillars.
ered (*p. from pucker*) Drawn up in folds, made up in complications.
er (*s. from pucker*) One that puckers.
er (*s. a local word*) A nest of caterpillars. *Cole*.
ering (*p. a. from pucker*) Drawing up in folds, making up in complications.
ift (*s. from pucker, and fit*) A kind of round mushroom full of dust.
er (*v. int. from pucker*) To pother, to make a tumult, to make a bustle.
er (*v. t.*) To pother, to perplex. *Locke*.
ered (*p. from pudder*) Pothered, perplexed.
ering (*p. a. from pudder*) Pothering, making a tumult, perplexing.
ering (*s. from the part.*) A pother, a tumult, a kind of perplexity. *Locke*.
DING (*s. from the Brit. potten an intestine*) A compound food generally made of flower, milk, and eggs; the bowel of an animal stuffed with various ingredients, and dressed for food; a kind of wreath or complication of cordage used on board a ship.
ingbag (*s. from pudding, and bag*) The bag in which a pudding is boiled.
ingcloth (*s. from pudding, and cloth*) The cloth in which a pudding is boiled.
ingcup (*s. from pudding, and cup*) A pudding pan.
ingdish (*s. from pudding, and dish*) The dish in which a pudding is boiled, the dish in which the pudding is put to table.
inggroils (*s. in botany*) The pennyroyal.
ingpan (*s. from pudding, and pan*) The pan in which a pudding is boiled or baked.
ingpie (*s. from pudding, and pie*) A pudding with fruit baked in it.
ingstring (*s. from pudding, and string*) The string in which a pudding cloth is tied.
ingtime (*s. from pudding, and time*) The beginning of a meal, the time at which pudding is set at table, dinner time; the nick of time, the critical moment.
OLE (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. puteolus a dirty plash of water*)
le (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pollute with dirt, to soil with dirt and water.
ed (*p. from puddle*) Polluted with dirt,

P U G

Pud'dling (*p. a. from puddle*) Polluting with dirt, mixing dirt and water.
Pud'dly (*adj. from puddle*) Muddy, dirty, abounding with puddles.
Pud'dock (*s. a local word*) A paddock, a small inclosure.
PU'DENCY (*s. from the Lat. pudens modest*) Modesty, shamefacedness.
PUDEN'DA (*s. from the Lat. pudeo to be ashamed*) The private parts, the secrets.
PUD'ENING (*s. a sea term*) A kind of thick wreath or circle of cordage.
PU'DENS (*s.*) A man's name.
Pud'hepee (*s. in the forest law*) The felling of wood in a park or forest. *Cole*.
PU'DIBUND, PUDIBUN'DOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pudibundus*) Shamefaced. *Scott*.
PU'DICAPLAN'TA (*s. in botany*) The sensitive plant.
PUDICIT'IA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess or patroness of modesty.
PUDIC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. pudens, modest, but not much used*) Modesty, chastity. *Johnson*.
PU'DICOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pudicus, but not used*) Chaste, modest. *Bailey*.
PU'DOR (*s. from the Lat.*) Shamefacedness. *Cole*.
Pud'zeld (*s. an old word*) The woodgeld.
Puefel'low (*s. a cant word*) A partner. *Shakespeare*.
Puel'la (*s. in geomancy*) The figure representing Mars retrograde.
PU'ERILE (*adj. from the Lat. puer a boy*) Boyish, childish.
Pueril'ity (*s. from puerile*) Boyishness, childishness.
PUE'RITY (*s. from the Lat. puer a boy, but not used*) Puerility. *Bailey*.
PUER'PEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. puer a child, and pario to bring forth*) Bearing children. *Scott*.
PU'ET (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of water fowl.
PUFF (*s. from the Dutch, pof*) A quick blast, a small blast; any thing light and porous; a kind of mushroom; a machine for sprinkling powder; an ostentatious speech.
Puff (*v. int. from the sub.*) To blow with a quick blast, to swell with wind, to blow with scornfulness, to breathe thick and hard, to move with hurry, to swell as with wind.
Puff (*v. t.*) To swell with wind, to drive with wind, to swell with praise, to elate with pride.
Puff'ed (*p. from puff*) Swelled with wind, driven by the wind, elated with pride, swelled with praise; *with up: as, "That no one of you be puffed up one against another."*
Puff'er (*s. from puff*) One that puffs.
Puffier (*adj. comp. of puffy*) Puffy in a greater degree.
Puff'iest (*adj. sup. of puffy*) Puffy in the greatest degree.
PUFF'IN (*s. from the Italian, puffino*) A water fowl, a kind of fish; a puckball. *Ainsworth*.
Puff'ing (*p. a. from puff*) Swelling up with wind, breathing quick and hard, elating with praise, swelling up with pride.
Puff'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of swelling up with wind; that which is puffed up with wind, the act of breathing quick and hard; a kind of cake.
Puff'ingapple (*s. from puffing, and apple*) A kind of apple.
Puff'ingly (*adv. from puffing*) With shortness of breath, with tumidity.
Puffy (*adj. from puff*) Windy, flatulent, tumid, turgid.
PUG (*s. from the Sax. piga a girl*) The name of a monkey, the name of a dog, a kind of dog.
Pug (*adj. from the sub.*) Like a monkey, belonging to a particular kind of dog.
Pug'gered (*adj. from pucker*) Complicated, drawn up in folds. *More*.
Puggy (*s. from pug*) A fond name for a girl. *"My puggy."* *Scott*.
Pugh (*interj. from puff*) Expressing contempt.
PU'GIL (*s. from the French, pugille*) A quantity that may be taken up between the thumb and two fingers; a fist fighter. *Cole*.
Pugilla'tion (*s. from pugil*) The exercise of fighting with the fist. *Cole*.
PUGNA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pugnax*) Inclined to fight, quarrelsome.
PUGNA'CITY (*s. from the Lat. pugnax, fighting*) An inclination to fight, quarrelsome.
PUG'NAX (*s. in ornithology*) The ruff, a kind of fighting bird.

PU'ISNE

PUL

PUI'SNE (*adj. from the French*) Younger, later in time; petty, small. "One of the puiſne judges."
Puis'sance (*s. from puiſſant*) Power, strength, valour.
PUI'SANT (*adj. from the French*) Powerful, strong, valiant.
Puis'santly (*adv. from puiſſant*) Powerfully, forcibly, valiantly.
Puis'santneſs (*s. from puiſſant*) Puiſſance, power, valour.
Pu'ite (*s. from Pua*) A deſcendent of Pua.
PUKE (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A vomit, a medicine to promote vomiting.
Puke (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To vomit, to ſpew.
Puke (*v. t.*) To bring up by puking.
Puk'ed (*p. from puke*) Brought off the ſtomach by puking.
Puk'er (*s. from puke*) A puke. *Garib.*
Puk'ing (*p. a. from puke*) Vomiting, bringing up any thing from the ſtomach by vomiting.
PUL (*s.*) The copper money current in the Perſian empire.
PUL (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying deſtruction*) A man's name, the name of a country.
PUL'CHRITUDE (*s. from the Lat. pulcher fair*) Beauty, comelineſs, the oppoſite to deformity.
PULE (*v. int. from the French, piauler*) To cry like a chicken, to whine.
PUL'GIUM (*s. in botany*) The pennyroyal.
PUL'LEX (*s. from the Lat.*) A flea.
PUL'IC (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Scott.*
PULICA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The flea wort.
PULICA'RIS (*s. with phyſicians*) The petecial fever.
Pul'icine (*adj. from pulex*) Belonging to a flea. *Cole.*
Pul'icofe (*adj. from pulex*) Abounding with fleas.
Pulicoſity (*s. from pulicoſe*) The ſtate of abounding with fleas. *Bailey.*
Pul'ling (*p. a. from pule*) Crying like a chicken, whining; weakly, ſickly.
PUL'LIOL (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Pul'liolmountain (*s. in botany*) The pennyroyal.
Pul'liolroyal (*s. in botany*) The pennyroyal.
PULL (*v. t. from the Sax. pulian*) To draw with violence, to draw forcibly. "To pull down," to demolish, to ſubvert, to degrade. "To pull up," to extirpate, to eradicate.
Pull (*s. from the verb*) The act of pulling, an effort to draw forward.
Pul'la (*s. in old records*) A pool.
Pul'laile (*s. obsolete*) Poultry. *Chaucer.*
PULLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. pullatio, but not uſed*) The act of hatching chickens. *Bailey.*
Pull'ed (*p. from pull*) Drawn with violence, drawn forcibly.
Pull'er (*s. from pull*) One that pulls.
PUL'LEN (*s. from the French, pulain*) Poultry.
PUL'LET (*s. from the French, poulet*) A young hen.
PULLEY (*s. from the French, poulie*) A ſmall wheel receiving a rope and turning on a pivot; one of the mechanical powers.
Pul'leypiece (*s. from pulley, and piece*) Armour for the knees, that part of a boat which covers the knees.
Pul'id (*p. obsolete*) Pulled, ſtripped of feathers. *Chaucer.*
Pul'ing (*p. a. from pull*) Drawing with violence, drawing forcibly.
Pul'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing with violence, the act of ſtripping off the feathers of a fowl.
PUL'LULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. pullulo*) To bud, to germinate.
Pul'lulating (*p. a. from pullulate*) Budding, ſhooting forth.
PULMENTA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pulmentum pottage*) Belonging to pottage, belonging to water gruel. *Cole.*
Pul'mo (*s. in anatomy*) The lungs.
PULMONA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the lung wort.
Pulmona'ria (*s. in medicine*) An inflammation of the lungs.
Pulmona'rious (*adj. from pulmo*) Diſeaſed in the lungs. *Cole.*
Pul'monary (*adj. from pulmo*) Belonging to the lungs.
Pulmo'neous (*adj. from pulmo*) Pertaining to the lungs, reſembling the lungs.
Pulmo'nic (*adj. from pulmo*) Belonging to the lungs, ſeated in the lungs.
Pulmo'nical (*adj. from pulmonic*) Belonging to the lungs. *Cole.*

PUM

PULP (*s. from the Lat. pulpa*) The ſoft part of any ſoft maſs.
Pulp'ier (*adj. comp. of pulpy*) Pulpy in a degree.
Pulp'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of pulpy*) Pulpy in the degree.
PUL'PIT (*s. from the Lat. pulpitu*) A place raiſed a ſpeaker to ſtand on; the higheſt deſk in a church place of worſhip from whence the ſermon is pronounced.
PUL'PITUM (*s. in antiquity*) The ſtage on which theatrical entertainments were exhibited.
Pulp'ous (*adj. from pulp*) Soft, full of pulp.
Pul'pouſneſs (*s. from pulpous*) The ſtate of being pulpous.
Pul'py (*adj. from pulp*) Soft, conſiſting of pulp.
PULSATILLA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Pulſation (*s. from pulſe*) The act of beating with ſtrokes againſt any thing, the motion of the pulſe.
Pulſa'tor (*s. from pulſe*) A ſtriker, a beater.
PULSE (*s. from the Lat. pello pulſus to beat*) The motion of an artery, the motion of the blood as driven by heart; a vibration, an alternate approach and retreat. "To feel one's pulſe," to try one's mind.
PULSE (*s. in botany*) Peaſe, beans, legume.
Pulſe (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To beat as an artery the motion of the blood.
Pul'ſion (*s. from pulſe*) The act of driving forward.
Pulſura (*s. in old records*) A previous examination.
PULTIFICAL (*adj. from the Lat. pultis pottage, facio to make*) Producing pottage, ſerving pottage.
Pul'trie (*s. an old ſpelling*) Poultry.
PUL'VERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. pulvis pulveris*) Capable of being reduced to powder.
Pul'vereous (*adj. not uſed*) Duſty.
Pulverifa'tion (*s. from pulveriſe*) The act of reducing to powder, the act of reducing to duſt.
PUL'VERISE (*v. t. from the Lat. pulvis pulveris*) To reduce to powder, to reduce to duſt.
Pul'veriſed (*p. from pulveriſe*) Reduced to powder, reduced to duſt.
Pul'veriſing (*p. a. from pulveriſe*) Reducing to powder.
Pul'verulence (*s. from pulverulent*) Duſtineſs, full of duſt.
PULVER'ULENT (*adj. from the Lat. pulvis veris duſt*) Duſty, full of duſt.
PUL'VIL (*s. from the Lat. pulvillum*) Perfumes, ſcents.
Pul'vil (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſprinkle with powder.
PULVI'LIO (*s. in architecture*) The pulvinata.
Pul'villed (*p. from pulvil*) Sprinkled with powder.
Pul'villing (*p. a. from pulvil*) Sprinkling with powder.
PULVIL'LUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A cuſhion, a little pillow uſed in dreſſing wounds.
Pulvina'ta (*s. in architecture*) A frieze ſwelling out like a pillow.
Pul'vinated (*adj. in architecture*) Ornamented with pulvinata.
PUL'VIS (*s. from the Lat.*) Duſt.
PUM'EX (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The pumice ſtone.
PUM'ICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. pumex a pumice ſtone*) To ſmooth with a pumice ſtone.
Pum'icated (*p. from pumicate*) Smoothed with pumice ſtone.
Pum'icating (*p. a. from pumicate*) Smoothing with pumice ſtone.
PUM'ICE (*s. in natural hiſtory from the Lat. pumex*) A ſlag or cinder of ſome ſoſſil.
Pumiceſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The cinder of ſoſſil generally thrown up by a volcano.
Pum'mel (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A pommel.
Pum'mel (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To beat.
Pum'meled (*p. a colloquial word from pommel*) Beating.
Pum'meling (*p. a. a colloquial word, from pum'mel*) Beating.
PUMP (*s. from the French, pompe*) An engine by which water is drawn up out of a well; a ſhoe with ſole.
Pump (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To work a pump, to draw out water by a pump.
Pump (*v. t.*) To raiſe by means of a pump, to draw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully, to draw out a ſecret.
Pump/brake (*s. from pump, and brake*) The brake of a pump.

break (*s. a different spelling*) A pumpbrake, the
 of a pump.
 dole (*s. a sea term*) The trough into which the
 is pumped from the hole of a ship.
 ed (*p. from pump*) Raised by means of a pump,
 mined artfully.
 er (*s. from pump*) One that pumps.
 ing (*p. a. from pump*) Raising by means of a
 pump, examining artfully.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising by means
 pump, the act of drawing out a secret.
 ION (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the
 of a plant.
 ion (*s. a cant word*) A heavy insipid fellow. *Sh.*
 kin (*s.*) The pumpion. *Phillips.*
 vale (*s. a sea term*) The trough which conveys
 water from the pump.
 s. of unknown derivation) A quibble, an equi-
 tion.
 u. int. from the sub.) To quibble, to use the same
 in different senses.
 H (*s. from the French poinçon*) A pointed instru-
 for making holes, an instrument that makes a
 or impression driven by a hammer.
 (*s. from the Italian, punchino*) The buffoon or
 equin in a puppet show; a short well set strong
 e; a short fat fellow in ridicule.
 (*s. a cant word*) A factitious liquor in which
 ts, water, sugar, and the juice of lemons are
 ed together.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make a hole or impression
 driving a pointed instrument.
 (*adj. from the sub.*) thick, strong well put together.
 bowl (*s. from punch, and bowl*) A basin or bowl
 which punch is made and brought to the table.
 ed (*s. from punch*) Perforated by means of a
 ch, impressed or driven by a punch.
 CHENEL/LO (*s. from the Italian*) The buffoon in a
 et show.
 CHEON (*s. from the French, poinçon*) A measure
 liquids containing eighty-four gallons.
 er (*s. from punch*) A punch, an instrument for
 ing holes; one that punches holes.
 in (*s. with builders*) A puncheon, a short thick
 ce of timber so placed as to bear some considerable
 ght.
 ing (*p. a. from punch*) Perforating by means of a
 ch, making impressions by means of a punch.
 ion (*s. a different spelling*) A puncheon. *Scott.*
 ion (*s. with builders*) A short piece of timber
 ed so as to bear some considerable weight.
 ladle (*s. from punch, and ladle*) The small ladle
 h which punch is taken out of the bowl to fill the
 es.
 CTATED (*adj. from the Lat. punctum a point*)
 wn into a point, consisting of a single point.
 CIL/IO (*s. from the Lat. punctillum*) A nice point,
 mall nicety of behaviour.
 ilious (*adj. from punctilio*) Nice, exact, need-
 ly exact, superstitiously punctual.
 iliousness (*s. from punctilious*) The state or qua-
 of being punctilious.
 ion (*s. in surgery*) A puncture, an aperture made
 the lower belly for the discharge of water in drop-
 al subjects.
 C/O (*s. from the Lat. punctum*) The point in
 ing; a punctilio, a nice point in ceremonious
 avour.
 CTUAL (*adj. from the Lat. punctum a point*)
 mprised in a point, consisting in a point, exact,
 e, punctilious.
 tuality (*s. from punctual*) Nicety, scrupulous ex-
 nes.
 ctually (*adv. from punctual*) Nicely, exactly, scrupu-
 lously.
 ctualness (*s. from punctual*) Punctuality, the state
 being punctual.
 CTUATION (*s. from the Lat. punctum a point*)
 e act of pointing, the method of dividing the parts
 a sentence by points.
 CTUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A point.
 ture (*s. from punctum*) A small aperture, a hole
 ade with a sharp point.
 CTULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. punctulum a*
 all point but not much used) To mark with small spots.
 ctulated (*p. from punctulate*) Marked with small
 ots. *Woodward.*
 ctulating (*p. a. from punctulate, but not much used*)
 arking with small spots.

Pund/breach (*s. from pound and breach*) The act of refu-
 cuing cattle contrary to law. *Phillips.*
 Pund/bretch (*s. an old word*) The act of taking cattle
 out of a pound contrary to law, a pound breach,
 Pundfal'da (*s. an old word*) A pound, a pinfeld.
 Pund'le (*s. a cant word*) A short fat woman. *Ainsworth.*
 PUN/GA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
 Pun'gency (*s. from pungent*) The power of pricking,
 acrimoniousness; the power to pierce the mind.
 PUN/GENT (*adj. from the Lat. pungo to prick*) Prick-
 ing, acrid, sharp on the tongue, piercing.
 PU'NIC (*adj. from the Lat. Pœni the Carthaginians who*
 were notorious for breach of faith) False, faithless,
 treacherous.
 PU'NICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the pome-
 granate.
 PU'NICE (*s. in the history of insects*) The crablouse, the
 bugg.
 Pu'nice (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To punish. *Chaucer.*
 PUNICEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. puniceus*) Purple.
 PUNICUMMA/LUM (*s. in botany*) The pomegranate.
 Pun'ier (*adj. comp. of puny*) Puny in a greater degree.
 Pun'iest (*adj. sub. of puny*) Puny in the greatest degree.
 Pun'iness (*s. from puny*) The state of being puny.
 PUN'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. punio*) To chastise, to in-
 flict penalties for a crime, to put to pain, to revenge
 a crime by pain or death.
 Pun'ishable (*adj. from punish*) Capable of being punish-
 ed, fit to be punished.
 Pun'ishableness (*s. from punishable*) The state or quality
 of being punishable.
 Pun'ished (*p. from punish*) Chastised, put to pain, sub-
 jected to penalties for crimes.
 Pun'isher (*s. from punish*) One that punishes.
 Pun'ishing (*p. a. from punish*) Chastising, putting to
 pain, inflicting penalties for crimes.
 Punishment (*s. from punish*) The pain or penalty inflicted
 for a crime.
 PUNITION (*s. from the Lat. punio to punish*) A punish-
 ment. *Ainsworth.*
 PU'NITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. punio to punish*) Avoiding
 punishment, inflicting a penalty.
 Pun'itiveness (*s. from punitive*) The state or quality of
 being punitive. *Scott.*
 PU'NITORY (*adj. from the Lat. punio to punish*) Pu-
 nishing, tending to punishment.
 PUNK (*s. a low word of uncertain etymology*) A woman
 of ill fame, a common prostitute. *Shakespeare.*
 PUN'NING (*p. a. from pun*) Quibbling, dealing in
 puns.
 PU'NON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a precious stone*)
 The name of a place. *Numb. 33.*
 Pun'ner (*s. from pun*) One that quibbles, one that deals
 in puns.
 PUNT (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To play at
 basfet, to play at ombre.
 Punt'er (*s. from punt*) The person that plays at basfet
 against the banker.
 PU'NY (*adj. from the French, puisne*) Young, petty,
 inferior; tender, sickly.
 Pu'ny (*s. from the adj.*) One who is young in practice,
 a petty practitioner.
 Pup (*v. int. from puppy*) To bring forth whelps.
 Pup (*v. t.*) To bring forth young as as a bitch.
 Pup (*s. from puppy, a colloquial word*) A puppy.
 PU'PIL (*s. in anatomy from the Lat. pupilla*) The apple
 of the eye, the aperture in the middle of the iris
 through which the rays of light pass to form the
 object on the retina.
 PU'PIL (*s. from the Lat. pupillus*) A scholar, one under
 the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of a
 guardian.
 Pu'pilage (*s. from pupil*) The state of being a scholar;
 the state of wardship or minority.
 Pupilarity (*s. from pupil*) The state or condition of a
 pupil.
 Pu'pilary (*adj. from pupil*) Belonging to a pupil, be-
 longing to a ward.
 PUPIL'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The pupil of the eye.
 Pu'ple (*s. an old spelling*) The people. *Wickliffe.*
 Puppe (*s. an old spelling*) The pope. *Chaucer.*
 Pup'ped (*p. from pup*) Brought forth as of a bitch.
 PUP/PET (*s. from the Lat. pupus*) A small image
 moved by wires in a mock drama; one moved at
 the will of another; a word of tenderness to a child.
 Pup'petman (*s. from puppet, and man*) The master of
 a puppet show.
 Pup'petshew (*s. from puppet, and shew*) A mock drama
 performed by little images moved by wires.
 Pup'pet how

- Pup/petshow** (*s. from puppet, and show*) A puppetshow.
Pup/pied (*p. from puppy*) Brought forth as of a bitch.
Pup/ping (*p. a. from pup*) Bringing forth whelps.
PUP/PIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The stern, the hinder part of a ship.
PUP/PIS (*s. in anatomy*) The vein that spreads itself over the hinder parts of the head.
PUP/PUS (*s.*) The name of a man; a tragic poet famous for exciting the passion of grief. *Horace.*
PUP/PY (*s. from the French poupée*) A whelp, a young dog; a man in contemptuous language.
Pup/py (*v. int. from the sub.*) To bring forth whelps.
Pup/py (*v. t.*) To bring forth young as a bitch.
Pup/pyheaded (*adj. from puppy, and head*) Having a head like that of a puppy; dull, heavy in the head. *Shakespeare.*
Pup/pying (*p. a. from puppy*) Bringing forth whelps.
Pup/pula (*s. a different spelling*) The pupilla.
PUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a lot*) The method of determining by lot, a lot.
Pur (*adj. obsolete*) Pure. *Chaucer.*
Pur/blind (*adj. corrupted from pore, and blind*) Near-sighted, shortsighted.
Pur/blindness (*s. from purblind*) The state of being shortsighted.
Pur/chace (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To purchase, to procure, to obtain. *Chaucer.*
Pur/chasable (*adj. from purchase*) Capable of being purchased.
PUR/CHASE (*v. t. from the French pourchasser*) To buy, to obtain at any expence, to buy at a dear rate.
Pur/chafe (*v. int. a sea term*) To draw in, to have its effect.
Pur/chase (*s. from the verb*) That which is bought with a price; that which is obtained.
Pur/chase (*s. in mechanics*) The force, the power, that which produces the effect.
Pur/chased (*p. from purchase*) Bought, procured.
Pur/chaer (*s. from purchase*) One that purchases.
Pur/chasing (*p. a. from purchase*) Buying, obtaining; drawing in, taking effect.
Pur/chesse (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To purchase. *Ch.*
PURE (*adj. from the Lat. purus*) Unfalsified, clear, unpolluted; unmixed, unconnected; guiltless, innocent; chaste, uncorrupt; mere, confined to one view.
Pur/ely (*adv. from pure*) Without mixture, without guilt; merely, simply.
Pur/eness (*s. from pure*) Clearness, innocence, simplicity, the state of being unmixed.
Pur/er (*adj. comp. of pure*) Pure in a greater degree.
Pur'est (*adj. sup. of pure*) Pure in the greatest degree.
PUR/FIL, PUR/FILE (*s. from the French pourfilée*) A kind of trimming formerly used for women's gowns.
Pur/fild (*p. obsolete*) Fringed. *Chaucer.*
PUR/FLE (*v. t. from the French, pourfiler*) To embroider.
Pur/le (*s. from the verb*) A border, an edge of embroidery.
Pur/led (*p. from purle*) Embroidered: *with with: as "Purled with gold."* *Spenser.*
Pur/flew (*s. from purle*) A border, an edge of embroidery. *Johnson.*
Pur/flew (*s. in heraldry*) A border of fur.
Pur/ling (*p. a. from purle*) Ornamenting with a border.
Pur/lo (*s. from purle*) A border, a fringe. *Cole.*
PURGANTIA (*s. in pharmacy from the Lat.*) Purgatives.
PURGATION (*s. from the Lat. purgo to purge*) The act of cleansing from vicious mixtures, the act of purging the body by stool, the act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.
PUR/GATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. purgo to purge*) Cathartic, purging.
Pur/gative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge the body by stool.
Purgato/rial (*adj. from purgatory*) Belonging to purgatory.
PUR/GATORY (*s. from the Lat. purgo to purge*) A place in which departed souls are suppoied by the papists to be purged from their carnal impurities before they are received into heaven; a place under the fire to receive the ashes, a grate that covers the place under the fire where the ashes are received.
Pur/gatoryfire (*s. from purgatory, and fire*) The fire of purgatory, the fire which the papists suppose is to purify the souls of the dead before they are received into heaven.
PURGE (*v. t. from the Lat. purgo to purify*) To cleanse, to clear from impurity, to clear from guilt; to evacuate the body by stool.
- Purge** (*v. int.*) To have frequent stools.
Purge (*s. from the verb*) A cathartic, any medicine to evacuate the body by stool.
Purged (*p. from purge*) Purified, cleansed, evacuated by stool.
Purger (*s. from purge*) One who purges, that purges; a purge, a cathartic medicine.
Purg'ing (*p. a. from purge*) Purifying, cleansing, evacuating by stool.
Purg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleansing, looseness.
Purifica'tion (*s. from purify*) The act of making the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed the Jews after child-bearing.
Pur'ificative (*adj. from purify*) Having a tendency to purify.
Pur'ificatory (*adj. from purify*) Having the power to make pure, purificative.
Pur'ified (*p. from purify*) Cleansed, made pure.
Pur'ifier (*s. from purify*) One that purifies, a cleanser, a refiner.
PURIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. purus pure, and facere make*) To make pure, to free from extraneous mixtures, to make clear, to free from guilt, to free from ceremonial pollution; to clear from the impropriety of language.
Pur'ify (*v. int.*) To become pure.
Pur'ifying (*p. a. from purify*) Making pure.
Pur'ifying (*s. from the part.*) A purification, the making pure; the rite by which ceremonial pollution is removed. "The purifying of the Jews."
Pur'ile (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Purulence.
Pur'im (*s. from pur*) A feast of the Jews in commemoration of their deliverance from Haman's conspiracy.
Pur'ist (*s. from pure*) One superstitiously nice in the use of words.
Pur'itan (*s. from pure*) A dissenter from the church of England, formerly so called by way of reproach, pretending to greater purity of life and doctrine, of the primitive nonconformists.
Puritan'ic (*adj. from puritan*) Belonging to the puritans, resembling the primitive nonconformists.
Puritan'ical (*adj. from puritanic*) Belonging to puritans, resembling the primitive nonconformists.
Pur'itanism (*s. from puritan*) The doctrine and discipline of the primitive nonconformists.
Pur'ity (*s. from pure*) The state of being pure.
Purl (*s. from purlo*) A kind of puckered border.
PURL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of medicinal malt liquor.
PURL (*v. int. perhaps from the sound*) To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.
Purl (*v. t. from the sub.*) To decorate with fringe, to broider.
Purled (*p. from purl*) Decorated with fringe, broidered.
PUR/LIEU (*s. from the French, A border, an inclosure*) the grounds on the borders of a forest.
Pur'lieuman (*s. from purlieu, and man*) One who land within the purlieus of a forest with a privilege to hunt on his own grounds under certain limitations.
Pur'lin (*s. with builders*) The piece of timber that supports the rafters in the middle, a side-piece.
Pur'ling (*p. a. from purl*) Murmuring, making a gentle noise; decorating with fringe, embroidering.
Pur'ling (*s. from the part.*) The murmuring noise of a small stream of water; the fringed ornament in the border of a garment.
Purlo'ck (*s. not so common a spelling*) A putlock, the put into a scaffoldhole.
PURLOIN (*v. t. of doubtful etymology*) To steal, to steal by theft.
Purloi'ned (*p. from purloin*) Stolen, taken away by theft.
Purloi'ner (*s. from purloin*) One that purloins.
Purloi'ning (*p. a. from purloin*) Stealing, taking away by theft.
Pur'lue (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A purlieu.
Pur'lueman (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A purlieu man.
Pur/pais (*s. a law term*) A purparty, a part in division.
PUR/PARTY (*s. from the French pour to, and part share*) A share, a part in division.
PUR/PLE (*adj. from the Lat. purpureus*) Red tinged with blue; red in poetry.
Purple (*s. from the adj.*) The column of red tinged with blue; the garb of royalty.
Purple (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make red, to make purple colour.
Pur'pled (*p. from purple*) Tintured with a purple colour.

PUR

PURPLES (*s. plu. from purple*) The spots of a livid red which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLING (*p. a. from purple*) Tincturing with a purple colour.

PURPLISH (*adj. from purple*) Tending to a purple colour.

PURPORT (*s. from the French, pourporte*) The design, the tendency of a writing or discourse.

PURPORT (*v. t. from the sub.*) To intend, to point out the meaning.

PURPORTED (*p. from purport*) Intended, pointed out as the meaning.

PURPORTING (*p. a. from purport*) Intending, pointing out the meaning.

PURPOSE (*s. from the Lat. propositum*) An intention, a design; an effect, a consequence; an instance, an example; the point in hand.

PURPOSE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To intend, to design, to resolve.

PURPOSE (*s. obsolete*) A discourse. *Chaucer.*

PURPOSED (*p. from purpose*) Intended, designed, resolved.

PURPOSELY (*adv. from purpose*) By design, by intention.

PURPOSING (*p. a. from purpose*) Intending, designing, resolving.

PURPLE (*adj. an old spelling*) Purple. *Chaucer.*

PURPRESURE (*s. a different spelling*) The pourpresure. *Phillips.*

PURPRISE (*s. a law term, from the French*) A manor; a close, an inclosure. *Bacon.*

PURPRISUM (*s. in old records*) The purprise.

PURPURA (*s. with physicians*) The purples, the purple fever.

PURPURA'TI (*s. in antiquity*) The sons of kings and emperors who wore a border of purple on their garments.

PURPURE (*s. in heraldry*) The purple colour consisting of much red and a little black.

PURR (*s. in ornithology*) The sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

PURR (*v. int. from the sound*) To murmur as the cat when pleased.

PURREL (*s. in old statutes*) The list of kersey cloth, so wrought as to prevent frauds in the diminution of the length.

PURRING (*p. a. from purr*) Making a noise as the cat when in pleasure.

PURRING (*s. from the part.*) The noise of a cat or leopard when pleased.

PURROCK (*s. a corruption of parrock*) A small inclosure, a paddock.

PURSE (*s. from the Brit. purs*) A small bag, a little bag in which money is carried.

PURSE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into a purse; to draw up in form of a purse.

PURSED (*p. from purse*) Put into a purse, drawn up like a purse.

PURSENET (*s. from purse, and net*) A net the mouth of which is drawn together with a string.

PURSEPROUD (*adj. from purse, and proud*) Puffed up with the conceit of being rich.

PURSER (*s. from purse*) The paymaster of a ship.

PURSEVANT (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A pursuivant. *Scott.*

PURSY (*adj. comp. of purfy*) Purfy in a greater degree.

PURSYEST (*adj. sup. of purfy*) Purfy in the greatest degree.

PURSYNESS (*s. from purfy*) Shortness of breath.

PURSYING (*p. a. from purfy*) Putting into a purse, contracting like a purse.

PURSIVE (*adj. from the French, pouffif*) Purfy, fat.

PURSIVENESS (*s. from pursive*) Shortness of breath. *Johns.*

PURLAIN (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

PURLANE (*s. a different spelling*) The purlain. *Phillips.*

PURSUABLE (*adj. from pursue*) Capable of being pursued.

PURSUANCE (*s. from pursue*) A prosecution, a process.

PURSUANT (*adj. from pursue*) Done in consequence of some measure; with to: as, "Pursuant to your order."

PURSUER (*v. t. from the French, poursuivre*) To follow, to chase; to prosecute, to continue; to imitate, to follow as an example.

PURSUER (*v. int.*) To proceed, to go on.

PURSUER (*s. from pursue*) One that pursues.

PURSUED (*p. from pursue*) Followed, chased; prosecuted, continued; imitated, followed as an example.

PURSING (*p. a. from pursue*) Following, chasing, prosecuting, continuing, imitating.

PUT

PURSUIT (*s. from pursue*) The act of following, the prosecution of a design, an endeavour to attain.

PURSUIVANT (*s. from the French, poursuivant*) A state messenger, a herald, an attendant on a herald.

PURSY (*adj. from the French, pouffif*) Puffed up with fat, short breathed.

PUR'TENANCE (*s. from appurtenance*) An appurtenance; the pluck of an animal.

PUR'TREING (*s. obsolete*) A pourtraiture. *Chaucer.*

PUR'TREITURE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A pourtraiture. *Chau.*

PURVEI'ABLE (*adj. obsolete*) Careful, provident. *Chaucer.*

PURVEI'ANCE (*s. an old spelling*) Purveyance, foresight. *Chaucer.*

PURVEID (*p. obsolete*) Provided. *Chaucer.*

PURVEIE (*v. t. an old spelling*) To purvey. *Chaucer.*

PURVEIGH (*v. t. an old spelling*) To provide. *Chaucer.*

PURVEIGHAUNCE (*s. obsolete*) Purveyance, providence, foresight. *Chaucer.*

PURVEIGHED (*p. obsolete*) Provided. *Chaucer.*

PURVEY (*v. t. from the French, pourvoir*) To procure; to provide with conveniencies; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

PURVEY (*v. int.*) To buy in provisions. *Milton.*

PURVEY'ANCE (*s. from purvey*) Provisions, the act of procuring victuals.

PURVEY'D (*v. t. an old spelling*) Purveyed. *Chaucer.*

PURVEY'ED (*p. from purvey*) Procured, furnished with conveniencies. *Dryden.*

PURVEY'ING (*p. a. from purvey*) Procuring, providing victuals.

PURVEY'OR (*s. from purvey*) One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp. *Addison.*

PURVIEW (*s. a law term*) The proviso, the providing clause.

PUR'ULENCE (*s. from purulent*) The state of being purulent.

PUR'ULENCY (*s. from purulence*) The generation of pus; the state of being purulent.

PUR'ULENT (*adj. from the Lat. purulentus*) Consisting of pus, running with morbid matter, discharging matter as a wound.

PUR'ULENTNESS (*s. from purulent*) The state of being purulent. *Scott.*

PUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The matter discharged from a wound, well digested matter.

PUSE (*s.*) The fond name for a cat. *Scott.*

PUS'ELL (*s. obsolete*) A virgin, a maid. *Chaucer.*

PUSH (*v. t. from the French, pousser*) To thrust, to force by impulsion, to force by continued violence; to press forward, to urge, to drive; to importune, to tease.

PUSH (*v. int.*) To make a thrust, to make an effort, to make an attack.

PUSH (*s. from the verb*) A thrust, an impulse, an assault, a strong effort; an exigence, a sudden emergence; a pimple, an efflorescence of the skin.

PUSH'ED (*p. from push*) Pressed with violence, assaulted, driven to extremities.

PUSH'ER (*s. from push*) One that pushes.

PUSH'ING (*p. a. from push*) Thrusting, pressing with continued violence, urging, driving forward, driving to extremities; enterprising.

PUSH'PIN (*s. from push and pin*) A child's play in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them.

PUSILLANIMITY (*s. from the Lat. pusillus weak, and animus the mind*) Cowardice, meanness of spirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. pusillus weak, and animus the mind*) Cowardly, mean spirited.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS (*s. from pusillanimous*) Cowardice, meanness of spirit.

PUS'IE (*s. a local word*) A dirty wench. *Bailey.*

PUS'MA (*s. in rhetoric*) An earnest question. *Bailey.*

PUSS (*s. the derivation is uncertain*) The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's cant for the hare.

PUS'TES (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of whale.

PUS'TULE (*s. from the Lat. pustula*) A small swelling, a pimple, a push; a variolous eruption.

PUS'TULOUS (*adj. from pustule*) Full of pustles, full of pimples.

PUT (*v. t. supposed to be from the Danish, putter to plant*) To lay in any place, to place in any situation, to place in any state or condition, to repose, to trust, to expose, to push into action; to propose, to state, to commit to writing; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient. "To put by," to divert, to turn off, to thrust aside. "To put down," to crush, to degrade, to bring into disuse, to confute. "To put forth," to propose, to extend, to exert. "To put

PUT

put in, to interpose. "To put off," to defer, to lay aside, to delay, to discard, to vend, to pass fallaciously. "To put on," to invest with, to forward, to inflict, to assume, to act by way of deception. "To put over," to refer. "To put out," to place at interest, to extinguish, to emit, to publish, to disconcert. "To put to," to join horses to a carriage, to assist with, to kill with. "To put to death," to kill. "To put together," to accumulate, to mix. "To put up," to pass without taking revenge, to hoard, to hide, to start, to expose. "To put upon," to impose, to incite, to instigate.

Put (*v. int.*) To shoot, to germinate; to move, to steer. "To put forth," to germinate. "To put in," to enter, to offer a claim. "To put off," to leave the land. "To put over," to fail across. "To put up," to offer one's self as a candidate, to advance to. "To put up with," to pass by an affront.

Put (*s. from the verb*) A particular game at cards; an emergent juncture of affairs; a rustic, a clown.

Put (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play at put.

Put (*v. t. pret. of the verb*) Did put.

Put (*p. from the verb*) Placed, placed in any situation.

PUTAGE (*s. a law term, from the French, putain*) A prostitution on the woman's part, fornication on the man's part.

Putaine (*s. obsolete*) A woman of ill fame, a prostitute. *Chaucer.*

PUTANISM (*s. from the French, putain*) The trade or life of a prostitute.

PUTATION (*s. from the Lat. putatio, but not used*) The act of pruning trees. *Cole.*

PUTATIVE (*adj. from puto to think*) Supposed, repeated.

Putatory (*adj. not used*) Pruning, belonging to the act of pruning trees. *Cole.*

PUTCHAMINE (*s. in botany*) A kind of damson.

PUTTEAL (*adj. from the Lat. puteolus a well*) Belonging to a well. *Cole.*

PUTEOLI (*s.*) The name of a city in Italy. *Acts 28.*

PUTID (*adj. from the Lat. putidus*) Mean, low, worthless.

Putidness (*s. from putid*) Meanness, vileness.

PUTI'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying God my father*) A man's name.

Putlock (*s. with builders*) A short piece of timber used in building scaffolds.

Putlog (*s. a different spelling*) A putlock, the short piece of timber put into the scaffold hole. *Moxon.*

Putour (*s. obsolete*) A whoremonger. *Chaucer.*

Putre (*s. obsolete*) Whoredom, the state of a prostitute. *Chaucer.*

PUTREDINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. putredo rottenness*) Rotten, stinking.

PUTREFACTION (*s. in physics*) The things which cause the flesh to putrefy. *Bailey.*

Putrefaction (*s. from putrefy*) The state of being putrefied, the state of being rotten; that which is putrefied, that which is rotten.

Putrefactive (*adj. from putrefy*) Tending to putrefaction, causing rottenness.

Putrefactiveness (*s. from putrefactive*) A tendency to putrefaction. *Scott.*

Putrefied (*p. from putrefy*) Rotten, corrupted with rottenness.

PUTREFY (*v. t. from the Lat. putris rotten, and facio to make*) To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

Putrefy (*v. int.*) To rot, to become putrid.

Putrefying (*p. a. from putrefy*) Rotting, tending to putrefaction, making putrid.

Putrefying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making putrid, a putrefaction.

Putrescence (*s. from putrescent*) The state of being putrefied.

PUTRESCENT (*adj. from the Lat. putresco to grow rotten*) Growing rotten.

PUTRID (*adj. from the Lat. putridus*) Rotten, corrupt.

Putridness (*s. from putrid*) Rottenness, corruption.

Putter (*s. from put*) One who puts. "Putter on," an inciter, an instigator.

Puttiden (*v. t. old pret. of put*) Did put. *Wicliffe.*

Puttied (*p. from putty*) Overlaid with putty, filled up with putty.

Putting (*p. a. from put*) Placing, placing in any situation.

Puttinstone (*s. from putting, and stone*) A stone to be thrown by hand. *Pope.*

PUTTOCK, PUTTOCK (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the buzzard; a bittern, a kite. *Chaucer.*

PYR

PUTTY (*s. from the French, potée*) A powder used in polishing glass; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

Putty (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lay on a kind of cement to fill up deficiencies with putty.

Puttying (*p. a. from putty*) Overlaying with putty, filling up with putty.

Putura (*s. in old records*) The practice of exacting provisions of the tenants in the precincts of a fortress, hundred.

Puzzle (*v. t. from pose*) To perplex, to confound, to make intricate, to entangle.

Puzzle (*v. int.*) To be confused, to be awkward.

Puzzle (*s. from the verb*) An embarrassment, a perplexity, a kind of riddle.

Puzzled (*p. from puzzle*) Perplexed, confounded, made intricate.

Puzzler (*s. from puzzle*) One who puzzles.

Puzzling (*p. a. from puzzle*) Perplexing, confusing, making intricate.

Puzzlingness (*s. from puzzling*) Perplexedness, confusion.

PYANEP'SIA (*s. from the Greek*) A festival celebrated by the Athenians in the month of September.

PYANEP'SION (*s. from the Greek*) One of the Athenian months; it answered to our September.

PYBALD (*adj. from pie, and bald*) Spotted with white or some other colour.

Pybaldness (*s. from pybald*) The state or quality of being oddly marked as a horse with two colours.

PYCE (*s.*) An Indian coin worth something more than our farthing.

Py'cer (*s. in old statutes*) A kind of ship.

PYCNOSTYLE, PYCNOSTYLOS (*s. in ancient architecture*) A kind of building in which the columns stand very close to each other.

PYCNOTICS (*s. from the Greek, πυκνός denoting*) Condensing medicines.

Pye (*s. not so common a spelling*) The pie, the name of a bird.

Pye'bald (*adj. a different spelling*) Pybald. *Philips.*

PYELOS (*s. from the Greek, πυελος*) A vessel to wash in, a hollow vessel to wash in.

Pye'ard (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird. *And.*

PYGARGUS (*s. in zoology*) A wild beast of the kind.

PYGMA (*s. from the Greek, πυγμα a measure of length from the fist to the elbow*) A pigmy, a dwarf.

PYGMÆGERANOM'ACHY (*s. from the Greek, πυγμα a pigmy, γερανος a crane, and μάχη a fight*) The famous fight or war between the pygmies and cranes.

PYGME (*s. from the Greek*) A measure of length from the fist to the elbow.

Pygmean (*adj. from pygmy*) Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY (*s. from pygme*) A dwarf, one of a fabulous nation said to be only three spans high.

Pygmy (*adj. from the sub.*) Pygmean, belonging to pygmy.

PY'GON (*s.*) A Grecian measure of twenty fingerbreadth.

Pyk'er (*s. a different spelling*) A pycar, a small ship, herring boat.

PYLA'DES (*s.*) A man's name; the friend of Orestes.

Pyla'dion (*s. a different spelling*) The piladion, a kind of dance.

PYLO'RUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYLOS (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of the several cities in the Peloponnesus.

PYLO'TIS (*s. in beaten mythology*) A title of Minerva.

Py'nande (*adj. obsolete*) Painful.

Py'nant (*s. an old word*) A starveling.

Pyne (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Pain.

PY'ON (*s. from the Greek*) Pus, matter discharged from a well digested wound.

Py'ony (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) Piony.

PYOSIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A collection of matter in any part of the body.

Py'powder (*s. a different spelling*) Piepowder. *Johnson.*

PYRACAN'THA (*s. in botany, from the Greek, πυρα and ακανθος a thorn*) A kind of evergreen tree, which bears berries resembling the colour of fire.

PYRAMID (*s. from the Greek, πυρ fire, which ascends in a conical form*) A solid figure whose base is a polygon and sides plain triangles, all terminating in a point.

Pyramidal (*adj. from pyramid*) Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDALES (*s. in anatomy*) Certain muscles which take their name from their resemblance to a pyramid.

PYRAMIDAL

P Y R

P Y X

Pyramidalia (*s. in anatomy*) The pyramidal muscles, the pyramidales; the ispermatic vessels.
Pyramidalis (*s. in anatomy*) A small muscle of the abdomen.
Pyramidal (*adj. from pyramid*) Belonging to a pyramid, resembling a pyramid.
Pyramidally (*adv. from pyramidal*) In the form of a pyramid.
Pyramidalness (*s. from pyramidal*) The state or quality of being pyramidal.
Pyramidographer (*s. from pyramidography*) A describer of pyramids.
Pyramidography (*s. from the Greek, πυραμῖς a pyramid, and γραφω to describe*) A description of pyramids.
Pyramidal (*s. from pyramid*) The parabolic spindle.
Pyramis (*s. from the Greek*) A pyramid, a pillar of fire or smoke.
Pyramus (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The name of a Babylonian youth who fell in love with Thisbe, and slew himself on a supposition that she had been devoured by a wild beast.
Pyrate (*s. not so common a spelling*) A pirate. *D. of Arts.*
Pyrausta (*s. in the history of insects*) The fire fly, the salamander fly.
Pyre (*s. from the Greek, πυρ fire*) A pile to be burnt, the funeral pile.
Pyrene (*s. in fabulous history*) A damsel who being defoured wandered up and down and perished on the mountains that divide France and Spain, which were afterwards called by her name.
Pyrenean (*adj. from Pyrene*) Belonging to the Pyrenes.
Pyrenes (*s. from Pyrene*) The ridge of mountains which divide France and Spain, the Pyrenean mountains.
Pyrenoides (*s. in anatomy*) The process of the second vertebra of the neck.
Pyrethrum (*s. in botany*) The wild pellitory.
Pyretic (*s. from the Greek, πυρετός a fever*) A medicine for a fever.
Pyretology (*s. from the Greek, πυρετός a fever, and λόγος a description*) A treatise on fevers.
Pyris (*s. from the Greek, πυρ fire*) A precious stone which being rubbed will burn the fingers.
Pyris (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thigh.
Pyris (*s.*) The pearmain, a kind of apple.
Pyrites (*s. from the Greek*) The fire stone, a semimetal supposed to be the marcasite of copper.
Pyrmont (*s. in geography*) A district or county in Germany, the capital of that county famous for the best mineral waters in Germany.
Pyrmont (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Pyrmont, brought from Pyrmont.
Pyroboli (*s. from the Greek, πυρ fire, and βάλλω to throw*) The fireworks of the ancients, fireballs.
Pyrobolic (*adj. from pyroboli*) Belonging to the fireballs or bombs of the ancients.
Pyrobolist (*s. from pyroboli*) A maker of fireworks.
Pyroboly (*s. from pyroboli*) The art of making or throwing fireworks.
Pyrochus (*s. from the Greek, πυρ fire, and οὖρος urine*) The rectified spirit of wine.
Pyroet (*s. in the manae*) An entire and very narrow turn made by a horse on one tread.
Pyrogonos (*s. in the history of insects*) The firefly.
Pyrola (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the wintergreen.
Pyromancy (*s. from the Greek, πυρ fire, and μαντεία magic*) Divination by fire.
Pyropus (*s. in natural history*) A carbuncle, a ruby.
Pyros (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) A kind of wheat.
Pyrosis (*s. from the Greek*) A morbid redness of the face.
Pyrotechnian (*s. from pyrotechnic*) A maker of fireworks.
Pyrotechnic (*adj. from the Greek, πυρ fire, and τέχνη art*) Skilled in fireworks.
Pyrotechnical (*adj. from pyrotechnic*) Versed in the art of fireworks, belonging to the art of managing fire.
Pyrotechnician (*s. from pyrotechnic*) A maker of fireworks. *Scott.*

Pyrotechnics (*s. from pyrotechnic*) The art of employing fire to the purposes of use or pleasure.
Pyrotechny (*s. from pyrotechnic*) The art of managing fire.
Pyrotic (*adj. from the Greek, πυρ fire*) Cautic, burning.
Pyrotic (*s. from the adj.*) A cautic, a medicine which burns like fire.
Pyrroha (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The wife of Deucalion and supposed mother of mankind.
Pyrhic (*adj. from Pyrrhus*) Belonging to a quick kind of dance first used by Pyrrhus.
Pyrhic (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) A quick kind of dance in armour.
Pyrrochius (*s. in poetry, from the Greek, πυρρῆχος*) A foot consisting of two short syllables.
Pyrroho (*s.*) The name of a man; a Greek philosopher who held that there was no certainty in any thing.
Pyrrochocorax (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of crow, a Cornish chough so called from the redness of its bill.
Pyrrohoan (*s. from Pyrrho*) One of the disciples of Pyrrho, a sceptic. *D. of Arts.*
Pyrrohoi (*s. plu. from Pyrrho*) The disciples of Pyrrho. *Philips.*
Pyrrohoian (*s. a different spelling, from Pyrrho*) A disciple of Pyrrho, a sceptic. *D. of Arts.*
Pyrrohoism (*s. from Pyrrho*) Scepticism, universal doubt.
Pyrrohoicilos (*s. in natural history*) A kind of marble of which the Egyptians made the obelisks which they dedicated to the sun.
Pyrrohuia (*s. in ornithology*) The bulfinch.
Pyrrohus (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A man's name, the son of Achilles who is said to have danced in armour at his father's tomb, the inventor of the pyrrhic dance.
Pyrus (*s. in botany*) The pear tree, the fruit of the pear tree.
Pythagoras (*s.*) The name of a man, one of the most celebrated of the ancient philosophers.
Pythagorean (*adj. from Pythagoras*) Belonging to Pythagoras, taught by Pythagoras.
Pythagorean (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Pythagoras.
Pythagoreanism (*s. from Pythagorean*) The doctrine or principles of the Pythagoreans.
Pythagoric (*adj. from Pythagoras*) Belonging to a point, a line, a surface, of a solid; pertaining to the tetractis of the ancients.
Pythagorical (*adj. from Pythagoric*) Belonging to Pythagoras. *Cole.*
Pythagoricism (*s. from Pythagoric*) The doctrine of the Pythagoreans. *Cole.*
Pythia (*s. in antiquity*) The priestess of Apollo at Delphos.
Pythia (*s. in antiquity*) The Pythian games.
Pythian (*adj. from Pythia*) Belonging to Apollo, pertaining to the games celebrated at Delphos in honour of Apollo.
Pythius (*s. in beaten mythology*) Apollo so called on account of his killing the Python.
Pytho (*s. in ancient geography*) The city of Delphos, so called from the oracle of Apollo.
Pythion (*s. in beaten mythology, from the Greek, πύθω to corrupt*) A monstrous serpent supposed to have been engendered of the mud after the deluge, and said to have been shot by Apollo.
Pythion (*s. from Pythius, Apollo*) A spirit of divination, one possessed with a spirit of prophecy.
Pythoneis (*s. from Python*) A woman possessed with a spirit of divination, a female possessed with the spirit of Python; a sorceress.
Pythonic (*adj. from Python*) Belonging to the spirit of Python. *Cole.*
Pythionism (*s. from Python*) The art of foretelling future events by the spirit of Python. *Cole.*
Pyulcus (*s. in surgery, from the Greek, πυλῆξ, and ἐλκεω to draw*) An instrument to extract matter from a sinuous ulcer.
PYX (*s. from the Greek, πύξ*) The vessel in which the Papists keep the consecrated water.
PYXACANTHA (*s. in botany*) The boxthorn, the barberry tree.
PYXID'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses; the cup moss.
PYXIS (*s. in anatomy*) The cavity of the hip bone.

QUA

PYXISNAUTICA (*s. from the Lat. pyxis a box, and nauticus a seaman*) The mariner's compass.

Q.

Q. (*s.*) The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet; as an old Latin numeral it stands for five hundred, and with a dash over it for five hundred thousand; as a contraction it stands for the Lat. quod which, quasi as if, quantum a quantity, and Quintus a man's name.

Quaak (*v. int. from the sound*) To quack, to cry like a duck. *Johnson.*

Quacking (*p. a. from quaak*) Making the cry of a duck.

QUAB (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. gobius*) The name of a fish.

QUACK (*v. int. from the Dutch. quacken*) To cry like a duck; to chatter, to boast, to talk ostentatiously; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physic; with of: as, "To quack of universal cures."

Quack (*s. from the verb*) An empiric, a boastful pretender to physic, an artful tricking pretender to physic; a pretender to any art or profession.

Quack (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a pretender in physic, prescribed by a pretender to physic. "A quack medicine."

Quackery (*s. from quack*) The practice of a pretender to physic, the prescriptions of a quack.

Quacking (*p. a. from quack*) Making the cry of a duck; practising in any art or profession without a due knowledge of it.

Quacking (*s. from the part.*) The cry of a duck. *Bailey.*

Quackingheat (*s. a cant word*) A duck.

Quackism (*s. from quack*) The practice of quackery.

Quacksalver (*s. from quack, and salve*) A quack, a boastful pretender to physic. *Boston.*

Quad, Quade (*adj. obsolete*) Bad, unhappy. *Chaucer.*

QUAD/RI (*s. in old geography*) An ancient people of Germany.

QUAD/RA (*s. in architecture*) A square frame or border.

QUADRAGEM/INI (*s. in anatomy*) Four muscles of the thigh.

QUADRAGEN/VOUS (*adj. from the Lat. quadragenarius, but not used*) Consisting of forty. *Cole.*

QUADRAGES/IMA (*s. from the Lat.*) The time of Lent, so called because it continues forty days.

Quadragesimal (*adj. from quadragesima*) Belonging to Lent, used in Lent.

Quadragesimal (*s. from the adj.*) The offering made on midlent Sunday.

QUAD/RAN (*s. in poetry*) A stanza consisting of four verses.

QUADRANG/LE (*s. from the Lat. quadratus quartered, and angulus a corner*) A square, a surface with four right angles.

Quadrangular (*adj. from quadrangle*) Having four right angles.

QUAD/RANS (*s. from the Lat.*) The fourth part of any thing; three ounces, the fourth part of an as.

Quad/rant (*s. from quadrans*) The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle, an instrument much used in taking altitudes.

Quadrant/a (*s. in old records*) A quarter of an acre.

Quadrant/al (*adj. from quadrant*) Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUAD/RAT (*s. in astrology*) The quartile, the aspect which includes a fourth part of the heavens.

Quad/rat (*s. in printing*) A piece of metal formed like a letter to fill up the void space between the words.

QUADRA/TA (*s. among the Romans*) A legion consisting of four thousand men.

QUAD/RATE (*v. int. from the Lat. quadro to quarter*) To suit, to be accommodated; with with: as, "To quadrate exactly with the heroic poems."

Quad/rate (*adj. from the verb*) Having four equal and parallel sides, divided into four equal parts; suited, applicable; with to: as, "Quadrate to both." *Harvey.*

Quad/rate (*s. from the adj.*) A square, a surface with four right angles; an aspect including one fourth part of the heavens.

QUADRAT/IC (*adj. from the Lat. quadratus*) Belonging to a square, containing the second power.

Quadrat/ic (*s. from the adj.*) An equation in algebra containing the second and no higher power of the unknown quantity.

QUA

QUADRA/TO, QUADRA/TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The fourth power, a number or quantity multiplied four times into itself.

QUADRA/TRIX (*s. in geometry*) A square, a square figure; a mechanical line to determine the length of any part of a circle or curve.

QUAD/RATURE (*s. from the Lat. quadratura*) The act of squaring, the state of being square; the first and last quarter of the moon.

QUADRA/TUS (*s. in anatomy*) The name of several muscles denominated by the parts of the body in which they are situate.

QUAD/REL (*s. in ancient architecture*) An artificial form of a square form.

QUADREN/NIAL (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and annus a year*) Comprising four years, happening once in four years.

QUAD/RIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. quadro to square*) Capable of being squared.

QUADRICAP/SULAR (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. quatuor four, and capsula a seed vessel*) Having the seed vessel divided into four partitions.

QUAD/RICORNOUS (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and cornu a horn*) Having four horns.

QUAD/RIFID (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and findo to cleave*) Cloven into four divisions.

QUAD/RIGA (*s. in antiquity*) A car, a chariot drawn by four horses.

QUADRIG/AMIST (*s. from the Lat. quatuor four, and the Greek, γαμος a marriage, but not used*) One four times married.

Quadrigr/amous (*adj. from quadriga*) Belonging to a chariot drawn by four horses.

QUADRIGEM/INUS (*s. in anatomy*) An assemblage of muscles serving to turn the thigh outward.

QUADRIGENA/RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. quadrigenarius*) Consisting of forty.

QUADRILAT/ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and latus a side*) Having four sides.

Quadrilat/eralness (*s. from quadrilateral*) The state or property of having four rectilinear sides and as many angles.

QUAD/RILL, QUADRIL/LA (*s. in old customs*) A small troop of cavaliers dressed and mounted in a pompous manner for jousts and tournaments, or other diversions of gallantry.

QUADRIL/LE (*s.*) A particular game at cards.

QUAD/RIN (*s. from the Lat. quadrinus*) A mite, a small piece of money in value about one farthing.

QUADRINGENA/RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. quadrigenarius, but not used*) Containing four hundred.

QUADRINOM/IAL (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and nomen a name*) Consisting of four denominations, consisting of four terms in algebra.

Quadrinom/ial (*s. from the adj.*) A quantity consisting of four terms or numbers in algebra.

Quadrinom/ical (*adj. a different spelling*) Quadrinom/ial. *Johnson.*

QUAD/RIPARTITE (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and pars a part*) Having four parts, divided into four parts.

Quad/ripartitely (*adv. from quadripartite*) With four parts, in four parts.

Quadriparti/tion (*s. from quadripartite*) A division by four.

QUADRIPHYL/LOUS (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and the Greek φύλλον a leaf*) Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE/ME (*s. from the Lat. quatuor four, and remus an oar*) A galley with four benches of oars.

QUADRIRE/MIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A galley with four benches of oars.

QUADRISYL/LABLE (*s. from the Lat. quatuor four, and the Greek συλλαβή a syllable*) A word consisting of four syllables.

QUADRIVAL/VES (*s. from the Lat. quatuor four, and valva folds*) Doors with four leaves or folds.

QUADRIV/IAL (*adj. from the Lat. quatuor four, and via a way*) Having four ways meeting in one point.

QUADRIV/IVUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A place where four ways meet.

Quadruga/ta (*s. in old records*) As much land as can be filled with four horses.

QUAD/RUPED (*s. from the Lat. quatuor four, and pes a foot*) An animal that goes on four feet.

Quad/ruped (*adj. from the sub.*) Having four feet, going on four feet.

Quad/rupedal (*adj. from quadruped*) Having four feet, going on four feet.

QUA

QUA

quadrupedant (*adj. from quadruped*) Going on four feet.
quadrupede (*s. a different spelling*) A quadruped. *Scott.*
quadrupedian (*adj. from quadruped*) Represented by four-footed beasts.
quadrupedous (*adj. from quadruped*) Quadrupedal, going on four feet. *Scott.*
quadruplatores (*s. in the court of exchequer*) The promoters who in penal actions have a part of the profits assigned them by the law.
quadruple (*adj. from the Lat. quadruplus*) Fourfold, told four times over.
quadrupled (*adj. from quadruple*) Made fourfold.
quadruplicate (*v. t. from the Lat. quatuor four, and plico to fold*) To make fourfold.
quadruplicate (*s. from the verb*) That which is folded four times. *Scott.*
quadruplicated (*p. from quadruplicate*) Made fourfold.
quadruplicating (*p. a. from quadruplicate*) Folding twice, making fourfold.
quadruplication (*s. from quadruplicate*) The act of making fourfold.
quadruply (*adv. from quadruple*) In a quadruple proportion.
quære (*v. int. from the Lat. used only in the imperative mode*) Enquire, seek, suppose.
quære (*s. from the verb*) A question, a doubt.
quære (*v. int. a different spelling*) Quære, suppose. *Scott.*
quæried (*p. from quære*) Asked, enquired, doubted.
quæry (*s. from quære*) A quære, a doubt.
quærying (*p. a. from quære*) Enquiring, questioning, doubting.
quæsta (*s. in antiquity*) An indulgence or remission of penance expiated to sale by the pope.
quæstor (*s. in old customs*) A Roman officer who had the care of the public money.
quæstus (*s. from the Lat.*) Gain, advantage; land gained by labour or industry not depending on hereditary right.
quæsty (*s. from quæsta*) A remission of penance, quæsta.
quaff (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To drink, to swallow in large draughts.
quaff (*v. int.*) To swallow luxuriously.
quaffed (*p. from quaff*) Drunk off in large draughts.
quaffer (*v. int.*) To make a noise like ducks in groping out their meat. *Durham.*
quaffer (*s. from quaff*) One who quaffs.
quaffing (*p. a. from quaff*) Drinking, drinking off in large draughts.
quaffed (*v. t. pret. of quaff*) Did quaff. *Shakespeare.*
quaffed (*p. from quaff*) Quaffed, drunk off in large draughts.
quag (*s. perhaps from quake*) A bog, a quagmire.
quaggy (*adj. comp. of quaggy*) Quaggy in a greater degree.
quaggiest (*adj. sup. of quaggy*) Quaggy in the greatest degree.
quaggy (*adj. from quag*) Boggy, soft, shaking under the feet.
quagmire (*s. from quag, and mire*) A bog, a bog that trembles under the feet.
quaggy (*adj. obsolete*) Crushed, dejected, depressed. *Sp.*
quaglia (*s. from the Italian quaglia*) The name of a bird.
quail (*v. t. from the Sax. cwellen*) To quell, to crush, to overpower. *Daniel.*
quail (*v. int. from the Dutch quailen*) To languish, to sink into dejection. *Herbert.*
quailed (*p. from quail*) Dejected, depressed. *Johnson.*
quailing (*p. a. from quail*) Languishing, sinking into dejection; crushing, quelling. *Hazewell.*
quailing (*s. from the part.*) Dejection. *Shakespeare.*
quailpipe (*s. from quail, and pipe*) A pipe to allure quails.
quaint (*adj. from the Lat. comptus*) Nice, scrupulously exact, having petty elegance; neat, pretty; the spirit, subtly excogitated: affected, foppish; dejected, overpowered; but these senses are not so proper, or now become obsolete.
quaint (*adj. the old spelling*) Nice, neat, odd, strange. *Chaucer.*
quainter (*adj. comp. of quaint*) Quaint in a greater degree.
quaintest (*adj. sup. of quaint*) Quaint in the greatest degree.
quaintures (*s. an old word*) Odd kind of fits. *Bailey.*

quaintly (*adv. from quaint*) Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully, ingeniously; but these senses are not current.
quaintness (*s. from quaint*) Nicety, petty elegance.
quaire (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A quire, a little book, a pamphlet. *Chaucer.*
quake (*v. int. from the Sax. cwacan*) To shake, to tremble, to shiver with cold or fear.
quake (*s. from the verb*) A shudder, a tremulous motion.
quaker (*s. from quake*) One of a religious sect which made its first appearance in England during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, and were so called from some unusual tremblings with which they were seized at their first meetings.
quakerism (*s. from Quaker*) The principles or religion of the Quakers.
quaking (*p. a. from quake*) Shaking, trembling, shivering with cold or fear.
quaking (*s. from the part.*) A shivering fit.
quakinggrass (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
quakk (*s. from the sound*) The inarticulate noise which one makes at any hard labour. *Chaucer.*
qualification (*s. from qualify*) An accomplishment, that which makes fit; that which puts a man under the protection of the law in any office or profession.
qualificator (*s. from qualify*) An ecclesiastic appointed to qualify or prepare a proposition to be laid before a spiritual court.
qualified (*p. from qualify*) Fitted for, accomplished; softened, diminished; made capable of any employment or privilege.
QUALIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. qualis such, and facio to make*) To fit for, to furnish with proper accomplishments; to abate, to soften, to assuage, to modify, to render capable of any employment or privilege.
qualifying (*p. a. from qualify*) Fitting for, furnishing with requisite accomplishments; softening, modifying, rendering capable of any employment or privilege.
QUALITY (*s. from the Lat. qualitas*) The property, the nature, particular efficacy, disposition, temper, rank, superiority of birth or station, people of rank.
qualityman (*s. from quality, and man*) One appointed to determine the quality of any thing.
qualitymen (*s. plu.*) More than one qualityman.
qually (*adj. a cant word*) Turbulent, foul as wine.
QUALM (*s. from the Sax. cwealm*) A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.
qualm (*s. an old word*) A calm, calmness; the noise or cry of ravens. *Cole.*
qualme (*s. the old spelling*) A qualm; grief, sickness. *Chaucer.*
qualmish (*adj. from qualm*) Sickish at the stomach, seized with a sudden sickness.
qualmishness (*s. from qualmish*) The state of being qualmish.
QUAMOCUIT (*s. in botany*) The ipomæa, a genus of plants.
QUANDARY (*s. a low or droll word*) A difficulty, an uncertainty, a doubt. *Johnson.*
QUANDO (*s. with metaphysicians, from the Lat.*) The duration of being in time. *Scott.*
quantitative (*adj. from quantity*) Estimable according to quantity.
QUANTITY (*s. from the Lat. quantitas*) The weight, the measure, the bulk; a portion, a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.
QUANTUM (*s. from the Lat.*) the quantity, the amount.
Quap, Quappe (*v. int. an old word*) To quake. *Ch.*
QUARANTAIN, QUARANTINE (*s. from the French*) The space of forty days, being the time which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse with the inhabitants of the place where it arrives.
Quarantain (*s. a law term*) The right of a widow to remain in the chief messuage or mansion-house of her husband for the space of forty days after his decease.
Quarantine (*s. a different spelling*) The quarantain. *Swift.*
Quaranty (*s. from quarantain*) The space of forty days, a quarantain. *Cole.*
QUARDECUE (*s. from the French*) The fourth part of a French crown.
QUARE (*s. a law term*) The title prefixed to several writs.
Quarel (*s. obsolete*) A short kind of dart shot out of a cross bow. *Chaucer.*
Quarel (*s. a law term*) A complaint, an action at law. *Cole.*

QUA

QUA

Quar'entain (*s. a different spelling*) The quarantain, the space of forty days in which a ships company suspected of infection are prohibited commerce. *Scott.*

Quar'ente'na (*s. in old records*) A furlong, a quantity of land containing forty perches.

Quar'entene (*s. a different spelling*) Quarantain. *Cole.*

QUAR'IATES (*s. in ancient geography*) A people of France near the Alps.

Quar'ria (*s. in old records*) A quarry of stone.

QUAR'REL (*s. from the French querelle*) A petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate, something that gives rise to mischief; objection, ill will.

Quar'rel (*v. int. from the sub.*) To debate, to fall out, to squabble; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to raise objections.

Quar'rel (*s. obsolete*) An arrow with a square head. *Cam.*

Quar'rel (*s. a colloquial word*) A square pane of glass.

Quarrel'ler (*s. from quarrel*) One that quarrels.

Quarrell'ing (*p. a. from quarrel*) Falling out, debating, combating, finding fault.

Quarrell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of falling out, a quarrel, a dispute.

Quarrellous (*adj. from quarrel*) Petulant, quarrelsome. *Shakespeare.*

Quarrellsome (*adj. from quarrel*) Inclined to quarrel, cholerick, petulant.

Quarrellsome (*adv. from quarrel*) With inclination to quarrel, with petulance.

Quarrellomeness (*s. from quarrellsome*) Petulance, inclination to quarrel.

QUAR'RIL (*s. from the Spanish*) A piece of coin in value about three half-pence.

Quar'rington (*s.*) The name of an early apple.

Quar'ron (*s. a cant word*) A body, the body.

QUARRY (*s. from the French quarré*) A square, an arrow with a square head, a square piece of glass.

QUARRY (*s. from the Irish carrig*) A stone mine, a place where stones are digged.

Quar'ry (*s. in falconry*) The game flown at by a hawk, the game killed by the hawk.

Quar'ry (*v. int. from the sub.*) To prey upon. *Johnson.*

Quar'rying (*p. a. from quarry*) Preying on. *L'Estrange.*

Quar'tyman (*s. from quarry, and man*) A man who digs stones in a quarry.

QUART (*s. from the French*) The fourth part of a gallon, the vessel in which strong beer is generally retailed; a sequence of four cards at piquet; a quarter, a fourth part. *Spenser.*

QUARTA (*s. in music-books*) The fourth in number.

QUARTAGOTTA (*s. from the Italian*) A small balloon.

QUART'AN (*adj. from the Lat. quartanus*) Returning every fourth day.

Quart'an (*s. from the adj.*) An ague returning every fourth day, that kind of ague in which the patient has two fits in four days, the third day's ague.

QUARTARIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The fourth part of the Roman congius.

QUARTARY (*s. from the Lat. quatuor four, but not much used*) The fourth part of a sextary; a quarter of a pound. *Cole.*

QUARTATION (*s. from the Lat. quartus*) A method of refining gold in which three parts of silver and one of gold are melted together, and afterwards separated by a solution of aqua fortis.

Quart'blanche (*s. at piquet, from quart and blanche*) A sequence of four small cards.

Quart'ebanche (*s. a different spelling*) A quartblanche, a sequence of four small cards. *Hayle.*

QUAR'TELOIS (*s.*) A kind of surtout, the habit of our ancient English knights in their warlike expeditions. *Scott.*

QUAR'TER (*s. from the Lat. quatuor four*) A fourth part; a region of the skies; a particular part of a city or town, a particular region of the country, one of the four parts of the world; a station, a place where soldiers are quartered; the shoulder and fore leg, the hip and hinder leg of a horse; the side of a horse's hoof comprehended between the toe and the heel; the piece of leather or cloth that hangs below the skirt of a saddle; the treatment shown to an enemy; the remission of the mercy granted by a conqueror; a small piece of timber sawed out for joists or rafters; a measure of eight bushels; frien ship, amity; but this sense is not sufficiently authorized. *Shakespeare.*

Quarter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To divide into four parts, to divide into distinct regions; to lodge, to diet, to station or lodge soldiers; to bear as an appendage to hereditary arms.

Quarter (*adj. from the sub. much used in composition*) Consisting of a fourth part.

Quarterage (*s. from quarter*) A quarterly allowance.

Quarterbill (*s. a sea term*) The list or roll containing the different stations of all the officers and men of ships crew in time of action.

Quarterbullet (*s. from quarter, and bullet*) A bullet divided into four or eight parts.

Quartercloth (*s. a sea term*) A long piece of painted canvas extending from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarterday (*s. from quarter, and day*) The day which begins any one of the four quarters of the year.

Quarterdeck (*s. a sea term*) The short upper deck of a ship.

Quartered (*p. from quarter*) Divided into four parts, lodged as soldiers.

Quartergallery (*s. a sea term*) A sort of small balcony on the quarter of a ship.

Quartergunner (*s. from quarter, and gunner*) An inferior officer under the direction of the master gunner on board a ship of war.

Quarteridge (*s. not so common a spelling*) Quarterage, quarterly allowance.

Quartering (*p. a. from quarter*) Dividing into four parts, lodging, stationing as soldiers.

Quartering (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing into four parts, that which is divided into four parts.

Quarteringwind (*s. a sea term*) A quarterwind.

Quarterintrenched (*s. a military term*) A place fortified with a ditch and a parapet.

Quarterization (*s. from quarter*) That term of punishment in which the criminal is to be drawn and quartered. *Dict. of Law.*

Quarterly (*adj. from quarter*) Containing a fourth part, done every quarter.

Quarterly (*adv. from the adj.*) Once in the quarter, a year, one to every quarter.

Quartermaster (*s. from quarter, and master*) An officer who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

Quartertern (*s. from quarter*) A gill, a quarter of a pint, a quarter.

Quarternetting (*s. a sea term*) A sort of network extending along the rails on the upper part of a ship's quarter.

Quarteround (*s. in architecture*) A member or ornament consisting of one fourth part of a circle.

Quarterpierced (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a hole square figure in the middle of a cross.

Quarterrail (*s. a sea term*) One of the narrow moulded planks reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway.

Quarters (*s. the plu. more used than the singular*) The part of a clock which strikes every quarter of an hour, the place where soldiers are quartered.

Quarteressions (*s. from quarter, and sessions*) A court held every quarter by the justices in every county.

Quarterstaff (*s. from quarter, and staff*) A staff of defence formerly much in use.

Quarterwaiter (*s. from quarter, and waiter*) An officer who attends in his turn for a quarter of a year of princes court.

Quarterwatch (*s. from quarter, and watch*) The watch in which one quarter of the ship's company are employed.

Quarterwheeling (*s. a military term*) That motion in which the front of a body of men takes the place of the flank by moving in the quarter of a circle.

Quarterwind (*s. a sea term*) A side wind.

QUAR'TILE (*s. in astrology*) That aspect of any two of the heavenly bodies in which they are ninety degrees distant from each other.

Quart'major (*s. from quart, and major*) A sequence of the four best cards at piquet.

QUARTO (*s. from the Lat. quartus the fourth*) A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

QUARTODECIMAN (*s. in church history*) One of the christians in the second century who contended for observation of Easter on the fourteenth day of the moon of the first month in conformity to the custom of the Jews.

QUARTODECIMANI (*s. plu.*) The quartodecimans.

QUARTUS (*s.*) A man's name.

QUARTZUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral.

QUASH (*v. t. from the Lat. quasso to shake*) To squeeze, to subdue, to overpower; to annul, to make void.

Quath (*v. int.*) To be shaken with a noise.

Quath (*s. in botany*) A pompion.

QUE

quashed (*p. from quash*) Crushed, subdued, made void, annulled.
 quashing (*p. a. from quash*) Crushing, subduing, annulling.
 quashing (*s. from the part.*) The act of annulling, the act of setting aside an indictment.
 QUASICONTRACT (*s. a law term*) An act which, though it has not the form, yet is supposed to have the force of a contract.
 QUASITIME (*s. in civil law*) The action of a person who does damage involuntarily.
 QUASIDELICT (*s. in civil law*) The act of doing an injury involuntarily which is to be compensated by repairing the damage with interest.
 QUASIMODO (*adj. from the first words of the hymn sung at mass on Low Sunday*) Belonging to Low Sunday, belonging to the next Sunday after Easter.
 QUASSATION (*s. from the Lat. quassid to shake*) The act of brandishing a weapon, the act of shaking any thing to pieces.
 QUATER (*s. from the Lat. quater four times*) A four.
 QUATERCOUSIN (*s. from quater, and cousin*) A cousin of the fourth degree, the last degree of kindred; a quatercousin.
 QUATERNARY (*s. from the Lat. quaternarius*) The number four.
 QUATERNARY (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a quaternary.
 QUATERNIO (*s. an old word*) A quarto. *Bailey.*
 QUATERNION (*s. from the Lat. quaternio*) the number four.
 QUATERNITY (*s. from quater*) The number four.
 QUATERNUS (*s. an old word*) A quarto. *Bailey.*
 QUATORZE (*s. at piquet*) Four cards of the same denomination.
 QUATRAIN (*s. from the French*) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
 QUATRE (*s. at backgammon*) A four.
 QUATREPOINT (*s. at backgammon*) The fourth point.
 QUATRIO (*s. in anatomy*) One of the bones which constitute the tarsus.
 QUATORVIR (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A magistrate who had three more joined with him in the administration.
 QUAVER (*s. in music, from the Lat. quatio to shake*) A note equal in time to half a crotchet; a shake of the voice.
 QUAVER (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shake the voice, to utter with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.
 QUAVERING (*p. a. from quaver*) shaking the voice, trembling, vibrating.
 QUAVERING (*s. from the part.*) The act of shaking the voice.
 QUAVYVER (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea dragon.
 QUAY (*s. from the French quai*) A key, an artificial bank on which goods are conveniently unladen.
 QUAY (*s. an old word*) A quick set; a place overgrown with bushes. *Scott.*
 QUEAN (*s. of uncertain derivation, and now grown nearly obsolete*) A slut, a drab, a worthless woman, a woman of ill fame. *Swift.*
 QUEASINESS (*s. from queasy*) The sickness of a nauseated stomach.
 QUEASY (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Sick with a nausea, causing a nausea, squeamish; with of, as, "Queasy of digestion." *Dryden.*
 QUEBEC (*s. in geography*) The capital of New France in North America now subject to the English.
 QUEENBORD (*s. an old word*) An unlawful kind of game prohibited by 17. Edw. IV.
 QUECK (*v. int. perhaps from quick*) To shrink at, to shew pain. *Bacon.*
 QUEED (*s. an old word*) The devil. *Bailey.*
 QUEEM (*v. t. obsolete*) To please. *Spenser.*
 QUEEN (*s. from the Sax. cwen a wife*) The wife of a king; a woman who is sovereign of a kingdom; a card on which a queen is depicted; one of the moveable pieces at chess.
 QUEEN (*v. int. from the sub.*) To act the part of a queen. *Shakespeare.*
 QUEENAPPLE (*s.*) The name of an apple.
 QUEENBOROUGH (*s.*) A borough town in Kent; it is situated in the life of Sheppey, has a market on Monday and Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 45 miles from London.
 QUEENBOROUGH (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Queenborough, made at Queenborough.
 QUEENDOWAGER (*s. from queen and dowager*) The widow of a king who lives on her dowry.

QUE

QUEEN/GOLD (*s. from queen, and gold*) A royal revenue belonging to the queen of England during the life of the king.
 QUEEN/ING (*p. a. from queen*) Acting the part of a queen. *Shakespeare.*
 QUEEN/ING (*s.*) The name of an apple.
 QUEENS/COUNTY (*s. in geography*) A county in Ireland.
 QUEENS/FERRY (*s.*) A town in Scotland about ten miles west of Edinburgh.
 QUEEN/SUIT (*s. from queen and suit*) That suit of cards in which you have the queen.
 QUEER (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Odd, strange, original, particular.
 QUEERER (*adj. comp. of queer*) Queer in a greater degree.
 QUEEREST (*adj. sup. of queer*) Queer in the greatest degree.
 QUEERLY (*adv. from queer*) In a queer manner.
 QUEERNESS (*s. from queer*) Oddness, particularity.
 QUEEST (*s. a local word*) The wood pigeon, a ring-dove. *Johnson.*
 QUE'ESTATE (*s. a law term*) A plea in which a man alleges that the same estate which another man had he now holds from him.
 QUE'ESTMEME (*s. a law term*) The direct and positive justification of the very act complained of by the plaintiff.
 QUEIN (*s. obsolete*) A quean, a drab. *Chaucer.*
 QUEINT, QUEINTE (*adj. obsolete*) Quenched, put out. *Ch.*
 QUEIN/TICE, QUEIN/TISE (*s. obsolete*) Strangeness, oddness. *Chaucer.*
 QUEIN/TIE (*adv. from queint, obsolete*) Strangely, oddly. *Chaucer.*
 QUEK (*s. obsolete*) A sort of game. *Chaucer.*
 QUEL (*v. t. obsolete*) To destroy, to kill. *Chaucer.*
 QUELL (*v. t. from the Sax. cwellen*) To crush, to subdue; to kill; but this sense is now obsolete.
 QUELL (*v. int.*) To die. *Spenser.*
 QUELL (*s. from the verb, but now grown obsolete*) Murder. *Shakespeare.*
 QUELL'ED (*p. from quell*) Crushed, subdued; with with as, "Quelled with pain."
 QUELL'ER (*s. from quell*) One that quells.
 QUEMLING (*p. a. from quell*) Crushing, subduing.
 QUEL/QUECHOSE (*s. from the French*) A trifle, a kickshaw. *Donne.*
 QUEME (*s. an old word*) To please. *Skinner.*
 QUEMEN (*v. t. obsolete*) To please. *Chaucer.*
 QUENCH (*v. t. from the Sax. cwencan*) To put out, to extinguish fire; to allay thirst; to still any passion, to destroy.
 QUENCH (*v. int.*) To grow cool.
 QUENCHABLE (*adj. from quench*) Capable of being quenched.
 QUENCH'ED (*p. from quench*) Put out, extinguished, allayed, destroyed.
 QUENCH'ER (*s. from quench*) One that quenches.
 QUENCH/ING (*p. a. from quench*) Putting out, extinguishing, allaying.
 QUENCH'LESS (*adj. from quench*) Incapable of being quenched.
 QUENE (*s. in heraldry*) The tail of a beast.
 QUENE (*s. an old spelling*) A queen; a quean. *Chaucer.*
 QUEN/TISE (*s. obsolete*) Quaintness. *Chaucer.*
 QUEN/TIE (*adv. obsolete*) Quaintly. *Chaucer.*
 QUER/CINE (*adj. not used*) Belonging to the oak. *Cole.*
 QUER/CULA (*s. in botany*) The oak of Jerusalem.
 QUER/CULA MI'NOR (*s. in botany*) The germander.
 QUER/CULANE (*adj. from quercus*) Belonging to the oak, oaken. *Cole.*
 QUER/CUS (*s. in botany from the Lat.*) The oak.
 QUERO (*s. an old spelling*) A quire, a small book, a pamphlet. *Chaucer.*
 QUER'ELA (*s. from the Lat.*) A complaint exhibited in a court of justice.
 QUER'ELLE (*s. from querela*) A complaint to a court. *Ayl.*
 QUER'ELOUSE (*adj. obsolete*) Querulous.
 QUER'RENS (*s. a law term from the Lat.*) A plaintiff in some particular actions at law. *Dict. of Arts.*
 QUE'RENT (*s. from querens*) A complainant, a plaintiff. *Johnson.*
 QUE'RIED (*p. from query*) Questioned.
 QUERIMONIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. querimonia a complaint*) Querulous, complaining.
 QUERIMONIOUSLY (*adv. from querimonious*) With complaints, querulously.
 QUERIMONIOUSNESS (*s. from querimonious*) The state of being full of complaints.

QUE'RIST

QUE

QUE'RIST (*s. from the Lat. quæro to enquire*) An enquirer, one that proposes questions.

Queris'ta (*s. in old records*) A quirister.

Quer'ister (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A quirister, one that sings in a choir. *Phillips.*

Querk (*s. not so common a spelling*) A quirk, a quibble in law. *Scott.*

QUERN, QUERNE (*s. from the Sax. cweorn*) A hand mill; a churn.

QUER/PO (*s. from cuerpo*) A waistcoat, a dress close to the body. *Dryden.*

QUERQUED'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a water fowl, the teal.

Quer'rour (*s. obsolete*) A quarryman, one that digs in a quarry. *Chaucer.*

QUER'RY (*s. from equerry*) a groom belonging to a prince; the stable of a prince.

QUER'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. querulus*) Habitually complaining, mournfully complaining.

Quer'ulously (*adv. from querulous*) In a querulous manner, with habitual complaints.

Quer'ulousness (*s. from querulous*) The state of being querulous, the habit of complaining.

QUE'RY (*s. from the Lat. quære*) A question, an enquiry to be resolved.

Que'ry (*v. int. from the sub.*) To ask questions.

Que'ry (*v. t.*) To doubt of.

Que'rying (*p. a. from query*) Asking questions, starting a doubt.

QUESE (*v. t. from the Lat. quæso to seek, but not used*) To search after. *Milton.*

Quest'ed (*s. in astrology*) The person or thing enquired after.

QUEST (*s. from the Lat. quæso to seek*) A search, an act of seeking; an enquiry, an examination; people sent on some enquiry; a request, a desire; an empanelled jury, an inquest.

Quest (*v. int. from the sub.*) To go in search.

Ques'ta (*s. in old records*) An inquest.

Questant (*s. from quest*) A seeker, one that goes in quest of any thing.

Ques'ting (*p. a. from quest*) Going in search.

QUESTION (*s. from the Lat. quæstio*) An interrogation, an enquiry; a dispute, a subject of debate, a doubt; a thing to be determined; judicial examination; an endeavour to find. *Shakespeare.*

Ques'tion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To examine by questions, to doubt of, to have no confidence in.

Ques'tion (*v. int.*) To enquire, to debate by interrogations.

Ques'tionable (*adj. from question*) Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to question.

Ques'tionableness (*s. from questionable*) The state of being questionable.

Ques'tionary (*adj. from question*) Asking questions, enquiring.

Ques'tioned (*p. from question*) Doubted, considered as doubtful.

Ques'tioner (*s. from question*) One that puts questions, an enquirer.

Questioning (*p. a. from question*) Asking questions, disputing, doubting.

Questionist (*s. from question*) One that puts questions; a candidate for bachelor of arts at Cambridge.

Ques'tionless (*adj. from question*) Certain, having no doubt.

Ques'tionless (*adv. from the adj.*) Without question, certainly.

Quest'man (*s. from quest, and man*) A stater of lawfuits, one who draws up prosecutions; one who enquires into the state of weights and measures in the city of London.

Quest'men (*s. plu. of questman*) More than one questman; the officers in the city of London who are authorized to enquire into the state of weights and measures.

Quest'monger (*s. from quest, and monger*) A questman, one that states lawfuits.

QUEST'OR (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An officer who had the management of the public treasure.

Quest'rif (*s. from quest*) A seeker, a pursuer. *Shak.*

QUES'TUARY (*adj. from the Lat. quæstus gain*) Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUES'TUS (*s. a law term*) A real estate acquired by industry and not by hereditary right.

Quetch (*v. int. a colloquial word*) To quek, to budge, to winch. *Scott.*

Queth (*v. t. obsolete*) To bequeath. *Chaucer.*

QUEVE (*s. in fortification*) The swallows tail.

QUI

QUIB (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A sarcasm, a bitter kind of jest.

QUIB'BLE (*v. int. from the Lat. quidlibet*) To pun, to play on the sound of words; with upon: as "discourse and quibble upon in a formal way."

Quib'ble (*s. from the verb*) A pun, a play on the mere sound of words.

Quib'bler (*s. from quibble*) One that deals in quibbles, a punster.

Quib'bling (*p. a. from quibble*) Playing on the mere sound of words, punning.

QUICK (*adj. from the Sax. cwic*) Swift, nimble, done with speed; active, sprightly, ready; living, having life or feeling.

Quick (*adv. from the adj.*) Nimble, speedily, readily.

Quick (*s. from the adj.*) The living flesh, the sensitive parts; a living animal, a living plant; quick feet.

Quick'beam (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild ash.

Quick'e (*adj. an old spelling*) Quick, alive. *Chaucer.*

Quick'en (*v. t. from quick*) To make alive; to sharpen; to excite; to hasten, to accelerate.

Quick'en (*v. int.*) To come to life, to move with activity.

Quick'ened (*p. from quicken*) Made alive, sharpened; excited; hastened, accelerated.

Quick'ener (*s. from quicken*) One who quickens.

Quick'ening (*p. a. from quicken*) Making alive, exciting, hastening.

Quick'entree (*s. in botany*) The quickbeam.

Quick'er (*adj. comp. of quick*) Quick in a greater degree.

Quick'est (*adj. sup. of quick*) Quick in the greatest degree.

Quick'lime (*s. from quick, and lime*) Unslacked lime.

Quick'ly (*adv. from quick*) Nimble, speedily, actively.

Quick'ness (*s. from quick*) Swiftnefs, speed, briskness; activity; sensibility; sharpness, pungency.

Quick'sand (*s. from quick, and sand*) A kind of quagmire, a moving sand, unsolid ground.

Quick'set (*s. from quick, and set*) A living plant set to grow, a young plant of hawthorn.

Quick'set (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to living plants set to grow, composed of hawthorn plants set to grow.

Quick'sighted (*adj. from quick, and sight*) Having sharp sight.

Quick'sightedness (*s. from quick and sighted*) Sharpness of sight.

Quick'silver (*s. in natural history, from quick, and silver*) A mineral substance resembling melted silver.

Quick'silver (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to quicksilver, producing quicksilver.

Quick'silvered (*adj. from quicksilver*) Overlaid with quicksilver.

Quick'witted (*adj. from quick, and wit*) Having sharp wit.

Quick'work (*s. a sea term*) That part of a ship which is under the surface of the water.

Quid (*s. a low word, probably from cud*) A morsel to be held in the mouth and chewed, a small quantity of tobacco held in the mouth.

Quid (*v. int. from the sub.*) To chew tobacco.

QUID/DAM (*s. from the Lat.*) Somebody.

Quid'danet (*s. a different spelling*) Quiddany.

Quid'dant (*s. from quiddany*) A kind of confect which quiddany is a principal ingredient.

QUID/DANY (*s. from the Lat. cydonium*) Marmalade, confect of quinces.

Quid'deny (*s. a different spelling*) Quiddany, a confect of quinces. *Phillips.*

Quid'ding (*p. a. a low word from quid*) Chewing tobacco.

QUID'DIT (*s. a low word from the Lat. quidlibet*) An equivocation, a subtlety.

Quid'ditative (*adj. from quiddity, a scholastic term*) Essential to a thing.

QUID'DITY (*s. a scholastic term. from the Lat. quidditas*) The essence, that which answers to the question, what is it? A trifling suit, a cavil, a tedious question.

Quide (*s. from cud*) The cud; the inner part of the throat in beasts.

Quiente (*adj. obsolete*) Quenched, put out.

Quies'cence (*s. from quiescent*) Rest, repose.

Quies'cency (*s. from quiescence*) Rest, repose.

Quies'cent (*adj. from the Lat. quiesco to rest*) Lying at repose.

QUI

QUIET (*adj. from the Lat. quietus*) Still, free from disturbance, peaceable, unruffled, calm, smooth.
QUIET (*s. from the adj.*) Rest, repose, tranquillity, peace, security.
QUIET (*v. t. from the adj.*) To calm, to lull, to still, to pacify.
QUIETA'LIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Pluto.
QUIETA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To acquit, to release.
QUIETED (*p. from quiet*) Stilled, laid to rest, appeased.
QUIETER (*s. from quiet*) One that quiets.
QUIETER (*adj. comp. of quiet*) Quiet in a greater degree.
QUIETEST (*adj. sup. of quiet*) Quiet in the greatest degree.
QUIETING (*p. a. from quiet*) Stilling, lulling, appeasing, satisfying.
QUIETISM (*s. from quiet*) The principles of the quietists; a perfect tranquillity.
QUIETIST (*s. from quiet*) One of a sect among the papists who hold that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind.
QUIETLY (*adv. from quiet*) Calmly, peaceably, without violence, without offence.
QUIETNESS (*s. from quiet*) Peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness; coolness of temper.
QUIETNESS (*adj. from quiet, but now grown obsolete*) Calm, still, undisturbed. *Spenser.*
QUIETUDE (*s. from quiet*) Rest, repose, tranquillity. *Wot.*
QUIETUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A discharge, a full discharge from the exchequer; rest, death.
QUIKE (*adj. obsolete*) Quick, alive, living. *Chaucer.*
QUILL (*s. probably from the Lat. caulis a stalk*) The hard or strong feather of the wing; the instrument of writing; the instrument with which musicians strike their strings; the prick of a porcupine; the reed on which the weavers wind their threads for the shuttle.
QUILLER (*s. from the Lat. quidlibet*) A subtilty, a quibble, a fraudulent distinction. *Hudibras.*
QUILT (*s. from the Lat. calcita*) A covering for a bed, a petticoat for a woman made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between.
QUILT (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stitch one cloth upon another with some soft substance between.
QUILTED (*p. from quilt*) Stitched together with some soft substance between.
QUILTER (*s. from quilt*) One that quilts.
QUILTING (*p. a. from quilt*) Stitching together with some soft substance between.
QUILTING (*s. from the part.*) The method of stitching pieces of cloth together severally with some soft substance between, that which is quilted.
QUILTING (*adj. from the part.*) Belonging to quilting, used in quilting.
QUINQUINA (*s. not so common a word*) The quinquina, the bark. *Dict. of Arts.*
QUINARIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The number five; a Roman coin.
QUINARY (*adj. from quinary*) Consisting of five.
QUINCE (*s. from the German quidden*) The name of a tree, the fruit of the tree.
QUINCE TREE (*s. in botany*) The tree that produces the quince.
QUINCH (*v. int. the derivation is not certain*) To stir, to rouse as in pain or resentment. *Johnson.*
QUINCUNX (*s. from the Lat. quinque five, and pes a foot*) A rod five foot in length. *Phillips.*
QUINCUNXIAL (*adj. from quincunx*) Having the form of quincunx.
QUINCUNX (*s. from the Lat.*) A plantation of five trees disposed in a square one at each corner and the fifth in the middle, which repeated again and again forms a regular grove or orchard; five ounces, five twelfths; a measure of about half a pint, an aspect comprehending five signs.
QUINQUE DAL (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and pes a foot*) Consisting of five feet. *Cole.*
QUINQUE CAGON (*s. in geometry, from the Lat. quinque five, and the Greek deca ten, and ywixa a corner*) A plain figure of fifteen sides and angles.
QUINQUEMIR (*s. from the Lat.*) One of the quinquaginta.
QUINQUEMIRI (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A college of fifteen magistrates who presided over the sacrifices.
QUINGENARIUS (*adj. from the Lat. quingenarius*) Consisting of five hundred. *Cole.*
QUINQUEMIR (*s. obsolete*) A treble. *Chaucer.*
QUINGENARIUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An officer who had the command of fifty men.

QUI

QUINQUAGESIMA (*adj. from the Lat.*) Consisting of fifty, belonging to the first Sunday in Lent.
QUINQUAGESIMA (*s. from the adj.*) The first Sunday in Lent, Shrove Sunday.
QUINQUANGLE (*adj. but not used*) Quinquangular. *Cole.*
QUINQUANGULAR (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and angulus an angle*) Having five angles.
QUINQUARTICULAR (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and articulus an article*) Consisting of five articles.
QUINQUARTIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The festivals celebrated in honour of Minerva.
QUINQUE (*adj. from the Lat.*) Five; having five parts.
QUINQUEANGULED (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and angulus an angle*) Having five angles. *Phillips.*
QUINQUECAPSULAR (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and capsula a seed vessel*) Having the seed vessel divided into five partitions.
QUINQUEFID (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and fido to cleave*) Cloven into five parts.
QUINQUEFOLIATED (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and folium a leaf*) Having five leaves.
QUINQUELIBRAL (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and libra a pound*) Consisting of five pounds. *Cole.*
QUINQUENALIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The festivals celebrated every fifth year in honour of their deified emperors.
QUINQUENALIS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A magistrate in the colonies who had much the same office as the ædile at Rome.
QUINQUENAL (*adj. a different spelling*) Quinquennial. *Co.*
QUINQUENNAL (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and annus a year*) Continuing five years, happening once in five years.
QUINQUEPARTITE (*adj. from the Lat. quinque five, and pars a part*) Consisting of five parts; divided into five parts.
QUINQUEREMIS (*s. from the Lat. quinque five, and remus an oar*) A galley with five oars on a seat.
QUINQUINA (*s. in pharmacy*) The Peruvian bark.
QUINSEY (*s. not so common a spelling*) A quinsy. *Scott.*
QUINSEY (*s. from the Greek πυρρην*) A tumid inflammation of the throat which sometimes induces suffocation.
QUINT (*s. from the French*) A set of five, a sequence of five cards of the same colour.
QUINTAIN (*s. from the French*) A quintin, a post driven into the ground with a buckler fixed to it for the performance of some military exercise.
QUINTAL (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. centum*) A hundred pound weight.
QUINTESSENCE (*s. from the Lat. quinta fifth, and essentia essence*) An exact form of any thing containing all its virtues in a small quantity; a fifth being. *Watts.*
QUINTESSENTIAL (*adj. from quintessence*) Containing the quintessence.
QUINTEXACT (*s. a law term*) The last call to a person sued to an outlawry.
QUINTIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
QUINTIAN (*adj. from Quintius*) Belonging to a great family in Rome. *Ainsworth.*
QUINTILE (*s. in astrology*) An aspect of the planets comprehending seventy two degrees or a fifth part of the heavens.
QUINTILIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
QUINTILIAN (*s.*) A man's name; a noted rhetorician.
QUINTILIAN (*s. in church history, from Quintilia*) One of an ancient sect who admitted women to perform the sacerdotal functions.
QUINTILIS (*s. in the Roman Calendar*) The month answering to our July.
QUINTIN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A quintain, an upright post for the exercise of tilting; the exercise of tilting.
QUINTIN (*s.*) A man's name.
QUINTIUS (*s.*) A man's name, the head of a large family in Rome.
QUINTIMAJOR (*s. from quint, and major*) A sequence of the five best cards.
QUINTUPLE (*adj. from the Lat. quintuplus*) Fivefold.
QUINZAIN (*s. from the French*) A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.
QUINZEME, QUINZIEME (*s. from the French*) A fifteenth, a kind of tax; the fifteenth day after a festival.
QUINZY (*s. not so common a spelling*) A quinsy. *D. of A.*
QUIP (*s. supposed to be from whip*) A smart jest, a sarcasm.
QUIP (*v. t. from the sub.*) To rally with sarcasms.
QUIPPED (*p. from quip*) Rallied with sarcasms.

Quip/ping (*p. a. from quip*) Rallying with sarcasms.
QUIRE (*s. from the Lat. chorus*) A chorus, a body of singers; that part of a church where the service is sung.
QUIRE (*s. from the French cahier*) A bundle of paper usually consisting of twenty-four sheets.
QUIRE (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sing in concert.
QUIR'INAL (*adj. from Quirinus*) Belonging to Romulus.
Quirina'lia (*s. from Quirinus*) A festival celebrated in honour of Romulus.
Qui'ring (*p. a. from quire*) Singing in concert.
QUIR'INUS (*s.*) Romulus, the founder of the Roman empire so called after his consecration.
Qui'rister (*s. from quire*) A chorister, one who sings in concert.
QUIRITES (*s. in ancient geography*) The people of Rome; the Sabines.
QUIRK (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A quick stroke, a smart taunt, a subtilty, an artful distinction; a light kind of tune; a place taken out of a ground plot to make a court yard.
Qui'r'y (*s. not so common a spelling*) A query. *Bailey.*
QUIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of marcasite of copper.
Quis'in (*s. an old spelling*) A cushion. *Chau.*
Quis'in (*s. an old spelling*) A cushion. *Bailey.*
Quis'trel (*s. a local word*) A proud tattling gossip. *Rai.*
Quis'tron (*s. obsolete*) One who went about soliciting alms under pretence of selling indulgences. *Chaucer.*
QUIT (*v. t. from the French quiter*) To discharge, to let free, to clear one's self, to vacate obligations, to clear a debt, to absolve, to acquit, to abandon, to forsake, to resign, to give up.
Quit (*adj. from the verb*) Free, clear, discharged.
Quit'able (*s. from the Spanish*) An umbrella.
Quitch (*s. in botany*) A kind of grafs very injurious to land.
Quitch'grafs (*s. in botany*) A rough kind of grafs which runs in ground and greatly impoverishes the land, couchgrafs. *Mortimer.*
Quit'claim (*s. a law term*) A release, a discharge; the act of quitting any claim or title to an estate.
QUITE (*adv. the derivation is not certain*) Completely, perfectly.
Quite (*v. t. obsolete*) To pay, to repay; to discharge, to free. *Chaucer.*
Quite (*adj. obsolete*) Free, quit. *Chaucer.*
Quit'rent (*s. from quit, and rent*) A small reserved rent.
Quits (*interj. from quit*) Implying that all is even.
Quit'tance (*s. from quit*) A receipt, a discharge from a debt, an acquittance, a recompence, a repayment.
Quit'tance (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To repay, to recompence. *Shakespeare.*
Quit'ted (*p. from quit*) Discharged, set free; abandoned, forsaken.
Quit'ter (*s. from quit*) One that quits.
Quit'ter (*s. in natural history*) The drofs of tin.
QUIT'TER (*s. in farriery*) A hard round swelling about the coronet of a horse's hoof.
Quit'terbone (*s. in farriery*) The quitter, a hard swelling on the foot of a horse just above the coronet.
Quit'ting (*p. a. from quit*) Discharging, setting free, carrying through, performing, acquitting, absolving, forsaking, resigning, giving up.
QUIVER (*s. perhaps from cover*) A case for arrows.
QUIVER (*v. int. the etymology is uncertain*) To quake, to shiver, to shudder.
Quiv'er (*adj. not much used*) Active, nimble. *Shakespeare.*
Quiv'ered (*adj. from quiver*) Furnished with a quiver, heated as in a quiver.
Quiv'ering (*p. a. from quiver*) Quaking, shivering, shaking.
Quiv'ering (*s. from the part.*) A shaking fit, a tremulous motion.
Quob (*v. int. a low word*) To move as the heart in throbbing. *Johnson.*
Quoddity (*s. a burlesque word*) A subtilty, a quiddity.
QUOD'LIBET (*s. from the Lat.*) A nice point, a subtilty.
Quodlibeta'rian (*s. from quodlibet*) One who talks on a nice point, a subtle disputant.
Quodlibet'ical (*adj. from quodlibet*) Nice, subtle, debated for curiosity or entertainment.
QUOIF (*s. from the French coiffe*) A cap, the cap of a sergeant at law.
Quoif (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cap, to furnish with a headdress.
Quoif'ed (*p. from quoif*) Furnished with a headdress.
Quoif'ure (*s. from quoif*) A headdress.
Quoif'ing (*p. a. from quoif*) Furnishing with a headdress.

Quoil (*s. not so common a spelling*) A coil, a turn, a bufile; a round of a rope.
Quoil (*v. t. a sea term*) To lay a rope in rounds or circles, to coil.
Quoil'ed (*p. from quoil*) Coiled, laid up in rounds as a rope.
Quoil'ing (*p. a. from quoil*) Coiling, laying in rounds as a rope.
Quoil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The turns of a rope, the act of laying up a rope in rounds.
QUOIN (*s. from the French coin*) A coiner; an instrument for raising warlike engines; a kind of wedge. *Ainsworth.*
QUOIT (*s. from the Dutch coets*) The discus of the ancients; something to be thrown at a distance to a certain point.
Quoit (*v. t. from the sub.*) To throw underhand.
Quoit'ed (*p. from quoit*) Thrown as a quoit.
Quoit'ing (*p. a. from quoit*) Throwing as a quoit.
Quoits (*s. from quoit*) The game in which the quoit or discus is thrown.
QUON'DAM (*adj. from the Lat. used in droll style*) Having been formerly.
Quook (*v. t. the old pret. of quake*) Did quake. *Spenser.*
QUORUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A bench of justices, a number of commissioners sufficient to do business; one or more commissioners without which the rest cannot proceed to business.
QUO'TA (*s. from the Lat. quotus*) A share, a proportion assigned to each.
Quota'tion (*s. from quote*) A citation, a passage adduced out of some author as an evidence or illustration.
QUOTE (*v. t. from the French quoter*) To quote an author, to cite a passage; to bring the words of another by way of evidence or illustration.
Quo'ted (*p. from quote*) Cited, adduced by way of evidence or illustration.
Quo'ted (*adj. an old word*) Cloyed, glutted. *Bailey.*
Quoter (*s. from quote*) One that quotes.
QUOTH (*v. int. defective, and now used only in droll style*) To say. "Quoth I," "Quoth you," "Quoth he."
Quoth'est (*v. int. second person of quoth, but this is judged to be improper*) Sayest. *Sidney.*
QUOTID'IAN (*adj. from the Lat. quotidie*) Daily, happening every day.
Quotidian (*s. from the adj.*) An ague or fever which returns every day.
QUOTIENT (*s. from the Lat. quoties as often as*) The number produced by the division of one given number by another.
Quo'ting (*p. a. from quote*) Citing from another, adducing by way of evidence or illustration from the words or works of another.
Quo'ted (*adj. an old word*) Cloyed, glutted. *Colley.*
Quoyl (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A coil, the round of a rope.
Quyke (*s. an old word*) A living beast. *Pitt.*
Quy're (*s. an old hunting term*) That part of a boar's trails which was given to the dogs.
Quys'taken (*s. an old spelling*) A cushion. *Colley.*

R.

R. (*s.*) The seventeenth letter, and thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet: as an old numeral it stands for eighty, and with a dash over it, for eighty thousand; as a contraction, it is frequently put for the Lat. rex a king, regina a queen, regius royal, and with physicians, for recipe take.
Raa (*s. obsolete*) A roe. *Chaucer.*
RA'AMAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a company*) A man's name. *Gen. 10.*
RA'AMSES (*s.*) A city in Egypt. *Exod. 1.*
RA'BATE (*v. int. in fa'conry, from the French rabattre*) To descend, to recover the fist as a hawk after the hand has been lowered.
Ra'bating (*p. a. from rabate*) Descending, recovering the fist after the hand has been lowered.
RABA'TO (*s. from the French rabat*) An ornament for the neck, a kind of ruff. *Shakespeare.*
RAB'BAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying powerful*) A city of the Ammonites.
RAB'BATH (*s. a different spelling*) Rabbah, the name of a city.
RAB'BET (*s. in zoology, of uncertain derivation*) A rabbit, a well known animal. *Scott.*
RAB'BET

R A C

RABBIT (*v. t. from the French rabattre*) To pare down the edge of a board or piece of timber in order to join another to it, to join by putting one edge over another.

Rabbet (*s. from the verb*) The joint made by letting the edge of one board or piece of timber into the other; the groove which is made on the edge of one board or piece of timber in order to let in another.

Rabbeted (*p. from rabbet*) Joined by a rabbet, furnished with a groove on the edge.

Rabbeting (*p. a. from rabbet*) Joining with a rabbet, making a groove on the edge.

Rabbeting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a groove on the edge, the method of joining with a rabbet.

Rabbeted (*p. from rabbet, not so analogical a spelling*) Rabbeted. *Moxon.*

RABBI (*s. from the Heb. signifying master*) A doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RABBIN (*s. a different spelling*) A rabbi, a Jewish doctor.

Rabbinical (*adj. from rabbin*) Relating to the rabbies.

Rabbinist (*s. from rabbin*) One well versed in the writings and opinions of the rabbies.

RABBIT (*s. in zoology, from the Dutch robbeken*) A well known animal; it lives on herbage, burrows in the ground, and is excellent food.

Rabbit (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to a rabbit.

Rabbit-hole (*s. from rabbit, and hole*) The burrow of a rabbit.

Rabbit-warren (*s. from rabbit, and warren*) A park or burrow for rabbits.

RABBLE (*s. from the low Lat. rabula*) A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

Rabblement (*s. from rabble, but now grown obsolete, or used only in droll style*) A crowd, an assembly of low people.

RHABDOIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The rhabdoides, the fatal future of the skull.

RHABDOLOGY (*s. from the Greek ραβδος a rod, and λογος a word*) Rhabdology, the method of computation by rods.

RHABDOMANCY (*s. from the Greek ραβδος a rod, and μαντικη magic*) Rhabdomancy, divination by means of rods.

Rabiate (*adj. obsolete*) Enraged, mad. *Chaucer.*

RABID (*adj. from the Lat. rabidus*) Furious, fierce, mad.

RABIES (*s. from the Lat.*) Madness.

RABINET (*s. in gunnery*) A piece of small ordnance, having the diameter of the bore one inch and a half.

Rabidity (*s. from rabies*) Fury, madness, fierceness.

RABMAG (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who destroys multitude*) A man's name. *Jerem. 39.*

RABACES (*s.*) The name of a man. *Aboc.*

RABARIS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the master of the mounds*) A man's name.

RABSHAKEH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a chambering to the prince*) A man's name.

RACA (*s. from the Syrian signifying empty*) A vain empty fellow.

COUPEE (*adj. in heraldry*) Coupee, cut shorter than usual.

Coupey (*adj. in heraldry*) Coupee, cut shorter than usual.

CE (*s. from the Lat. radix a root*) A genealogy, a family, a generation; a particular breed; a root of anger; a particular taste or strength of wine; a natural force of intellect. *Temple.*

CE (*s. from the Islandick ras*) A contest in running, course on the feet, a progress, a train, a process.

CE (*v. t. obsolete*) To tear, to pluck off, to draw out by force. *Chaucer.*

CE (*s. a local word*) Rennet, the maw of a calf with which milk is turned to curds in making cheese. *Bai.*

CEHORIE (*s. from race, and horie*) A running horse, a horse bred to run for prizes.

CEMATION (*s. from the Lat. racemus*) A cluster like that of grapes.

CEMIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. racemus a branch, and fero to bear*) Bearing clusters.

CEMOSE (*adj. from the Lat. racemus a branch*) Full of clusters.

CE (*s. from race*) A runner, one that runs a race, a running horse.

CHAL (*s. a different spelling*) Raca, a term of reproach.

CHAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying injurious*) The name of a city. *Sam.*

R A D

RA'CHEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying sheep*) The name of a woman.

Rach'et (*s. a law term*) The fine for the redemption of a thief.

RACHLÆ'I (*s. a different spelling*) The rachitæ. *Scott.*

RACHI'TÆ (*s. in anatomy*) Muscles belonging to the back.

RACHITIS (*s. with physicians*) The rickets in children.

Ra'cier (*adj. comp. of racy*) Racy in a greater degree.

Ra'ciet (*adj. sup. of racy*) Racy in the greatest degree.

Ra'ciness (*s. from racy*) The state of being racy.

Ra'cing (*adj. from race*) Running in a race.

Ra'cing (*s. from the adj.*) The exercise of running in a race. *Dict. of Arts.*

RACK (*s. from the Dutch racken to stretch*) An engine to torture; torture, extreme pain; any instrument by which extension is performed, a frame on which cloth is stretched and put to dry; a kind of distaff. *Dryden.*

RACK (*s. from the Dutch racke a track*) An assemblage of clouds as extended and driven by the wind. *Dryden.*

RACK (*s. from the Sax. wracca the binder part of the head*) A neck of mutton cut for the table.

RACK (*s. from the Islandick praeca binges*) A grate, a wooden grate in which hay is served up to cattle.

RACK (*s. in the manage*) A pace between a trot and a walk, an amble.

RACK (*s. in commerce*) Arrac, a kind of spirit.

Rack (*v. t. from the sub.*) To torture, to harass, to screw, to stretch, to draw off from the lees.

Rack (*v. int.*) To stream as clouds before the wind. *Job.*

Rack'ed (*p. from rack*) Tortured on the rack, tormented, stretched on a rack, drawn off from the lees.

RACK'ET (*s. from the French raquette*) An instrument to strike the ball at tennis; an irregular clattering noise; a bustle, a disturbance; chiefly used in droll style.

Rack'ety (*adj. from racket*) Noisy, making a racket.

Rack'ing (*p. a. from rack*) Putting to the rack, torturing, stretching on a rack, streaming as clouds before the wind, drawing off the lees, ambling.

Rack'ing (*s. from the part.*) The process of stretching cloth on a rack to dry, the act of drawing off liquors from the lees.

Rack'ingpace (*s. in the manage, from rack, and pace*) A pace between an amble and a trot.

Rack'rent (*s. from rack, and rent*) Rent raised to the utmost.

Rack'renter (*s. from rackrent*) One who pays the utmost rent.

RACCOON (*s. in zoology*) An American animal resembling a badger.

RACY (*adj. the derivation is not certain*) Strong, flavoured, tasting of the soil.

Rad (*v. t. the old pret. of read*) Did read. *Spenser.*

Radd (*v. t. the old pret. of read*) Did read, did advise. *Chaucer.*

Rad'dings (*s. in building*) The arched copings of a wall.

RAD'DOCK (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird. *Sb.*

RAD'EGUND (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a woman.

Rad'evore (*s. obsolete*) Tapestry, loomwork. *Baucher.*

Radgon'des (*s. an old word*) A kind of ulcer. *Cole.*

RADIÆ'I (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles of the radius.

RADIÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the radius.

RA'DIAL (*adj. in geometry, from radius*) Belonging to a spiral curve whose ordinates terminate in a point as so many rays.

RADIÆ'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the radius.

Rad'iance (*s. from radiant*) Splendor, glitter.

Rad'iancy (*s. from radiance*) Brightness, sparkling lustre.

RA'DIANT (*adj. from the Lat. radio to shine*) Shining, sparkling, sending forth rays.

Rad'iantheis (*s. from radiant*) Radiance.

RAD'IMATE (*v. int. from the Lat. radio to shine*) To shine, to sparkle, to send forth rays.

Rad'iate (*adj. from the verb, in botany*) Having flower leaves in the manner of rays.

Rad'iated (*adj. from radiate*) Having rays, adorned with rays.

Rad'iating (*p. a. from radiate*) Sending forth rays.

Radia'tion (*s. from radiate*) The emission of rays, an emission from a point every way.

RAD'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. radix a root*) Pertaining to the root, primitive, original; implanted by nature, serving to origination.

Radical'ity (*s. from radical*) The state of being radical, origination.

Rad'ically (*adv. from radical*) Originally, primitively.

Rad'icalness (*s. from radical*) The state of being radical.

R A G

Ra'dicant (*adj. in botany*) Taking root, growing deeply.

RAD'ICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. radix a root*) To root firmly, to plant deeply.

Ra'dicated (*p. from radicate*) Rooted, planted deeply.

Ra'dicating (*p. a. from radicate*) Rooting, planting deeply.

Ra'dica'tion (*s. from radicate*) The act of fixing deeply.

RAD'ICLE (*s. from the Lat. radix a root*) That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RAD'ICOSE (*adj. from the Lat. radicosus*) Having many roots. *Scott.*

RADIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the silybrium.

Ra'dicule (*s. a different spelling*) The radicle. *Scott.*

RA'DII (*s. plu. of radius*) More than one radius.

RADIOM'ETER (*s. from the Lat. radius, and the Greek μέτρον to measure*) The forestaff.

RA'DIOSE (*adj. from the Lat. radiosus*) Having many rays.

RAD'ISH (*s. in botany, from the Lat. radix a root*) The name of a plant cultivated in gardens for the root which is used as a salad.

RA'DIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The semidiameter of a circle; a spoke of a wheel; a ray or beam of light; the lesser bone of the arm, the larger bone of the leg.

RA'DIX (*s. from the Lat.*) The root of a plant, the sole of the foot, a primitive word.

Ra'dknight (*s. a different spelling*) A rodknight, one that holds by service on horseback. *Scott.*

Ra'dling (*s. with builders*) The windings of a wall, the coping of a ramped wall. *Bailey.*

RAD'NOR (*s.*) The chief town of Radnorshire in South Wales; it has a market on Thursday, sends one member to parliament, and is 157 miles from London.

Ra'dnor (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Radnor, made at Radnor.

RAD'NORSHIRE (*s. from Radnor, and shire*) One of the six counties in South Wales; it is about twenty-nine miles in length and eighteen in breadth, the air is sharp, and for the most part the soil is barren; it contains four market towns and fifty-two parishes, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for the town of Radnor.

Ra'dnorshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Radnor, produced in the county of Radnor.

RA'DULPH (*s.*) A man's name, Ralph.

Rae (*s. obsolete*) A roe. *Chaucer.*

Raers (*s. a local word*) The rails on the top of a cart. *Sc.*

Raff (*v. t. from raffle*) To sweep, to take hastily without any distinction. *Carew.*

Raff'd (*p. from raff*) Huddled up, taken hastily without distinction.

Raff'ing (*p. a. from raff*) Sweeping away at once, taking without distinction.

RAFFINAGE (*s. from the French, but not used*) That which is refined, the quintessence. *Cole.*

RAFF'LE (*v. int. from the French raffler to snatch*) To cast dice for a prize, to put in for a prize by way of game or lottery.

Raffle (*s. from the verb*) A kind of game or lottery in which prizes are determined by chances.

Raff'd (*p. from raffle*) Determined by throwing dice, determined by way of chance or lottery; *with for:* as, "The value of the thing raffled for." *Scott.*

Raff'net (*s.*) A sort of fishing net.

Raff'ing (*p. a. from raffle*) Casting dice for a prize, putting in for a prize by way of chance or lottery.

Raff'ing (*s. from the part.*) The practice of determining prizes by way of chance or lottery; a play with three dice.

RAFT (*s. probably from the Lat. ratis*) A float made of pieces of timber framed together or laid across each other.

Raft (*p. obsolete, from reave*) Reaved, raffed, torn, rent. *Spenser.*

Rafte (*v. t. an old pret.*) Deprived, took away, killed. *Chaucer.*

RAFT'ER (*s. from the Sax. rafter*) The secondary timbers of the roof, the timbers which are fastened to the beams of the roof.

Raft'ered (*adj. from rafter*) Built with rafters, furnished with rafters.

Raftic (*adj. in architecture*) Projecting beyond the rest of the work in the corners of a building.

Ra'full (*s. an old word*) A company, a rabble. *Cole.*

RAG (*s. perhaps from the Greek γάρος*) A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; worn out clothes, a fragment of dress; a remnant, a small quantity of any thing; a ragstone.

R A I

Rag (*s. a hunting term*) A company or herd of young colts.

Ragamuffin (*s. from rag*) A sorry ragged fellow.

RA'GAU (*s. from the Heb. signifying a friend*) A man's name.

Rag'bolt (*s. in ship-building*) Iron pins jagged on each side.

RAGE (*s. from the French*) Violent passion, excessive anger; the vehement exacerbations of any thing painful.

Rage (*v. int. from the sub.*) To become furious, to be excessively angry; to be exceedingly painful; to rage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity; to play the rogue; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Chaucer.*

Ra'geful (*adj. from rage*) Full of rage, furious, violent.

Ra'gerie (*s. obsolete*) Roguery, wanton tricks. *Chaucer.*

RA'GES (*s.*) A city of Media.

Rag'ged (*adj. from rag*) Rent into tatters, dressed in rags; uneven, rugged.

Rag'gedness (*s. from ragged*) The state of being ragged.

Rag'guled (*adj. a different spelling*) Raguled.

Ra'ging (*p. a. from rage*) Acting with fury, discovering excessive anger, making devastation, giving great pain.

Ra'ging (*s. from the part.*) The prevalence of rage, an act of outrage, the exacerbation of any thing painful.

Ra'gingly (*adv. from raging*) With vehement anger, with rage.

Rag'man (*s. from rag, and man*) A man who deals in old rags, a statute of Edward the Third for hearing and determining all complaints of five years standing.

Rag'man (*s. an old word*) Madnefs.

RAGOO' (*s. in cookery*) A high seasoned dish, a sauce to whet the appetite.

RA'GOT (*s. in the manage*) A short legged strong bodied horse.

Ra'gounes (*s. obsolete*) A kind of precious stones. *Chaucer.*

RAGOUT (*s. in cookery*) A ragoo.

Rag'stone (*s. from rag, and stone*) A kind of stone which breaks in a ragged uneven manner; a kind of white stone.

RAGUEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the friend of God*) A man's name.

RAG'ULED (*adj. in heraldry, applied to a cross*) Having ragged shafts, jagged, knotted.

Rag'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

RA'HAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying extension*) The name of a woman.

RA'JA (*s.*) The title of an Indian prince.

RA'JA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

RAJA'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Raide (*p. obsolete*) Dressed. *Shakespeare.*

Raie (*s. obsolete*) Array, order. *Chaucer.*

Raie'd (*adj. obsolete*) Spattered, defiled. *Shakespeare.*

Raie'd (*p. from ray, but now grown obsolete or local*) Raved.

RAIL (*s. from the German riegal*) A cross beam fixed to an upright post at each end, a series of cross beams supported by posts.

RAIL (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

Rail (*s. from the Sax. rægle, it is now grown obsolete, retained only in nightrail*) A woman's upper garment.

Rail (*v. t. from the sub.*) To inclose with rails; to range in a line.

RAIL (*v. int. from the French railler*) To use opprobrious language, to speak in reproachful terms. *with at:* as, "And rail at arts he did not understand."

Raie'd (*p. from rail*) Inclosed with a rail.

Raie'd (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Flowed, did flow.

Raie'r (*s. from rail*) One that rails.

Raillery (*s. not so common a spelling*) Raillery.

Raill'ing (*p. a. from rail*) Inclosing with rails, using opprobrious language.

Raill'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of using opprobrious language, reproachful speech.

Raillery (*s. from rail*) A slight kind of satire, a kind of satirical merriment.

Ra'iment (*s. from array*) Vesture, clothes, dress; now chiefly confined to poetry.

RAIN (*v. int. from the Greek ὀρέω*) To fall in drops from the clouds. "It rains." The water falls from the clouds.

Rain (*v. t.*) To pour down as drops of water from the clouds.

Rain (*s. from the verb*) The drops that fall from the clouds.

Rain'bow (*s. from rain, and bow*) The bow of various colours which appears in showery weather.

RAIN'DEER (*s. from the Lat. rangifer*) A kind of deer.

R A L

large horns used in the northern countries to
wedges over the snow.
(*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To reign. *Chaucer.*
(*p. from rain*) Poured down as rain.
(*adj. comp. of rainy*) Rainy in a greater de-
gree.
(*adj. sup. of rainy*) Rainy in the greatest de-
gree.
(*s. from rain*) The state of being rainy.
(*p. a. from rain*) Dropping down as rain,
pouring down as rain.
(*s. from rain, and water*) The water which
falls from the clouds preserved for use.
(*adj. from the sub.*) Pertaining to the water
that falls from the clouds preserved for use.
(*s. from rain*) Disposed to rain, showery.
(*v. t. from the Danish raifer*) To lift, to heave;
to exert, to build up; to elevate, to exalt; to en-
large, to enlarge; to excite, to stir up; to bring forth,
to bring into being; to call into view, to bring from
the dead; to collect, to levy. "To raise paste." To
turn paste into pies without a dish. "To raise a
siege." To make him work on curvetts. "To raise a
siege." To give over the attack of a place. "To raise
a plan." To reduce the plan of a fortification to a
proper scale for delineation.
(*p. from raise*) Lifted up, erected, exalted, pre-
ferred, levied, brought into being, produced as
from seeds.
(*s. from raise*) One that raises; that part which
is in the front to raise a step.
(*s. from the French*) A dried grape.
(*p. a. from raise*) Lifting up, building up, ex-
tending, preferring, levying.
(*s. in building*) The piece that lies under
the end of the beam in a wall of stone or brick.
(*s. an obsolete spelling*) Reason. *Chau.*
(*adj. not so common a spelling*) Reity, restiff. *Sc.*
(*s. a local word*) The weeds and rubbish thrown
up by a flow of water.
(*s. a local word*) The act of laying any thing
green in water in order to season it. *Scot.*
(*s. from the Sax. race*) An instrument with a row
of teeth for dividing the surface of the ground, or
gathering up any light bodies.
(*s. from the French racaille, a low rabble*) A
loose disorderly fellow, a man addicted to pleasure.
(*v. t. from the sub.*) To gather with a rake, to di-
vide the surface of the earth with a rake, to clear
with a rake; to draw together by violence, to scour,
to draw the dung from a horse by hand; to heap to-
gether, to cover up; to fire on a ship in the direction
of the head and stern.
(*v. int.*) To search, to grope.
(*p. from rake*) Gathered with a rake, cleared
with a rake, fired upon as a ship in the direction of
the head and stern.
(*adj. in falconry*) Flying out too far from the
game.
(*s. the etymology is uncertain*) A wild dissolute
fellow.
(*s. a different spelling*) A rakehell, a wild de-
bauched fellow. *Swift.*
(*adj. from rakehell*) Wild, dissolute.
(*s. from rake*) One that rakes.
(*s. from rake, and shame*) A loose dissolute
fellow. *Scott.*
(*s. obsolete or local*) The handle of a rake. *Ch.*
(*adj. obsolete*) Inconstant. *Chaucer.*
(*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Ragged. *Chaucer.*
(*adj. obsolete*) Rash, hasty. *Chaucer.*
(*p. a. from rake*) Gathering with a rake, clear-
ing with a rake, heaping up, searching, firing on a
ship in the direction of the head and stern.
(*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering with a
rake, that which is gathered with a rake.
(*s. in architecture*) A member hallowed
in the square of a pedestal.
(*adj. from rake*) Loose, dissolute.
(*s. from rakish*) The quality of being rakish.
(*s. from the Heb. signifying empty*) The
name of a city. *Josh. 19.*
(*s. from the Heb. signifying void*) The name
of a city. *Josh. 19.*
(*adj. obsolete*) Rash, hasty. *Chaucer.*
(*s. not so common a spelling*) Raillery, a slight
kind of satire. *Scott.*
(*p. from rally*) Brought again into order,
treated with satirical merriment.
(*v. t. from the French rallier*) To put dispersed

R A M

forces into order, to regulate the disorder of an army
nearly defeated.
(*v. t. from the French rallier*) To treat with sar-
castical merriment, to treat with slight contempt.
(*v. int.*) To come together in a hurry, to come
again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.
(*p. a. from rally*) Bringing again into order,
returning again to order; treating with satirical mer-
riment.
(*s.*) A man's name.
(*s. from the Sax.*) A male sheep, a tup, an engine
to batter walls.
(*s. from the Heb. signifying sublime*) A man's name.
(*v. t. from the sub.*) To drive with violence, to
fill with any thing driven hard together.
(*s. from the Heb. signifying high*) The name of
a city in the land of Israel.
(*s.*) A kind of Lent observed by the Ma-
hometans; the name of one of the months with the
Turks.
(*s. from the Lat. ramus a branch*) The
branches of trees.
(*s. from ramage, and falcon*) A ramage
hawk, a wild hawk that has been long among the
branches.
(*s. from ramage, and hawk*) A hawk
that has been long among the branches, a wild hawk.
(*s. from ramage, and velvet*) Velvet so
figured as to represent stalks and branches.
(*adj. from ramage*) Wild, flying among
the boughs. *Chaucer.*
(*s. from the Heb. a different spelling*) Rama.
(*s. from the Lat.*) A dead bough cut off from a
tree.
(*s. from the Heb. signifying lofty*) The name
of a city. *Josh. 19.*
(*s. from the Heb.*) Ramah.
(*s. from the Heb.*) The name
of a city. *1 Sam. 1.*
(*s. from the Heb. signifying the ele-
vation of the jaw*) The name of a place. *Judg. 15.*
(*s. a different spelling*) The ramadan. *Scott.*
(*v. int. from the Lat. ambulo to walk*) To
wander, to go up and down, to rove about.
(*s. from the verb*) An excursion, an irregular
kind of journey for amusement or pleasure.
(*s. from ramble*) One that rambles.
(*p. a. from ramble*) Roving, making an ir-
regular excursion for amusement or pleasure.
(*s. from the part.*) The act of wandering
about for amusement or pleasure, a ramble. "The
ramblings of fancy."
(*s. a cant word*) A drink made of wine, ale,
eggs and sugar.
(*s. a different spelling*) Rambooze.
(*v. int. a local word*) To reach. *Bailey.*
(*s. in cookery, from the French ramequin*)
Small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese
and eggs.
(*s. from the Lat. ramenta*) Scrapings, shav-
ings. *Jobnson.*
(*s. in cookery, from the French*) Slices of
bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs.
(*s. in ancient geography*) A district in
Egypt. *Gen. 47.*
(*s. from ramify*) The act of branching out,
a division into branches.
(*p. from ramify*) Separated into branches.
(*v. t. from the Lat. ramus a branch, and tacio
to make*) To separate into branches.
(*v. int.*) To be parted into branches.
(*p. a. from ramify*) Dividing into branches.
(*s. in old records*) The branches of trees cut or
blown down.
(*s.*) A follower of one Peter Ramus noted for
reducing many of the liberal arts into elegant abridge-
ments.
(*p. from ram*) Driven with violence, filled
with any thing driven hard together.
(*s. from ram*) An instrument with which any
thing is driven hard together, the stick with which
the charge is forced into a gun.
(*p. a. from ram*) Driving with violence,
filling with something driven hard together.
(*s. from the part.*) The act of driving with
violence, that which is forced into any thing in order
to fill it.
(*adj. from ram*) Having a strong scent.
(*s. from ramuish*) The state of being ram-
uish.

RAMOLA/DE

RAMOLA'DE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of high sauce in which the principal ingredient is anchovy.

RAMOSE (*adj. from the Lat. ramosus*) Ramous, full of branches, doubly alated.

RAMOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying eminent*) A city in the land of Israel.

RAMOTHGIL'EAD (*s.*) Ramoth.

RAMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ramosus a branch*) Consisting of branches, full of branches.

Ramouinefs (*s. from ramous*) The state or quality of being ramous.

RAMP (*v. int. from the Sax. rempen*) To leap with violence, to climb as a plant; to play, to gambol, to wanton.

Ramp (*s. from the verb*) A leap, a spring, a gambol, the rise in a wall or fence turned with a kind of arch.

Ramp (*v. t.*) To form a wall or fence with a rise or fall turned off with a curve.

Rampall'ian (*s. a cant word, not used*) A mean wretch. *Sb.*

Rampaney (*s. from rampant*) Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT (*adj. from the French*) Exuberant, overgrown; raised as a lion on his hinder legs as ready to combat with an enemy.

Rampart (*s. in fortification*) The wall round a fortified place, the platform of the wall behind the parapet.

Rampart (*v. t. but not used*) To fortify with ramparts. *Jobnson.*

Ramp'ped (*p. from ramp*) Formed with a ramp.

RAMPHASTOS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

Ramp'pic (*s. a local word*) A tree which through age begins to decay at the top. *Scott.*

Ramp'pier (*s. in fortification, but not so much used*) A rampart. *Scott.*

Ramp'ping (*p. a. from ramp*) Leaping with violence, wantoning, climbing as a plant, forming with a ramp.

RAMPIONS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant whose root is eaten like that of a radish.

Ramp'pire (*s. not so common a spelling*) A rampart.

Ramp'pire (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To fortify with ramparts.

Ramp'pied (*p. from rampire*) Fortified with a rampart. *Shakespeare.*

Rampt (*v. int. pret. of ramp*) Did ramp.

RAMSEY (*s.*) A town in Huntingdonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 68 miles from London.

Ramsey (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ramsey, made at Ramsey.

Rams'head (*s. a sea term*) The great block belonging to the fore and main halliards; an iron lever to raise great stones.

RAM'IONS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

RAMMUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A branch, the branch of a tree.

RAMUS (*s. in anatomy*) Any branch of a larger vessel.

Ran (*v. int. pret. of ran*) Did run.

RANNA (*s. with physicians*) The ranula, a soft swelling under the tongue.

RANNA (*s. in zoology*) The frog.

RANAPISCAT'RIX (*s. in ichthyology*) The frogfish.

Ranch (*v. t. corrupted from wrench*) To sprain, to injure by a violent contortion.

Ranch'ed (*p. from ranch*) Sprained, injured by a violent contortion.

Ranch'ing (*p. a. from ranch*) Spraining, injuring by a violent contortion.

RAN/CID (*adj. from the Lat. rancidus*) Having a strong scent.

Rancid'ity (*s. from rancid*) A strong scent as of old grease or oil.

Ran'cidnefs (*s. from rancid*) The state or quality of being rancid.

RAN/COR (*s. a correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Malice, inveterate malignity, hatred.

Ran'corous (*adj. from rancor*) Malignant, spiteful in the greatest degree.

Ran'corousnefs (*s. from rancorous*) The state of being rancorous.

RAN/COUR (*s. the less modern spelling, from the French rancœur*) Rancor.

RAND (*s. from the Dutch*) A seam, a border.

RAND'AL (*s.*) A man's name.

RAN'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

RAN'DOM (*s. from the French randon*) The want of direction, the want of method, an irregular motion.

Ran'dom (*adj. from the sub.*) Done by chance, roving without direction.

RAN/FORCE (*s. in gunnery*) That ring or moulding of a gun which is next the touchhole.

Ran'force (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the ring next before the touchhole.

Rang (*v. t. pret. of ring*) Did ring.

RANGE (*v. t. from the French ranger*) To place in order, to put in ranks; to wander, to rove over.

Range (*v. int.*) To rove at large; to be in rank order.

Range (*s. from the verb*) A rank, any thing placed in order; a class, an order; an excursion, a wandering room for excursion, a compass for excursion; the path of a bullet from the mouth of the gun to the place where it lodges; the step of a ladder; a kitchen grate.

Ran'ged (*p. from range*) Placed in order, put in rank.

Ran'ger (*s. from range*) One that ranges, a dog that beats the ground, an officer who superintends the game in a forest or park.

RAN/GIFER (*s. in zoology*) The reindeer.

Ran'ging (*p. a. from range*) Placing in order, putting in ranks; roving about.

Ran'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing in order that which is placed in order.

RAN/NÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The veins under the tongue.

Ran'ne (*adj. from rana*) Resembling a frog, belonging to the veins under the tongue.

RANK (*s. from the French*) A row, a line of men, places, a class, an order; a degree of dignity, high station.

RANK (*adj. from the Sax. ranc*) Growing high, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants.

Rank (*adj. from the Lat. rancidus*) Rancid, strong, scented, high tasted, gross, coarse, set as a tool so as to have a great effect.

Rank (*v. t. from the sub.*) To place in a row, to range in any particular class.

Rank (*v. int.*) To fall into rows, to be placed in order.

Rank'e (*adj. obsolete*) Hoarse. *Chaucer.*

Rank'ed (*p. from rank*) Placed in rows, placed in order.

Rank'er (*adj. comp. of rank*) Rank in a greater degree.

Rank'est (*adj. sup. of rank*) Rank in the greatest degree.

Rank'ing (*p. a. from rank*) Placing in ranks, putting into proper classes.

Ran'kle (*v. int. from rank*) To fester, to breed corruption; to be inflamed.

Ran'kled (*p. from rankle*) Festered, inflamed. *Thomson.*

Ran'kling (*p. a. from rankle*) Festering, giving great uneasiness.

Ran'kly (*adv. from rank*) Coarsely, grossly.

Ran'knefs (*s. from rank*) Superfluity of growth, exuberance.

RAN'NY (*s. in zoology*) The shrewmouse.

RAN/SACK (*v. t. from the Sax. ran, and the Swed. saka to search for*) To search narrowly, to plunder, to pillage; to violate, to deflower.

Ran'sacked (*p. from ransack*) Searched narrowly, robbed, plundered.

Ran'sacking (*p. a. from ransack*) Searching narrowly, robbing, plundering.

RAN/SOM (*s. from the French rancon*) The fine paid for redemption from captivity or punishment; the fine of redemption.

Ran'som (*v. t. from the sub.*) To redeem, to redeem from captivity or punishment, to pay the fine of redemption.

Ran'some (*s. a different spelling*) A ransom. *Jobnson.*

Ran'some (*v. t. a different spelling*) To ransom. *Jobnson.*

Ran'somed (*p. from ransom*) Redeemed from captivity or punishment.

Ran'somer (*s. from ransom, not used*) One that ransoms.

Ran'soming (*p. a. from ransom*) Redeeming from captivity or punishment.

Ran'somless (*adj. from ransom*) Free from ransom, requiring no ransom. *Chaucer.*

Ran'son (*s. an old spelling*) A ransom.

RANT (*v. int. from the Dutch randon to rave*) To rage, to utter high sounding language without propriety, thought or dignity.

Rant (*s. from the verb*) High sounding language unsupported by dignity or sentiment.

Rant'er (*s. from rant*) A raving noisy fellow.

Rant'ing (*p. a. from rant*) Raving, uttering high sounding language without dignity or sentiment.

Rant'ipole (*s. a kind of cant word, and now used in a droll style*) A rakish fellow, a wild giddy girl.

Rant'ipole (*adj. from the sub.*) Wild, giddy, rakish.

Rant'ipole (*v. int. from the adj.*) To run about in a wild giddy manner.

Rant'ipoling (*p. a. from rantipole*) Running about in a wild giddy manner.

RAN'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A soft swelling under the tongue.

R A R

ULA'RES (*s. in anatomy*) The two principal veins under the tongue.

UNCULUS (*s. in botany*) The crowfoot, a kind of flower.

UR (*v. int. from the Sax. hræppan*) To strike with a quick smart blow.

UR (*v. t. from the Lat. rapio to snatch*) To affect with violence, to snatch away; to seize by violence.

UR (*s. from the verb*) A quick smart blow.

UR (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A turnep.

URCIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. rapax*) Given to plunder, taking by violence.

URCIOUSLY (*adv. from rapacious*) With rapacity, with violence, by rapine.

URCIOUSNESS (*s. from rapacious*) The quality of being rapacious.

URCITY (*s. from the Lat. rapax*) The state or quality of being rapacious.

UR (*s. from the Lat. raptus violated*) The violation of chastity, criminal conversation with a woman by an act of violence; a privation, the act of taking away; that which is taken away; a division of a county.

UR (*s. in botany*) The rape, a plant from which oil is expressed; grapes plucked from the cluster without being bruised.

UR (*s. obsolete*) Haste. *Chaucer.*

UR (*adj. obsolete*) Hasty, speedy. *Chaucer.*

UR (*s. from rape, and seed*) The seed of the rape.

UR (*s. from rape, and wine*) A kind of low wine.

UR (*s. in anatomy*) The ridge or line which runs along the under side of the penis.

UR (*s. signifying a relaxation*) A man's name.

UR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of an angel; the name of a man.

UR (*s. in botany*) A kind of flowerdeluce.

UR (*s. in botany*) The radish, the root of the radish.

UR (*s. in anatomy*) A suture.

UR (*s. in zoology*) A genus of four winged insects.

UR (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a place.

UR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name, Rapha.

UR (*adj. from the Lat. rapidus*) Quick, swift.

UR (*s. from rapid*) Speed, swiftness.

UR (*adv. from rapid*) Swiftly, with great speed.

UR (*s. from rapid*) Swiftness, rapidity.

UR (*s. from the French rapier*) A small sword used in thrusting.

UR (*s. in ichthyology*) The swordfish.

UR (*adj. from the Lat. rapa a turnip, and rum a leaf*) Having a leaf like a turnip.

UR (*adv. obsolete*) Hastily. *Chaucer.*

UR (*s. from the Lat. rapina*) The act of plundering, violence, force, plunder.

UR (*adj. from rapine, but not much used*) Rave- nous, given to rapine. *Cole.*

UR (*s. in botany*) Wild mustard, carloc.

UR (*s. from the Lat. rapio to snatch*) An Irish robber.

UR (*p. from rap*) Affected with an extasy; snatched away.

UR (*s. from rap*) One that raps; a great oath; but is rather colloquial. *Scott.*

UR (*p. a. from rap*) Striking with a quick and smart blow; snatching away.

UR (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with a quick and smart blow; the sound of smart quick and repeated blows.

UR (*s. from the French rapport, but not used*) Pro- portion, reference. *Temple.*

UR (*s. from rapsody*) The author of a rapsody. *Co-*

UR (*s. not so common a spelling*) A rhapsody. *Scott.*

UR (*p. from rap*) Affected with a rapture; snatched away; with with: as, "I'm rapt with joy." *Pope.*

UR (*s. from rap*) A trance, an extasy.

UR (*p. a. from rapt, but judged improper*) Filling with rapture.

UR (*s. from the Lat. raptura*) An extasy, a tran- sient; rapidity, haste.

UR (*adj. from rapture*) Ravished, transported.

UR (*adj. from rapture*) Extatic, transporting.

UR (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

UR (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the melia.

UR (*adj. from the Lat. rarus*) Scarce, uncommon; excellent, incomparable; thinly scattered, thin, subtle; not fully dressed. *Dryden.*

UR (*s. a cant word*) A shew carried in a box.

R A T

RAREFACIENTIA (*s. in physic*) Rarefactive, medicines to rarefy.

RAREFAC'TION (*s. from rarefy*) An extension of the parts of a body by which it takes up more room than in its natural state, the contrary to condensation.

RAREFAC'TIVE (*adj. from rarefy*) Tending to rarefaction.

RAREFAC'TIVE (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to open the pores and give a larger vent to perspiration.

RA'REFABLE (*adj. from rarefy*) Capable of being rarefied.

RA'REFIED (*p. from rarefy*) Made thin, expanded so as to take up more room than in a natural state.

RA'REFY (*v. t. from the Lat. rarus thin, and facio to make*) To make thin, to expand.

RA'refy (*v. int.*) To become thin.

RA'refying (*p. a. from rarefy*) Making thin, expanding.

RA'rely (*adv. from rare*) Seldom, not often; finely, ac- curately.

RA'reness (*s. from rare*) Uncommonness, scarceness.

RA'rer (*adj. comp. of rare*) Rare in a greater degree.

RA'rest (*adj. sup. of rare*) Rare in the greatest de- gree.

RA'riety (*s. from rare*) Uncommonness, scarcity, any thing valued on account of its scarcity; thinness, the contrary to density.

RA'rant (*adj. in fortification*) Belonging to that part of a flank from which the shot glances along the face of the opposite bastion.

RA'sberry (*s. a different spelling*) The raspberry. *Johnson.*

RAS'CAL (*s. from the Sax. rascal, a lean beast*) A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

Rascal'ion (*s. from rascal*) One of the lowest of the people, a base fellow.

Rascal'ity (*s. from rascal*) The lowest of the people.

Rascal'ion (*s. a different spelling*) A rascalion. *Hudibras.*

Ras'cally (*adj. from rascal*) Mean, worthless.

RASE (*v. t. from the Lat. rado rarus to scrape, the s is sounded soft*) To skin, to strike on the surface; to erase, to blot out by rasure; to overthrow, to destroy.

Rase (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A race. *Chaucer.*

RA'sed (*p. from rase*) Erased, blotted out.

RASET'TA (*s. in anatomy*) The carpus, the wrist.

RASH (*adj. from the Dutch, raich*) Hasty, violent, pre- cipitate.

Rash (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of cuticular eruption, an efflorescence of the skin.

Rash (*s. in clock work, a different spelling*) The ratch. *Job.*

Rash (*s. in commerce*) Sattin. *Minsbeur.*

RASH'ER (*s. from the Lat. rado rarus to scrape*) A thin slice of bacon.

Rash'er (*adj. comp. of rash*) Rash in a greater de- gree.

Rash'est (*adj. sup. of rash*) Rash in the greatest degree.

Rash'ly (*adv. from rash*) Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

Rash'ness (*s. from rash*) Precipitation, inconsiderate heat of temper, a foolish contempt of danger.

Ra'sing (*p. a. from rase*) Erasing, blotting out.

RA'SION (*s. from the Lat. rado rarus to scrape*) The scraping of a bone.

RA'SIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of pitch.

Ras'kail (*s. obsolete*) The rabble. *Chaucer.*

Ras'kel (*s. an old word*) Trash, trumpery. *Philips.*

RA'SOR (*s. from the Lat. rado rarus to shave, but not so common a spelling*) A razor, the instrument used in taking off the beard.

RASP (*s. in botany, from the Italian, raspo*) The rasp- berrybush, the fruit of the raspberrybush.

RASP (*v. t. from the Dutch, raspen*) To rub to powder with a coarse kind of file, to rub with a coarse kind of file.

Rasp (*s. from the verb*) A coarse kind of file.

Ras'patory (*s. from rasp*) A surgeon's rasp. *Wise man.*

Rasp'berry (*s. from rasp and berry*) A species of beam- ble, the raspberrybush, the fruit of the rasp.

Rasp'berrybush (*s. from rasp berry, and bush*) The rasp, the shrub that produces the raspberry.

Rasp'berrywine (*s. from raspberry, and wine*) A kind of wine made of the raspberry.

Ras'ped (*p. from rasp*) Rubbed with a rasp.

Ras'ping (*p. a. from rasp*) Rubbing with a rasp.

Ras'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing with a rasp, that which is rubbed off by the action of the rasp.

Ras'pisberry (*s. in botany*) The raspberry, the fruit of the rasp; a kind of strawberry. *Philips.*

RA'SURE (*s. the s is pronounced soft, from the Lat. rado rarus to scrape*) The act of scraping, the mark in writing where something has been rubbed out.

RAT (*s. in zoology, from the French*) An animal of the mouse kind, but larger. "To smell a rat," to sus- pect

RAT

peril danger, to suspect some secret design. *Hudibras.*
Ra'table (*adj. from rate*) Let at a certain value, capable of being set at a certain value.
Ra'tably (*adv. from ratable*) In proportion.
RATAFIA (*s.*) A delicious kind of spirituous liquor prepared from the kernels of several sorts of fruits.
RATA'N (*s.*) An Indian cane.
Rat'catcher (*s. from rat, and catch*) One that catches rats.
RATCH (*s. in clock work*) A kind of wheel having twelve fangs, which serve to lift up the detents and make the clock strike every hour.
Ratch'et (*s. in clock work*) One of the small teeth at the bottom of the fufy which stops it in winding up.
RATE (*s. from the Lat. ratus*) A price fixed, an allowance settled; a degree, a comparative height or value; a standard, a proportion; the manner in which any thing is done; a tax adjusted according to the value of lands, the register or warrant by which the parochial payments are collected.
Rate (*v. t. from the sub.*) To value at a certain price, to lay on a tax according to the value of lands in a parish.
RATE (*v. t. from the Islandick reita*) To chide, to reprove with some degree of vehemence. *South.*
Rate (*s. an old word*) The spleen. *Cole.*
Rate (*adj. an old word*) Advised, counselled. *Cole.*
Rated (*p. from rate*) Set at a certain price, taxed according to the value of lands in a parish, put down in a rate; reprov'd with vehemence; but this sense is now used only in colloquial or droll style.
Ratee'n (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stuff for garments.
RATH (*s. the derivation is not known*) A hill. *Spenser.*
RATH (*adj. now obsolete, from the Sax.*) Early, coming before the time. *Milton.*
Rath (*adv. now obsolete, from the adj.*) Early, soon. *May.*
Rat'he (*adj. obsolete*) Early. *Spenser.*
Rat'her (*adv. from rath*) More willingly, with better liking, with better reason, with more propriety, especially, in a greater degree. "He had rather mark'nd should adore him as their benefactor." "He seems to have rather an aversion to that exercise." These modes of construction are now used by the best writers, though some have doubted the propriety of them.
Rat'ian (*s. a different spelling*) A ration, a portion of provision or forage in the army.
Ratification (*s. from ratify*) The act of ratifying, a confirmation.
Rat'ified (*p. from ratify*) Confirmed, settled.
Rat'ifier (*s. from ratify*) One that ratifies.
RATIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. ratus firm, and facio to make*) To confirm, to settle.
Rat'ifying (*p. a. from ratify*) Confirming, settling.
Rat'ing (*p. a. from rate*) Fixing at a certain price, making a rate; scolding, reprov'ing with some degree of vehemence.
Rat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a rate, a scolding. *Locke.*
RA'TIO (*s. from the Lat.*) A proportion, the rule of proportion.
Ratiocinability (*s. from ratiocinable*) Reasonableness. *Scott.*
RATIOCINABLE (*adj. from the Lat. ratiocinabilis, but not used*) Reasonable.
RATIOCINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ratiocinor to reckon*) To reason, to argue. *Johnson.*
Ratiocinating (*p. a. from ratiocinate, but not used*) Reasoning, arguing.
Ratiocination (*s. from ratiocinate*) The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.
Ratiocinative (*adj. from ratiocinate*) Argumentative, advancing by way of discourse or argument.
Ra'tion (*s. from ratio*) A portion of forage, bread or ammunition delivered to each man in an army.
Rat'ionably (*adv. from ratio, but not used*) Reasonably, rationally. *Scott.*
RAT'IONAL (*adj. from the Lat. rationalis*) Having the power of reasoning, agreeing with reason; wise, judicious.
RATIONALE (*s. from the Lat.*) A detail with reasons.
Ra'tionalist (*s. from rational*) One who professes to attend only to reason.
Rationality (*s. from rational*) The power of reasoning, reasonableness.
Rationally (*adv. from rational*) Reasonably, according to reason.

RAV

Rat'ionalness (*s. from rational*) The state of being rational.
Rat'ionary (*adj. from ratio, but not used*) Belonging to accounts.
RATIO'NIS (*s. in anatomy*) The bone of the forehead.
Rat'killer (*s. from rat, and killer*) One that kills rats.
Rat'le (*s. in botany*) The cock's comb.
Rat'le (*v. int.*) To cry as a goat.
Rat'line (*s. a sea term*) The line that makes a ladder.
Rat'ling (*s. a sea term and different spelling*) A rat, a horizontal line forming one step of a rope ladder.
Ratoo'n (*s. in zoology*) A kind of American fox.
Rats'bane (*s. from rat, and bane*) Poison for rats, a nick.
Rat'tail (*s. in the manage*) A horse that has little hair on his tail.
Rattee'n (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stuff.
RAT'TLE (*s. from the Dutch ratelen*) A quick frequently repeated, loud empty talk, a toy to children.
RAT'TLE (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Rat'tle (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make a quick with frequent repetitions, to speak eagerly noisily.
Rat'tle (*v. t.*) To move any thing so as to make a rattling noise, to run with noise, to drive with a rattling noise, to scold, to rail at.
Rat'tled (*p. from rattle*) Stunned with noise, rattled with noise, moved so as to make a clattering noise, scolded, railed at.
Rat'tler (*s. a cant word*) A coach.
Rat'tleheaded (*adj. from rattle, and head*) Giddy, heady.
Rat'tlebate (*s. from rattle, and pate*) A noisy fellow.
Rat'tleskull (*s. from rattle, and skull*) A noisy fellow.
Rat'tlesnake (*s. from rattle, and snake*) A kind of serpent with a rattle in its tail.
Rat'tlesnakeroot (*s. from rattlesnake, and root*) The root of the rattlesnake; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of the rattlesnake.
Rat'tling (*p. a. from rattle*) Making a quick rattling noise, rattling with noise, scolding.
Rat'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a quick repeated noise, the noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion, a rattle.
Rat'tlingcove (*s. a cant word*) A coachman.
Rat'tlingmumpers (*s. a cant word*) Beggars at a coach.
Rat'trap (*s. from rat, and trap*) A trap to catch rats.
RAVAGE (*v. t. from the French ravager*) To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.
Ravage (*s. from the verb*) Spoil, ruin, waste.
Ravaged (*p. from ravage*) Laid waste, plundered.
Ravager (*s. from ravage*) One that ravages.
Ravaging (*p. a. from ravage*) Laying waste, pillaging, plundering.
RAUCE/DO (*s. from the Lat. raucedo to be hoarse*) Hoarseness.
RAUCITY (*s. from the Lat. raucus hoarse*) Hoarseness, a loud rough noise.
RAUCO'MEN (*s. in botany*) The name of an American tree producing a fruit like a gooseberry, the fruit of the tree.
RAVE (*v. int. from the Dutch raven*) To talk as if deprived of reason, to burst out into furious exclamations.
RAVEL (*v. t. from the Dutch ravelen*) To entangle, to perplex; to unweave; with out: as, "To unravel a piece of knitwork."
Ravel (*v. int.*) To fall into perplexity, to work in perplexity.
Rav'elbread (*s. an old word*) A kind of brown bread.
RAVELIN (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A bastion of half-moon.
RA'VEN (*s. in ornithology*) A large black bird remarkably voracious.
RA'VEN (*v. t. from the Sax. hræfian*) To devour, to devour with great eagerness and rapacity.
Ra'ven (*v. int.*) To prey with rapacity.
Rav'ened (*p. from raven*) Devoured with rapacity.
RAV'ENGLASS (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 282 miles from London.
Rav'englass (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ravens, made at Ravensglass.
Rav'ening (*p. a. from raven*) Devouring with greediness, preying with rapaciousness.

RAY

wening (s. from the part.) The act of devouring with greediness, the act of preying with rapacity.
 venish (adj. obsolete, from raven) Black as a raven. *Ch.*
 VEN'NA (s. in geography) A city of Italy, the capital of Romania.
 venous (adj. from raven) Rapacious, hungry to rage.
 venously (adv. from ravenous) Rapaciously, voraciously.
 venousness (s. from ravenous) The state or quality of being ravenous.
 veining (adj. obsolete) Rapid. *Chaucer.*
 ought (v. t. the old pret. of reach) Did reach; did snatch. *Shakespeare.*
 ought (p. obsolete, from reach) Reached, snatched, rent. *Knolles.*
 win (s. from raven) Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapacity.
 vine (s. the old spelling) Ravin. *Chaucer.*
 vinefs (s. from ravine, obsolete) Ravin, rapine.
 ving (p. a. from rave) Talking as one delirious, breaking out into furious exclamations.
 ving (s. from the part.) The rant of a madman, furious exclamations.
 vingly (adv. from raving) With distraction, with the ravings of a madman.
 vinour (s. obsolete) A robber, a plunderer. *Chaucer.*
 vifable (adj. obsolete) Greedy, ravenous. *Chaucer.*
 VISH (v. from the French) To violate the chastity of a woman by force; to take away by violence; to transport with delight, to put into rapture.
 vished (p. from ravish) Forced, consuprated; taken away by violence; transported with pleasure, filled with rapture.
 visher (s. from ravish) One that ravishes.
 vishing (p. a. from ravish) Violating the chastity of a woman by force; taking away by violence; transporting with pleasure, filling with rapture.
 vishing (adj. obsolete) Rapid, swift. *Chaucer.*
 vishment (s. from ravish) A forceable violation of chastity; a transport, a rapture.
 VIS'SANT (adj. in heraldry) Half raised, just springing on the prey.
 with (v. t. pret. obsolete) Bereaveth, taketh away. *Ch.*
 uk (v. t. a local word) To snatch. *Bailey.*
 undon (s. an old word) Random. *Cole.*
 unge (s. an old spelling) A range. *Cole.*
 unger (s. an old spelling) A ranger. *Cole.*
 unrom (v. t. obsolete) To fet a price for one's ransom. *Chaucer.*
 unson (s. an old spelling) A ransom. *Cole.*
 unfounde (p. obsolete) Put to ransom. *Chaucer.*
 VOL'FA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 vyne (s. obsolete) Raving. *Chaucer.*
 vything (adj. obsolete) Rapid. *Chaucer.*
 W (adj. from the Sax. hreaw) Unboiled, unroasted; having the skin stripped off, sore; immature, unripe, unseasoned, unexperienced; unconcocted, undigested; bleak, chill.
 wboned (adj. from raw, and bone) Having large and prominent bones, having bones scarcely covered with the skin.
 wer (adj. comp. of raw) Raw in a greater degree.
 west (adj. sup. of raw) Raw in the greatest degree.
 whead (s. from raw, and head) A supposed spectre mentioned to frighten children. *Locke.*
 wly (adv. from raw) In a raw manner.
 whels (adv. from raw) The state of being raw.
 Y (s. from the Lat. radius) A beam of light, a lustre corporeal or intellectual.
 Y (s. in ichthyology, from the Lat. raia) The name of a fish.
 y (s. in botany) The name of an herb, the lolium; the leaf of a radicated flower.
 y (v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete) To break, to mark in long lines. *Spenser.*
 y (v. t. from array, now a colloquial word) To array, to dress. *Spenser.*
 y (v. t. a local word) To fan, to separate from the chaff.
 ycloth (s. in commerce) Cloth that was never dyed. *Bailey.*
 yed (p. from ray, but now grown obsolete or local) streaked, marked with rays; arrayed; fanned, separated from the chaff.
 yes (s. an old word) Roundelais, songs. *Cole.*
 yfish (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish, the raja.
 ygrafs (s. in botany) Riegrafs, a kind of grafs. *Bai.*
 ylid (p. obsolete) Arrayed, adorned. *Chaucer.*
 ying (p. a. from ray, but now obsolete or colloquial)

REA

Streaking, making long lines; arraying; fanning, separating from the chaff.
 Ray'ingieve (s. a local word, from ray, and sieve) A sieve used in separating the bad corn from the good.
 RAY'LEIGH (s.) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 36 miles from London.
 Ray'leigh (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Rayleigh, made at Rayleigh.
 Ray'lid (adj. an old spelling) Railed, inclosed with rails. *Chaucer.*
 RAY'MOND (s.) A man's name.
 Ray'nous (adj. an old word) Scabbed. *Cole.*
 Ray'onant (adj. in heraldry) Darting forth rays.
 Ra'zant (adj. in fortification, a different spelling) Ra'fant. *Phillips.*
 RAZE (v. t. from the Lat. rado rasus to scrape) To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert, to efface, to extirpate.
 Ra'zed (p. from raze) Subverted, effaced, extirpated.
 Ra'zer (s. a different spelling) A razor, the tusk of a boar. *Phillips.*
 Ra'zing (p. a. from raze) Subverting, effacing, extirpating.
 RA'ZIS (s.) A man's name. *Apoc.*
 RA'ZOR (s. from the Lat. rado rasus to shave) The instrument with which the beard is taken off; the tusk of the boar.
 Ra'zorable (adj. from razor, but not in use) Fit to be shaved.
 Ra'zorbill (s. in ornithology) The alka.
 Ra'zorfish (s. from razor, and fish) The name of a fish; it is about the length and bigness of a man's finger.
 Ra'zour (s. a different spelling) A razor. *Phillips.*
 Ra'zourable (adj. from razor, but not used) Fit to be shaved.
 RA'ZURE (s. from the Lat. rasura) The act of erasing. *Sh.*
 RE (adv. from the Lat. used only in composition) Again, over again.
 Reac'cels (s. from re, and accels) A return, a visit renewed.
 REACH (v. t. from the Sax. ræcan) To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain to, to hold out, to stretch forth.
 Reach (v. int.) To be extended, to make efforts to attain, to endeavour after.
 Reach (s. from the verb) The act of reaching, the power of reaching, a contrivance, an artful scheme; an extent, a tendency to distant consequences.
 Reach (s. a sea term) The distance between any two parts of land lying in a line along the shore.
 Reached (p. from reach) Touched with the hand extended, stretched out, attained.
 Reach'ing (p. a. from reach) Touching with the hand, extending, holding forth, penetrating far, making efforts, attaining.
 Reach'less (adj. from reach) Negligent, heedless. *Scott.*
 Rea'ct (v. t. from re, and act) To return the impulse, to resist the impression.
 Rea'ced (p. from react) Acted on by reciprocation: with on or upon: as, "An animal fluid must be reacted upon as strongly." *Arbutnot.*
 Rea'cing (p. a. from react) Returning the impulse, resisting the impression.
 Reaction (s. from react) The resistance given to a force impressed, the reciprocal action which one body has upon another in pressure or collision.
 READ (s. from the Sax. rædan) To peruse any thing written, to discourse by characters or marks, to learn by observation, to know.
 Read (v. int.) To perform the act of reading, to be conversant with books, to know by reading.
 Read (v. t. pret. from the verb, pronounced as though it were written red) Did read.
 Read (p. from the verb, pronounced as though written red) Perused, pronounced out of a book or writing, known by marks and characters.
 Read (s. from the verb, but now grown obsolete) Advice, counsel; a saying, a proverb. *Spenser.*
 Read (v. t. obsolete) To advise; to guess, to divine. *Sp.*
 Readep'tion (s. from re, and adept) A recovery, the act of regaining. *Bacon.*
 Read'er (s. from read) One that reads, one who is studious in books, one whose office it is to read in churches.
 Read'ership (s. from reader) The office of a reader in a church or college.
 Read'ier (adj. comp. of ready) Ready in a greater degree.
 Read'iest (adj. sup. of ready) Ready in the greatest degree.

REA

Read'ily (*adv. from ready*) Without hesitation, without delay, in an apt manner.

Read'iness (*s. from ready*) The state of being ready, preparedness, willingness.

Read'ing (*p. a. from read*) Pronouncing what is written, perusing what is written, understanding by marks and characters.

Read'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pronouncing what is written; the act of perusing books, learning acquired by the study of books; the words or manner in which any thing is read.

READ'ING (*s.*) A borough town in Berkshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles from London.

Read'ing (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Reading, made at Reading.

Read'ing (*adj. from the part, sometimes used in composition*) Used for the purpose of reading; appropriated to reading.

Read'ingdesk (*s. from reading, and desk*) The pew in a church in which the prayers are read, the desk on which a book is placed to be read.

Read'ingschool (*s. from reading, and school*) A school in which children are taught to read.

Readjourn (*v. t. from re, and adjourn*) to adjourn again. *Bailey.*

Readjourn'ed (*p. from readjourn*) Adjourned a second time, adjourned again.

Readjourn'ing (*p. a. from readjourn*) Adjourning again.

Readmis'sion (*s. from re, and admission*) The act of admitting again.

Readmit (*v. t. from re, and admit*) To admit again.

Readmitt'ed (*p. from readmit*) Admitted again.

Readmitt'ing (*p. a. from readmit*) Admitting again.

Readorn (*v. t. from re, and adorn*) To deck anew, to adorn again.

Readorn'ed (*p. from readorn*) Decked anew, adorned again.

Readorn'ing (*p. a. from readorn*) Decking anew, adorning again.

READY (*adj. from the Sax. ræd*) Prompt, immediate; prepared, willing; opportune, near, quick, nimble; "To make ready," to make preparation, to prepare for a discharge of fire arms.

Ready (*adv. from the adj.*) Readily, without delay.

Ready (*s. from the adj. not used*) Present payment, ready money. *Arbutnot.*

Rel'as (*s. from raven*) The flag of the Danes.

Reaffir'mance (*s. from re, and affirmance*) A renewed affirmation. *Ayliffe.*

Reaffor'ested (*adj. from re, and afforest*) Afforested a second time.

Reagravation (*s. from re, and aggravation, in the Romish church*) The last admonition published before excommunication.

REAK'S (*s. from the Dat. rex a king*) The act of domineering, mad pranks. *Bailey.*

REAL (*adj. from the Lat. realis*) Relating to things and not to persons, consisting of land; true, genuine.

REAL (*s.*) A Spanish coin, a rial. *Scott.*

RE'ALGAR (*s. in natural history*) Red arsenick, the sandarach.

Re'alist (*s. from real, in school philosophy*) One who holds that universals are realities and have an actual existence out of the idea or imagination.

Real'ity (*s. from real*) Truth, verity; something of importance.

Re'alize (*v. t. from real*) To bring into being; to bring into act, to press home as a reality on the imagination; to convert money into land.

Re'alized (*p. from realize*) Brought home as real to the imagination, brought into act; converted as money into land.

Re'alizing (*p. a. from realize*) Bringing into act, bringing home as real to the imagination; converting money into land.

Re'ally (*adv. from real*) Actually, truly, verily.

REALM (*s. from the French, royaume*) A kingdom, the dominion of a king.

RE'ALTY (*s. from the Spanish, reale loyal*) Loyalty. *Mil.*

Ream (*s. from the French, rame*) A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

Rean'imate (*v. t. from re, and animate*) To revive, to restore to life.

Rean'imated (*p. from reanimate*) Revived, restored to life.

Rean'imating (*p. a. from reanimate*) Reviving, restoring to life.

Reanne'x (*v. t. from re, and annex*) To annex again.

REA

Reannex'ed (*p. from reannex*) Annexed again.

Reannex'ing (*p. a. from reannex*) Annexing again.

REAP (*v. t. from the Sax. ræpan*) To cut corn at harvest to gather, to obtain.

Reap (*v. int.*) To perform the act of reaping; to gather the harvest.

Reap'ed (*p. from reap*) Cut as corn in harvest with a hook or sickle; gathered, obtained.

Reap'er (*s. from reap*) One that reaps.

Reap'ing (*p. a. from reap*) Cutting corn in harvest with a hook or sickle, gathering the harvest; obtaining, getting advantage.

Reap'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting corn in harvest with a hook or sickle.

Reap'ing (*adj. from reap, sometimes used in composition*) Used in reaping.

Reap'inghook (*s. from reaping, and hook*) A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Reapt (*v. t. pret. of reap*) Did reap.

Reapt (*p. from reap*) Reaped.

REAR (*s. from the French, arriere*) The hinder part, the hinder troop of an army, the hinder line of a fleet of ships; the last class, the last in company.

REAR (*adj. from the Sax. hrere, but now grown obsolete*) Raw, half roasted. *Johnson.*

Rear (*adj. a local word*) Early.

Rear (*adv. a local word*) Soon, early.

REAR (*v. t. from the Sax. araran*) To raise up, to lift up, to move upwards, to exalt, to elevate, to raise, to stir up, to bring to maturity, to educate, to instruct.

Rearad'miral (*s. from rear, and admiral*) The admiral of the third or last division of a royal fleet.

Rear'ed (*p. from rear*) Raised up, reared, exalted, brought up, educated.

Rear'guard (*s. from rear, and guard*) The guard that passes last or follows the main body.

Rear'ing (*p. a. from rear*) Raising up, exalting, bringing up, educating.

Rear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising up, the act of bringing to maturity.

Rear'mice (*s. plu. of rearmouse*) More than one rearmouse. *Shakespeare.*

Rear'mouse (*s. in zoology*) The rearmouse, the bat.

Rear'rank (*s. from rear, and rank*) The last rank of a battalion.

Rear'ward (*s. from rear, and ward*) The rear, the hinder troop of an army; the end, the latter part.

Reascend (*v. t. from re, and ascend*) To climb again, to ascend again.

Reascend (*v. int.*) To mount again.

Reascend'ed (*p. from reascend*) Ascended again, mounted again.

Reascend'ing (*p. a. from reascend*) Ascending again, mounting again.

REA'SON (*s. from the Lat. ratio*) The power by which we deduce one proposition from another, a discerning faculty, clearness of faculties, ratiocination; right justice; a just account, a reasonable claim; moderation; a principle; a cause, a motive.

Rea'son (*v. int. from the sub.*) To argue rationally, to debate, to raise disquisitions.

Rea'son (*v. t. from the sub.*) To persuade by argument, to examine rationally.

Rea'sonable (*adj. from reason*) Having the faculty of reason, endued with reason; just, rational; moderate, tolerable.

Rea'sonableness (*s. from reasonable*) The faculty of reason, the state or quality of being reasonable.

Rea'sonably (*adv. from reasonable*) With reason, with moderation.

Reasoned (*p. from reason*) Influenced by argument, examined rationally.

Reasoner (*s. from reason*) One that reasons, one engaged at managing an argument.

Reasoning (*p. a. from reason*) Deducing one proposition from another, debating; persuading by argumentation.

Reasonless (*adj. from reason*) Void of reason.

Reasonpiece (*s. in architecture*) An architrave.

Reassemble (*v. t. from re, and assemble*) To call anew, to call together again.

Reassembled (*p. from reassemble*) Collected again, called together again.

Reassembling (*p. a. from reassemble*) Collecting again, gathering together again.

Reassert (*v. t. from re, and assert*) To assert anew, to affirm again.

Reassert'ed (*p. from reassert*) Asserted anew; affirmed again.

Reassert'ing (*p. a. from reassert*) Asserting anew; affirming again.

REB

sign (v. t. from re, and assign) To assign again.
signa'tion (s. from reassign) An assignation repeated, appointment renewed.
signed (p. from reassign) Assigned anew.
sign'ing (p. a. from reassign) Assigning anew.
sume (v. t. from re, and assume) To assume anew, take up again with some degree of dignity.
sum'ed (p. from reassume) Resumed with authority, assumed again.
sum'ing (p. a. from reassume) Resuming with authority, taking up again.
sum'ing (s. from reassume) A reassumption. *Bailey.*
sumption (s. from re, and assumption) The act of assuming.
TE (s. in botany) A kind of small long grafts that grows in water. *Walton.*
then (adv. an old word) Soon, early. *Bailey.*
attach'ment (s. a law term, from re, and attachment) (second attachment).
VE (v. t. from the Sax. ræfian, but now grown obsolete) To take away, to take away by violence. *Sb.*
ved (p. obsolete from reave) Taken away, taken away by theft or violence.
ving (p. a. obsolete, from reave) Taking away, taking away by stealth or violence, bereaving.
BA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name. *Numb. 31.*
bapt'iant (s. from re, and baptize) A baptist, one who denies the validity of infant baptism. *D. of A.*
baptiza'tion (s. from rebaptize) A renewal of baptism, baptism repeated.
baptize (v. t. from re, and baptize) To baptize again.
baptized (p. from rebaptize) Baptized again.
baptizer (s. from rebaptize) One that baptizes again; one of a sect in the third century who rebaptized all heretics upon their return to what they supposed to be the Orthodox faith.
bapt'izing (p. a. from rebaptize) Baptizing again.
BA'TE (v. t. from the French, rebattre) To blunt, to deprive of keenness. *Dryden.*
bate (v. t. with artificers) To channel, to chamfer.
bate (v. int. in commerce) To discount, to make an allowance on a bill for payment before due.
bate (v. t. in heraldry) To put a mark of dishonour on a coat armorial.
bate (s. from the verb) That which is discounted or allowed for the payment of a draught before due.
bated (p. from rebate) Channeled, chamfered; discounted, lessened by a mark of dishonour; blunted, deprived of keenness.
batement (s. from rebate) An abatement for ready money; a diminution of a bearing in a coat of arms.
bating (p. a. from rebate) Channeling, chamfering, discounting, blunting, depriving of keenness.
ba'to (s. not used) A head dress. *Bailey.*
BEC (s. a correct spelling, from the French) A musical instrument with three strings, a kind of violin.
BEC'CAH (s. a different spelling) Rebekah.
beck (s. the less modern spelling) The rebec. *Milton.*
'beck (s. an old word) Rebekah; an old woman. *Chaucer.*
BECK'AH (s. from the Heb. signifying plump) The name of a woman.
B'EL (s. from the Lat. rebellis) One who opposes lawful authority, one who takes up arms against his sovereign.
BE'L (v. int. from the Lat. rebello) To rise in opposition to lawful authority, to take up arms against ones sovereign; "with against: as, part of the angels rebelled against God."
BEL'LER (s. from rebel) One that rebels.
bell'ing (p. a. from rebel) Opposing lawful authority, taking up arms against ones sovereign.
bell'ion (s. from rebel) An insurrection against lawful authority.
bell'ious (adj. from rebel) Opponent to lawful authority, disposed to rebellion; "with against: as, "rebellious against the Lord."
bell'iously (adv. from rebellious) With rebellion, in a rebellious manner.
bell'iousness (s. from rebellious) The quality of being rebellious.
bel'low (v. int. from re, and bellow) To bellow in return, to echo back a loud noise.
bel'lowing (p. a. from rebellow) Bellowing in return, echoing back a loud noise.
bel'lum (s. an old law term) A rejoinder in the court of equity.

REC

Rebe'sk (v. int. from arabesque) To flourish with branched work. *Scott.*
Rebina're (v. t. in old records) To plough a second time.
REBISO'LA (s. with the chymists) A medicine prepared from urine good for the jaundice. *Bailey.*
REBOA'TION (s. from the Lat. rebo, to rebellow) The return of a loud bellowing noise.
Reboun'd (v. int. from re, and bound) To beat back, to return after a stroke, to fly back.
Rebou'nd (s. from the verb) The act of flying back after a stroke, a resilience.
Rebound'ed (p. from rebound) Reverberated, beaten back.
Rebound'ing (p. a. from rebound) Flying back, reverberating.
REBU'FF (s. from the French, rebuffade) A quick sudden resistance, a repercussion.
Rebu'ff (v. t. from the sub.) To oppose with sudden violence, to beat back.
Rebuff'ed (p. from rebuff) Opposed with sudden violence, beaten back.
Rebuff'ing (p. a. from rebuff) Opposing with sudden violence, beating back.
Rebui'd (v. t. from re, and build) To build again, to repair, to reedify.
Rebuild'ed (p. from rebuild) Reedified, repaired.
Rebuild'ing (p. a. from rebuild) Reedifying, building again, repairing.
Rebuild'ing (s. from the part.) The act of building again, that which is rebuilt.
Rebui'lt (v. t. pret. of rebuild) Did rebuild.
Rebui'lt (p. from rebuild) Rebuilt, reedified.
Rebui'kable (adj. from rebuke) Capable of being rebuked, worthy of rebuke.
REBU'KE (v. t. from the French, rebauquer) To chide, to reprehend.
Rebu'ke (s. from the verb) A reprehension, a chiding; a check.
Rebu'ked (p. from rebuke) Reprehended, chidden, checked.
Rebu'ker (s. from rebuke) One that rebukes, a reprehender.
Rebu'king (p. a. from rebuke) Reprehending, chiding.
RE'BUS (s. from the Lat.) A name or word represented by things, a kind of riddle; a coat of arms having some resemblance to the name of the family that bears it.
REBU'T (v. int. from the French, but now grown obsolete) To retreat. *Spenser.*
Rebut'ter (s. a law term, from rebut) An answer to a rejoinder.
Reca'l (v. t. from re, and call) To call back, to revoke.
Reca'l (s. from the verb) A revocation, an act of power revoked, the act of calling back.
RECAL'CITRATE (v. t. from the Lat. recalcitro, but not used) To kick backwards, to kick back with the heel. *Bailey.*
Reca'll (v. t. a different spelling) To recal, to call back, to revoke. *Johnson.*
Reca'll (s. from the verb) A recal, a revocation. *Johnson.*
Recall'ed (p. from recal) Called back, revoked.
Recall'ing (p. a. from recal) Calling back, revoking.
RECA'NT (v. t. from the Lat. recanto to sing again) To recal, to retract, to contradict what one has said or done before.
Recanta'tion (s. from recant) A declaration contrary to a former declaration.
Recant'ed (p. from recant) Retracted.
Recant'er (s. from recant) One that recants.
Recant'ing (p. a. from recant) Retracting, contradicting a former declaration.
Recapac'itate (v. t. from re, and capacitate) To capacitate again. *Scott.*
Recapac'itated (p. from recapacitate) Capacitated again.
Recapac'itating (p. a. from recapacitate) Capacitating again.
Recapit'ulate (v. t. from re, and capitulate) To repeat again, to detail again, to mention particulars over again.
Recapit'ulated (p. from recapitulate) Mentioned over again, detailed again.
Recapit'ulating (p. a. from recapitulate) Mentioning particulars over again, detailing again.
Recapitula'tion (s. from recapitulate) A distinct repetition of heads or particulars, a detail of particulars mentioned over again.

REC

Recapitulatory (*adj. from recapitulate*) Repeating again.

RECAPTION (*s. a law term*) A second distress of one formerly distrained for the same cause; a writ lying for one so distrained.

Recarried (*p. from recarry*) Carried back.

Recarry (*v. t. from re, and carry*) To carry back.

Recarrying (*p. a. from recarry*) Carrying back.

RECEDE (*v. int. from the Lat. recedo*) To retreat, to fall back, to desert; *with from: as, "they had not authority to recede from one proposition."*

Receding (*p. a. from recede*) Retreating, falling back, deserting.

RECEIPT (*s. from the Lat. receptum*) The act of receiving, the place of receiving; a reception, an admission; a note acknowledging that money has been received; a prescription of ingredients for any composition.

Receivable (*adj. from receive*) Capable of being received.

RECEIVE (*v. t. from the Lat. recipio*) To take, to obtain; to take as due, to take as communicated; to take into any place, to take into any state; to conceive in the mind, to entertain as a guest; to allow, to admit.

Received (*p. from receive*) Taken, obtained; allowed, admitted.

Receivedness (*s. from received*) The state of being generally received. *Boyle.*

Receiver (*s. from receive*) One that receives; an officer of the public revenue: the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel with which experiments are made with the air pump.

Receivergeneral (*s. from receiver, and general*) An officer who receives the revenues of any district.

Receiving (*p. a. from receive*) Taking, obtaining, admitting, allowing.

Recelebrate (*v. t. from re, and celebrate*) To celebrate anew. *Ben. Johnson.*

Recelebrated (*p. from reccelebrate*) Celebrated anew.

Recelebrating (*p. a. from reccelebrate*) Celebrating anew.

Recency (*s. from recent*) Newness, a new state.

RECENSION (*s. from the Lat. recensio*) A review, an enumeration. *Everh.*

RECENT (*adj. from the Lat. recens*) New, late, fresh.

Recently (*adv. from recent*) Newly, lately, freshly.

Recentness (*s. from recent*) The state or quality of being recent.

RECEPTACLE (*s. from the Lat. receptaculum*) A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTACULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A receptacle.

RECEPTARI (*s. with physicians*) Those who practise physic on the recipes of others without any knowledge of their own.

RECEPTARY (*s. from the Lat. receptus, but not used*) The thing received. *Brown.*

Receptibility (*s. from receptible*) The possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

RECEPTIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. recipio to receive, but not used*) Capable of being received.

RECEPTION (*s. from the Lat. receptus*) The act of receiving, the state of being received; the act of containing; a readmission, treatment at first coming; an affection of the mind, a passion; an opinion generally received. *Locke.*

RECEPTITIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. receptitius*) Receiving to one's own use what should be applied to the use of another. *Scott.*

RECEPTIVE (*adj. from the Lat. receptus*) Disposed to receive, having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

Receptive (*s. from the adj.*) That which receives.

Receptivity (*s. from receptive*) The state of being receptive. *Cole.*

RECEETORY (*adj. from the Lat. receptus*) Generally received. *Brown.*

RECESS (*s. from the Lat. recessus*) A retreat, a withdrawal; a place of retirement, a secret abode; remission, a suspension of any procedure; a secret part; a part withdrawn or set in some other part.

Recess (*s. from recess*) The act of retreating; the recess of the equinoctial points which is observed to be about fifty seconds in a year.

RECEVOIR (*s. from the French*) A large basin, a receptacle for water.

REC

RECHAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a chariot*) A name.

Re'chabite (*s. from Rechab*) A descendant of Rechab.

Recha'ce (*v. t. from re, and chace*) To drive back the place from whence first started.

Recha'ced (*p. from rechace*) Driven back to the place from whence started.

Recha'cing (*p. a. from rechace*) Driving back to the place from whence started.

Recha'nge (*v. t. from re, and change*) To change again.

Rechan'ge (*s. in commerce*) The price of exchange paid a second time on the same bill in case of its being protested and returned.

Rechan'ged (*p. from rechange*) Changed again.

Rechan'ging (*p. a. from rechange*) Changing again.

Recha'rge (*v. t. from re, and charge*) To attack anew to accuse in return.

Recharg'ed (*p. from recharge*) Attacked anew, accused in return.

Recharg'ing (*p. a. from recharge*) Attacking anew, accusing in return.

Recha'fe (*v. t. a different spelling*) To rechace. *Cham.*

Reche (*v. t. obsolete*) To value, to esteem, to take care for. *Cham.*

RECHEAT (*s. a hunting term*) The lesson which the huntman winds on the horn when the dogs are at fault to bring them back from pursuing a common scent.

Rech'elefness (*s. obsolete, from rechelefs*) Negligence, carelessness. *Cham.*

Rech'elese (*adj. obsolete*) Rash, negligent, careless. *Cham.*

Rech'lefs (*adj. a more modern spelling*) Careless, negligent. *Cham.*

Rech'lefsness (*s. from rechlefs*) Carelessness, negligence. *Cham.*

Recidiv'ation (*s. from recidiuous*) A relapse, the act of falling back.

RECIDIVOUS (*adj. from the Lat. recidivus*) Falling back, subject to fall again.

RECIDIVUS MORBUS (*s. from the Lat. with physicians*) The relapse of a disease.

RECIPE (*s. from the Lat. with physicians*) A medical prescription.

RECIPIAN'GLE (*s. from the Lat. recipio to take, angulus an angle*) An instrument for measuring angles; a recipient angle in fortification.

RECIPIENT (*adj. from the Lat. recipiens*) Receiving, capable of receiving.

Recip'ient (*s. from the adj.*) That to which any thing is communicated, a vessel to receive any thing.

RECIPROCAL (*adj. from the Lat. reciprocus*) Mutually equal on both sides, acting by turns; convertible, capable of being interchanged; having the fourth term or number so much less than the second as the third is greater than the first.

Recip'rocally (*adv. from reciprocal*) Mutually, interchangeably.

Recip'rocalsness (*s. from reciprocal*) The state of being reciprocal.

Recip'rocate (*v. int. from reciprocal*) To act alternately.

Recip'rocating (*p. a. from reciprocate*) Acting alternately.

Reciprocation (*s. from reciprocate*) An alternation, action interchanged.

RECIPROCOR'NOUS (*adj. from reciprocus turning back, and cornu a horn*) Having horns that turn backwards and forwards like those of a ram.

RECISION (*s. from the Lat. recisus*) The act of cutting off.

Recital (*s. from recite*) A repetition, a rehearsal; an enumeration.

Recitation (*s. from recite*) A rehearsal, a repetition.

Recitative (*adj. from recite*) Done with a kind of musical pronunciation, done in a kind of chaunt.

Recitativ'e (*s. from recitative*) A recitative, a chaunt.

Recitati'vo (*s. from the adj.*) A chaunt, a kind of musical pronunciation.

RECITE (*v. t. from the Lat. recito*) To rehearse, repeat, to tell over again.

Recite (*s. from the verb, but not used*) A recital. *Temple.*

Recit'ed (*p. from recite*) Rehearsed, repeated, told over again.

Recit'ing (*p. a. from recite*) Rehearsing, repeating, telling over again.

RECK (*v. int. from the Sax. recan, still retained in Scotland*) To heed; to be in care.

Reck (*v. t.*) To care for. *Shakespeare.*

REC

(*s. an old word*) Care.
 (*v. t. obsolete*) To reckon.
 (*s. a local word*) Pothooks.
 (*v. t. obsolete*) To care for.
 (*p. a. from reck, but now grown obsolete*)
 ing, caring for.
 (*s. from reckless*) Carelessness.
 (*adj. from reck*) Careless, heedless, unaffected.
 (*Shakespeare.*)
 (*v. t. from the Sax. reccan*) To number, to
 int; to value, to esteem; to assign in an account.
 (*v. int.*) To compute, to state an account, to
 state an account, to call to punishment; to have de-
 pendence; *with* for, *with*, *on* and *upon*: as, "they
 all reckon for it." To reckon *with* them." You
 reckon upon losing your friend's kindness."
 (*p. from reckon*) Put into account, brought
 a reckoning; numbered, counted.
 (*s. from reckon*) One who reckons.
 (*p. a. from reckon*) Computing, or num-
 bering, placing to account, settling an account, de-
 pending on.
 (*s. from the part.*) A computation, an ac-
 count; money charged for entertainment at an inn;
 item, estimation.
 (*v. t. from the Lat. reclaimo to call back*) To
 bring to correct; to recall, to tame, to reduce to a
 state desired.
 (*p. from reclaim*) Reformed, corrected,
 tamed, reduced to a state desired, tamed.
 (*p. a. from reclaim*) Reforming, taming,
 taming, reducing to a state desired.
 (*s. from reclaim*) The act of crying out
 against a complaint. *Scott.*
 (*s. from recline*) The act of leaning back-
 wards.
 (*v. t. from the Lat. reclino*) To lean back,
 lean sidewise.
 (*adj. from the verb*) Reclined, leaning back-
 ward. *Milton.*
 (*p. from recline*) Bent backward, turned
 sidewise.
 (*s. from recline*) A reclining dial.
 (*p. a. from recline*) Leaning backwards,
 leaning sidewise.
 (*v. t. from re, and close*) To close again.
 (*p. from reclose*) Closed again.
 (*p. a. from reclose*) Closing again.
 (*v. t. a scientific word, from the Lat. recludo*
open) To unstop, to open.
 (*p. from reclude*) Opened, unstoppered.
 (*p. a. from reclude*) Opening, unstoppering.
 (*adj. from the Lat. reclusus*) Shut up, re-
 cluse; *with* to, and from: as, "Recluse from human
 converse." "Recluse to Ceres."
 (*s. from the adj.*) One shut up, one retired
 from the world.
 (*s. from reclude*) The state of a recluse.
 (*s. from re, and coagulation*) A second
 coagulation.
 (*v. int. from re, and cogitate*) To think
 again. *Bailey.*
 (*p. a. from recogitate*) Thinking again.
 (*s. from the French*) An acknow-
 ledgment, a token; a bond for the payment of
 money entered in a court of record; the verdict of a
 jury on an assize.
 (*v. i. from the Lat. recognosco to acknow-*
ledge) To remember, to acknowledge, to mention as
 own, to review, to examine.
 (*p. from recognise*) Acknowledged, men-
 tioned as known.
 (*s. from recognise*) One in whose favour a
 bond or recognizance is given.
 (*p. a. from recognise*) Acknowledging,
 mentioning as known.
 (*s. from recognise*) One who enters into a
 recognizance.
 (*s. from recognise*) An acknowledgment,
 renewal of acquaintance, a review, an acknowledg-
 ment of any person or thing as known.
 (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A recogni-
 zance. *Scott.*
 (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To recog-
 nize. *Scott.*
 (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A recognizee.
 (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A recognizer. *Sc.*
 (*v. int. from the French, reculer*) To fly back
 in consequence of resistance, to fall back, to fail, to
 sink.

REC

(*s. from the verb*) A rebound, the rebound of a
 gun after the discharge.
 (*p. a. from recoil*) Rebounding, falling back,
 falling, shrinking.
 (*v. t. from re, and coin*) To coin over again.
 (*s. from recoin*) The act of recoinage.
 (*p. from recoin*) Coined over again.
 (*p. a. from recoin*) Coining over again.
 (*v. t. from re, and collect*) To recall to me-
 mory, to recover reason, to recover resolution; to
 gather again, to collect what has been scattered.
 (*s. in church history*) A kind of Franciscan.
 (*p. from recollect*) Recalled to memory,
 collected again.
 (*p. a. from recollect*) Recalling to me-
 mory, recovering resolution, collecting what has been
 scattered.
 (*s. from recollect*) A revival in the me-
 mory, the act of recalling to the mind.
 (*v. t. from re, and comfort*) To console
 again, to comfort again; to give new strength.
 (*p. from recomfort*) Comforted again,
 strengthened again.
 (*s. from the part. put absolutely*) One re-
 comforted, the people recomforted. *Shakespeare.*
 (*p. a. from recomfort*) Comforting
 again, giving new strength.
 (*v. t. obsolete*) To recommend. *Ch.*
 (*v. t. from re, and commence*) To begin
 anew.
 (*p. from recommence*) Commenced a-
 new.
 (*s. from recommence*) A commence-
 ment renewed, the point of time from which any
 thing renewed takes date.
 (*p. a. from recommence*) Beginning
 anew.
 (*v. t. from re, and commend*) To make
 acceptable, to speak in praise of one to another, to
 commit with prayers.
 (*adj. from recommend*) Worthy of
 commendation.
 (*s. from recommend*) The act of
 recommending, that which secures a kind reception.
 (*adj. from recommend*) Belonging
 to recommendation, containing recommendation.
 (*p. from recommend*) Made acceptable,
 praised to another, commended.
 (*s. from recommend*) One who recom-
 mends.
 (*p. a. from recommend*) Commending
 to another, making acceptable, committing with
 prayers.
 (*v. t. from re, and commit*) To commit
 anew.
 (*s. from recommit*) A commitment re-
 newed.
 (*p. from recommit*) Committed anew.
 (*p. a. from re, and commit*) Commit-
 ting anew.
 (*v. t. from re, and compact*) To join anew.
 (*p. from recompact*) Joined anew.
 (*p. a. from recompact*) Joining anew.
 (*s. not so correct a spelling*) To recom-
 pense. *Scott.*
 (*v. t. from the French recompenser*) To
 repay, to requite; to compensate, to give in requital;
 to redeem, to pay for.
 (*s. from the verb*) The act of rewarding,
 a compensation; an equivalent.
 (*p. from recompense*) Repaid, requited,
 compensated.
 (*p. a. from recompense*) Repaying, re-
 quiting, compensating.
 (*s. from re, and compilement*) A new
 compilement. *Bacon.*
 (*v. t. from re, and compose*) To compose
 anew, to quiet again, to form anew.
 (*p. from recompose*) Composed anew.
 (*p. a. from recompose*) Composing
 anew.
 (*s. from recompose*) A renewed compo-
 sition.
 (*v. t. from the Lat. reconcilio*) To com-
 pose different parties, to bring to like again, to re-
 store to favor; to make consistent, to obviate seeming
 contradictions.
 (*adj. from reconcile*) Capable of being re-
 conciled.
 Reconcilableness

Reconcilable (*s. from reconcile*) The state of being reconcilable.

Reconciled (*p. from reconcile*) Restored to former friendship, brought to a reconciliation, restored to favour; made consistent.

Reconciliation (*s. from reconcile*) A reconciliation, a renewal of friendship.

Reconciler (*s. from reconcile*) One that reconciles.

Reconcilia'ti (*v. t. an old law term*) To consecrate afresh.

Reconcilia'tion (*s. from reconcile*) A renewal of friendship, a solution of seeming contrarieties, an agreement of things seemingly opposite.

Reconciliative (*adj. from reconciliation*) Tending to reconciliation.

Reconciliatory (*adj. from reconciliation*) Belonging to reconciliation.

Reconciling (*p. a. from reconcile*) Bringing to a reconciliation, restoring to favor, making consistent.

Recondense (*v. t. from re, and condense*) To condense anew.

Recondensed (*p. from recondense*) Condensed anew.

Recondensing (*p. a. from recondense*) Condensing anew.

RECON/DITE (*adj. from the Lat. reconditus*) Secret, hidden, abstruse.

Recon'ditory (*s. from recondite*) A repository, a storehouse.

Recondu'ct (*v. t. from re, and conduct*) To conduct again, to conduct back.

Recondu'cted (*p. from reconduct*) Conducted back.

Recondu'ct'ing (*p. a. from reconduct*) Conducting back.

Reconjoin (*v. t. from re, and conjoin*) To join anew.

Reconjoin'ed (*p. from reconjoin*) Joined anew.

Reconjoin'ing (*p. a. from reconjoin*) Joining anew.

RECONNOI'TRE (*v. t. a military term, from the French*) To take a view of, to observe the strength or position of a fleet or army.

Reconnoit'ed (*p. from reconnoitre*) Viewed, observed.

Reconnoit'ing (*p. a. from reconnoitre*) Viewing, observing the strength or position of a fleet or army.

Reconquer (*v. t. from re, and conquer*) To conquer again.

Reconquered (*p. from reconquer*) Conquered again.

Reconquering (*p. a. from reconquer*) Conquering again.

Reconsecrate (*v. t. from re, and consecrate*) To consecrate anew.

Reconsecrated (*p. from reconsecrate*) Consecrated anew.

Reconsecrating (*p. a. from reconsecrate*) Consecrating anew.

Reconvene (*v. t. from re, and convene*) To assemble anew.

Reconven'ed (*p. from reconvene*) Convened anew.

Reconven'ing (*p. a. from reconvene*) Assembling anew.

Reconven'tion (*s. a law term, from reconvene*) A contrary action brought by the defendant.

Reconvey (*v. t. from re, and convey*) To convey again.

Reconvey'ed (*p. from reconvey*) Conveyed again.

Reconvey'ing (*p. a. from reconvey*) Conveying again.

RECO/RD (*v. t. from the Lat. recordor to remember*) To register, to cause to be remembered.

Rec'ord (*s. from the verb*) A register, an authentic memorial; a register laid up or entered in a court or public office.

Recor'da (*s. a law term*) The records of the pleadings, suits and issues of the causes tried in the court of Exchequer.

Recorda'tion (*s. from record, but not used*) A remembrance. *Shakespeare.*

Record'ed (*p. from record*) Registered, laid up as a record, kept in remembrance.

Record'er (*s. from record*) One whose business is to register events, the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of lute.

Record'ing (*p. a. from record*) Registering, keeping in memory.

Recouch (*v. int. from re, and couch*) To lie down again.

Recouch'ing (*p. a. from recouch*) Lying down again.

RECOV'ER (*v. t. from the Lat. recupero*) To restore from sickness, to repair, to regain, to attain, to reach; to release, to obtain liberty.

Recov'er (*v. int.*) To grow well from any disease.

Recoverable (*adj. from recover*) Capable of being restored from sickness, capable of being regained.

Recoverableness (*s. from recoverable*) The state of being recoverable.

Recovered (*p. from recover*) Restored, restored from sickness, regained.

Recovering (*p. a. from recover*) Growing well from sickness, restoring, regaining.

Recov'ery (*s. from recover*) A restoration from sickness, the power or act of regaining, the act of effectually cutting off an entail, the deed by which the entail is cut off.

Recou'nt (*v. t. from re, and count*) To relate in detail, to tell over distinctly.

Recount'ed (*p. from recount*) Related in detail, over distinctly.

Recount'ing (*p. a. from recount*) Relating in detail, telling over distinctly.

Recount'ment (*s. from recount*) A relation, a detail.

RECOU'PE (*v. t. from the French recouper*) To cut again; to discount.

Recou'pe (*s. a law term*) A quick and sharp reply, a peremptory demand.

Recou'ped (*p. from recoupe*) Cut short, discounted.

Recou'ping (*p. a. from recoupe*) Cutting short, discounting.

Re'cour (*s. obsolete*) A recovery.

Recour'ed (*p. obsolete*) Recovered.

RECOU'RSE (*s. from the Lat. recursus*) An application for help or protection, access; a return, a retreat; a frequent passage; but these last senses are now obsolete.

Recoy'l (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To recoil.

Re'creandise (*s. an old word*) Infidelity.

RE'CREANT (*adj. from the French recriant*) Cowardly, mean-spirited; apostate, false; with to: as, "Turn recreant to God."

Re'creantise (*s. from recreant*) Cowardice.

RE'CREATE (*v. t. from the Lat. recreo*) To refresh, to toil, to delight, to gratify, to revive, to relieve.

Re'created (*p. from recreate*) Refreshed, delighted, revived, relieved.

Re'creating (*p. a. from recreate*) Refreshing, gratifying, relieving.

Recreation (*s. from recreate*) Relief after toil, amusement, diversion.

Re'creative (*adj. from recreate*) Refreshing, giving relief, amusing, diverting.

Re'creativeness (*s. from recreative*) The quality of creating.

Re'creance (*s. obsolete*) Treason, falsehood, infidelity.

Re'creandise (*s. obsolete*) Treason, falsehood, infidelity.

Re'creant (*s. obsolete*) An infidel, one that betrays trust.

Recreden'tial (*s. from re, and credential*) An answer to the credential letters of an ambassador.

RE'CREMENT (*s. from the Lat. recrementum*) Drunkenness, the superfluous part of any thing.

Recremen'tal (*adj. from recrement*) Drizzly, consisting of the refuse of any thing.

Recrementit'ious (*adj. from recrement*) Drizzly, mental, consisting of the refuse.

RECRIMINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. recriminor*) To return one accusation for another, to return an accusation.

Recrim'inate (*v. t. but not much used*) To accuse in return.

Recrim'inating (*p. a. from recriminate*) Returning accusation with another, returning an accusation.

Recrimina'tion (*s. from recriminate*) The return of accusation with another.

Recrimina'tor (*s. from recriminate*) One who returns one charge or accusation with another.

Re'crudes'cence (*s. from recrudescere*) The state of growing raw or sore again; a kind of relapse.

RECRUDES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. recrudescere*) Growing painful again, growing worse again.

Recrudescen'tia (*s. with physicians*) A kind of relapse, the state of growing worse.

RECRUIT (*v. t. from the French recruter*) To replenish, to strengthen by fresh supplies, to supply an army with fresh men.

Recruit (*v. int.*) To raise new soldiers.

Recruit (*s. from the verb*) A new supply, a new soldier.

Recruit'ed (*p. from recruit*) Repaired, furnished with a fresh supply, furnished with new soldiers.

Recruit'ing (*p. a. from recruit*) Repairing, furnishing with fresh supplies, supplying with new soldiers.

Recruit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of procuring fresh supplies, the act of strengthening the army with new soldiers.

RECTAN'GLE (*s. from the Lat. rectus right, and angulus*)

REC

RED

angle A plain figure with one or more right angles; a right angle; a parallelogram.
angled (*adj. from rectangle*) Consisting of one or more right angles.
angular (*adj. from rectangle*) Right angled, having one or more angles of ninety degrees.
angularity (*s. from rectangular*) The state or quality of being rectangular.
angularly (*adv. from rectangular*) With right angles.
angularness (*s. from rectangular*) Rectangularity, quality of having right angles.
REACTIO, RECTATION (*s. a law term*) A claim of right, an appeal to the laws for the recovery of a right.
rectifiable (*adj. from rectify*) Capable of being rectified.
rectification (*s. from rectify*) The act of setting right; mensuration of a curve line; a double distillation.
rectifier (*s. from rectify*) One that rectifies; an instrument to determine the variation of the compass.
RECTIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. rectus right, and facio make*) To make right, to reform, to redress; to rectify, to improve by distillation repeated; to measure a curve line.
rectifying (*p. a. from rectify*) Making right, reforming, improving by repeated distillation, measuring a curve line.
RECTILINEAL (*adj. from the Lat. rectus right, and a line*) Rectilinear, consisting of right lines.
RECTILINEAR (*adj. from the Lat. rectus right, and a line*) Consisting of right lines.
RECTILINEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. rectus right, and a line*) Consisting of straight lines. *Ray.*
RECTIMINOUS (*s. in anatomy*) Two small muscles of the head.
RECTITUDE (*s. from the Lat. rectus right*) Straightness, the opposite to crookedness; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.
rectitudes (*s. a law term*) Rights, lawful dues.
RECTITY (*s. from the Lat. rectus right, but not used*) Rectitude, rightness. *Bailey.*
RECTOR (*s. a law term*) A writ of right.
RECTOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A ruler, a governor; the head of an unimpropriated living.
rectorial (*adj. from rector*) Belonging to a rector.
rectorship (*s. from rector*) The rank or office of a rector.
rectory (*s. from rector*) A parsonage or spiritual living comprehending the great as well as the small tithes, a spiritual living composed of lands, tithes and other possessions of the people; the house or mansion of the rector.
RECTUM (*s. in anatomy*) The last of the intestines, the straight gut which descends to the anus.
RECTUS (*s. in anatomy*) The name of several muscles called on account of the straightness of their fibres.
RECUBATION (*s. from the Lat. recubo to lie down*) The act of lying down.
recube (*v. t. obsolete*) To recoil. *Spenser.*
recumbence (*s. from recumbent*) The posture of lying, the posture of leaning, rest, repose.
recumbency (*s. more commonly used*) Recumbence.
RECUMBENT (*adj. from the Lat. recubo to lie down*) Lying down, leaning.
recoverable (*adj. obsolete*) Recoverable. *Chaucer.*
RECOVERY (*s. from the Lat. recupero to recover*) Recovery, the act of recovering. *Scott.*
RECOVERATORY (*adj. from the Lat. recupero to recover*) Belonging to recovery. *Scott.*
RECUR (*v. t. from the Lat. recurro*) To come back, to rise in the mind from past remembrance; to have recourse to, to take refuge in; *with to: as, "The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to recur to the first."*
recure (*v. t. from re, and cure*) To recover from sickness, to recover from sickness.
recure (*s. from the verb*) A remedy, a recovery.
recured (*p. from recure*) Restored, recovered; *with as, "The wanton boy was well recured of his madness."* *Spenser.*
recured (*p. obsolete*) Recured, recovered. *Chaucer.*
recuring (*p. a. from recure*) Recovering, making well.
recurrence (*s. from recur*) A return.
recurrency (*s. from recurrence, but not so common a word*) A recurrence.
recurrent (*adj. from recur*) Returning from time to time.
recurrent (*s. in anatomy, from the adj.*) The large branch of the nerve that spreads itself over the thorax.
recursion (*s. from recur*) A return.

RECURVATION (*s. from the Lat. recurvo to bend back*) A recurvity, a flexure backwards.
RECURVED (*adj. from the Lat. recurvo to bend backwards*) Bent backward.
Recurvedness (*s. from recurved*) Recurvity, the state of being bent backwards. *Scott.*
RECURVOSTRA (*s. in ornithology, from the Lat. recurvus bent backwards, and rostrum a beak*) A genus of birds having the bill depressed and bent backwards; the name of a bird.
RECURVITY (*s. from the Lat. recurvo*) The state of being bent backwards.
RECURVOUS (*adj. from the Lat. recurvo to bend back*) Bent backwards.
Recusable (*adj. from recuse*) Refusable, fit to be refused.
Recusancy (*s. from recusant*) The state of a recusant, nonconformity.
Recusant (*s. from recuse*) A nonconformist, one who refused to take certain oaths, one who does not acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion.
Recusant (*adj. from recuse*) Refusing terms of communion, refusing to take certain oaths.
Recusation (*s. from recuse, a law term*) The act by which a judge is desired to refrain trying a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.
RECUSE (*v. int. a law term, from the Lat. recuso*) To refuse.
Recused (*p. from recuse*) Refused.
Recusing (*p. a. from recuse*) Refusing.
RECUSABLE (*adj. from the French*) Capable of being beaten back. *Scott.*
RECUSION (*s. from the Lat. recusio*) The act of shaking back, the state of being beaten back. *Scott.*
RED (*adj. from the Sax.*) Having the colour of blood, being of that colour which is composed of the least refrangible rays.
Red (*s. from the adj.*) The colour of blood, that primary colour which is composed of the least refrangible rays, a red colour.
REDACED (*adj. from the Lat. redactus, but not used*) Forced backwards. *Cole.*
REDAMANCY (*s. from the Lat. redamo to love those that love us, but not used*) The act of reciprocal love. *Cole.*
REDAMATION (*s. from the Lat. redamo*) The act of reciprocal love. *Cole.*
REDAN (*s. in fortification*) A kind of work with salient and reentering angles. *Scott.*
REDANS (*s. in fortification*) The redan. *Dict. of Arts.*
Redant (*s. in fortification*) The redan, a kind of indented work.
REDARGUE (*v. t. from the Lat. redarguo, but not used*) To refute. *Hakewell.*
Redargution (*s. from redargue*) A confutation. *Scott.*
Redberried (*adj. in botany*) Bearing red berries.
Redbook (*s. in the exchequer*) An ancient manuscript containing a list of those who held lands in baronage.
Redbreast (*s. in ornithology*) The robin, a small bird so called from the colour of its breast.
Redcoat (*s. a cant word, from red, and coat*) A soldier in contempt.
Redde (*adj. obsolete*) Advised. *Chaucer.*
Redden (*v. t. from red*) To make red.
Redden (*v. int.*) To grow red.
Reddened (*p. from redder*) Made red.
REDDENDUM (*s. a law term*) The clause by which the rent is reserved to the lessor.
Reddening (*p. a. from redder*) Making red, becoming red.
Redder (*adj. comp. of red*) Red in a greater degree.
Reddest (*adj. sup. of red*) Red in the greatest degree.
Reddish (*adj. from red*) Tending to redness.
Reddishness (*s. from reddish*) A tendency to redness.
REDDITORIUM (*s. in old records*) A rental.
Redditiarius (*s. in old records*) A tenant.
REDDITION (*s. from the Lat. reddo to render*) The act of giving again, the surrender of a place; a judicial acknowledgement that a thing belongs to the demandant.
Redditive (*adj. from reddition*) Belonging to reddition; answering to an interrogation.
RED'DITUSASSISUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A fixed rent.
Reddle (*s. in natural history*) A kind of red chalk.
Reddour (*s. obsolete*) Violence. *Chaucer.*
Rede (*s. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) Advice, counsel; a reed. *Chaucer.*
Rede (*v. t. from the sub. obsolete*) To advise, to counsel, to guess, to explain, to read. *Shakespeare.*
REDEEM (*v. t. from the Lat. redimo*) To ransom, to rescue, to recover, to recompense, to make an atonement, to save from sin and its consequences.
Redeemable

RED

Redee'mable (*adj. from redeem*) Capable of being redeemed.

Redee'mableness (*s. from redeemable*) The state of being redeemable.

Redee'med (*p. from redeem*) Ransomed, rescued, saved from sin and its consequences.

Redee'mer (*s. from redeem*) One who redeems; the Saviour.

Re'deless (*adj. an old word*) Helpless. *Bailey.*

Redeliv'er (*v. t. from re, and deliver*) To deliver back.

Redeliv'ered (*p. from redeliver*) Delivered back.

Redeliv'ering (*p. a. from redeliver*) Delivering back.

Redeliv'ery (*s. from redeliver*) The act of delivering back.

Redema'nd (*v. t. from re, and demand*) To demand back.

Redemand'ed (*p. from redemand*) Demanded back.

Redemand'ing (*p. a. from redemand*) Demanding back.

Rede'mir (*s. an old spelling*) The Redeemer. *Chaucer.*

Redemi'se (*v. t. a law term*) To grant back.

Redemi'sed (*p. from redemise*) Granted back.

Redemi'sing (*p. a. from redemise*) Granting back.

Redemption (*s. from redeem*) A ransom, a release, a deliverance; the deliverance from sin and the consequences of it by the death of Christ.

Redemp'tional (*adj. from redemption*) Belonging to redemption.

Redemp'tory (*adj. from redemption*) Belonging to redemption, procuring redemption.

REDEN'IGRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. denigro to make black, but not used*) To cover again with black. *Bailey.*

Red'ens (*s. in fortification*) The redent. *Dict. of Arts.*

RED'ENT (*s. in fortification*) A kind of indented work with salient and re-entering angles.

Rede'vable (*adj. an old word*) Indebted, obliged. *Sc.*

Red'gum (*s. from red, and gum*) A disease incident to infants.

REDHIB'ITION (*s. a law term*) An action to oblige the seller to take back a commodity on the buyer's finding it damaged.

Red'hot (*adj. from red, and hot*) Heated to redness; agitated with violent anger.

REDIC'ULUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) An imaginary deity who was supposed to have frightened Hannibal from Rome.

REDIN'T'EGRATE (*adj. from the Lat. redintegratus*) Restored, renewed. *Bacon.*

REDIN'TEGRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. redintegrare*) To renew, to restore. *Scott.*

Redin'tegrated (*p. from redintegrate*) Restored, renewed.

Redin'tegrating (*p. a. from redintegrate*) Restoring, renewing.

Redintegration (*s. from redintegrate*) A renovation, a restoration, the process of reducing any mixed body to its former constitution by chymical operations.

Rediffeis'in (*s. a law term*) A second diffisin.

Redit'ta (*s. in music books*) A repeat.

REDIT'UARY (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) A kind of Franciscan.

Red'lead (*s. from red, and lead*) Minium.

Red'olence (*s. from redolent*) A sweet scent.

Red'olency (*s. from redolence*) A sweet scent.

RED'OLENT (*adj. from the Lat. redoleo to sent forth a sweet smell*) Sweet of scent, having a grateful smell.

RED'ONATE (*v. t. from the Lat. redono to give again, but not used*) To restore. *Cole.*

Red'onated (*p. from redonate, but not used*) Restored.

Red'onating (*p. a. from redonate, but not used*) Restoring.

Redou'ble (*v. t. from re, and double*) To repeat often, to increase by the addition of the same quantity over and over again.

Redou'ble (*v. int.*) To become twice as much.

Redoub'led (*p. from redouble*) Repeated over again, increased by an addition of the same quantity.

Redoub'ling (*p. a. from redouble*) Repeating over again, increasing by an addition of the same quantity.

REDOUT (*s. in fortification, from the French redoute*) A fortress, the out-work of a fortification.

Redoubt'able (*adj. from redoubt*) Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOU'BTE (*v. t. obsolete*) To fear, to reverence. *Ch.*

Redoubt'ed (*p. from redoubt*) Feared, revered, dreadful, awful. *Shakespeare.*

Redoubt'ing (*s. obsolete, from redoubt*) Honour, reverence. *Chaucer.*

REDOU'ND (*v. int. from the Lat. redundo to abound*) To come by consequence, to conduce in consequence; to come back by reaction; with from, and to: as,

RED

There will no small use redound from them to manufacture."

Redound'ing (*p. a. from redound*) Coming back by action, coming as a consequence, conducting by sequence.

Redou'te (*s. a different spelling*) A redoubt. *Dict. of Arts.*

REDRE'SS (*v. t. from the French redresser*) To set to amend, to relieve, to remedy.

Redre'ss (*s. from the verb*) A reformation; an amendment, a relief, a remedy; one who gives relief.

Redre'ssed (*p. from redress*) Amended, remedied, relieved.

Redre'ssin (*v. t. an old spelling*) To redress. *Ch.*

Redre'ssing (*p. a. from redress*) Amending, remedying, relieving.

Redre'ssive (*adj. from redress*) Tending to redress.

RED'SEA (*s. in geography, from red, and sea*) The Arabian gulph; it separates Africa from Asia.

Red'sear (*v. int. in iron works*) To break under the hammer in consequence of being over heated in the fire.

Red'sear (*v. int. a different spelling*) To redsear, to break under the hammer.

RED'SHANK (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

Red'shank (*s. a cant word*) A Scotchman in a tempt.

Red'shanks (*s. in botany*) The arsefmarkt.

Red'shire (*v. int. a different spelling*) To redsear.

RED'START (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a small bird.

Red'streak (*s. from red, and streak*) The name of an apple reckoned very good for cyder; the cyder from the redstreak.

Redu'ber (*s. a law term*) One who buys cloth knowing it to be stolen and reduces it to some other form of colour in order to prevent a discovery.

REDUCE (*v. t. from the Lat. reduco*) To bring to former state, to bring to order, to subdue, to reduce to a rule.

Reduced (*p. a. from reduce*) Restored, brought to former state, subdued, subjected, brought to power.

Redu'cement (*s. from reduce*) The act of bringing to the act of reforming, the act of diminishing.

Redu'cer (*s. from reduce*) One that reduces.

Redu'cible (*adj. from reduce*) Capable of being reduced.

Redu'cibleness (*s. from reducible*) The quality of being reducible.

Reduc'ing (*p. a. from reduce*) Bringing back to former state, bringing to order, subduing, bringing to poverty or misery.

Redu'it (*s. in building*) A little place or corner taken off a larger to make it more uniform.

Redu'it (*s. in fortification*) A place to which an army retire with advantage in case of a surprize.

Reduction (*s. from reduce*) The act of reducing; in arithmetic by which two or more numbers of different denominations are reduced to one denomination.

Reductive (*adj. from reduce*) Having the power to reduce.

Reductively (*adv. from reductive*) By reduction, consequence.

Redu'it (*s. in fortification*) A reduct.

REDUL'CERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. redulcero, but not used*) To renew a wound.

Redul'cerated (*p. from redulcerate, but not used*) Renewed as a wound.

Redul'cerating (*p. a. from redulcerate, but not used*) Renewing a wound.

Redund'ance (*s. from redundant*) A superabundance, superfluity.

Redund'ancy (*s. from redundant*) A redundancy, a superfluity.

REDUND'ANT (*adj. from the Lat. redundo, to back*) Superabundant, superfluous; using more words or images than necessary.

Redun'dantly (*adv. from redundant*) Superabundantly, superfluously.

Redu'plicate (*v. t. from re, and duplicate*) To double.

Redu'plicate (*adj. from the verb*) Doubled, reduplicated.

Redu'plicated (*p. from reduplicate*) Doubled.

Redu'plicating (*p. a. from reduplicate*) Doubling.

Reduplica'tion (*s. from reduplicate*) The act of doubling.

Redu'plicative (*adj. from reduplicate*) Double, fold.

REDU'VIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The looseness of the skin about the root of the nails; the cast skin of a viper.

REDU'VIUS (*s. in zoology*) The sheep's tick. *Red.*

water (*s. in farriery*) The matter issuing from a wound or sore.
 wing (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
 (*v. t. the etymology is unknown*) To riddle, to Mortimer.
 (*s. in Portugal*) A small coin, the fortieth part of a ryal.
 echo (*v. int. from re and echo*) To echo back.
 echoing (*p. a. from reecho*) Echoing back.
 eh'y (*adj. from reek*) Smoky, sooty.
 ed (*p. from ree*) Sifted.
 ED (*s. from the Sax. reed*) A plant with a hollow dotted stalk growing in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.
 ed (*adj. from reed*) Covered with reeds.
 en (*adj. from reed*) Consisting of reeds.
 er (*adj. comp. of reedy*) Reedy in a greater degree.
 iest (*adj. sup. of reedy*) Reedy in the greatest degree.
 ified (*p. from reedify*) Rebuilt, rebuilt.
 ify (*v. t. from re, and edify*) To rebuild, to build again.
 ifying (*p. a. from reedify*) Rebuilding, building again.
 ifless (*adj. from reed*) Void of reeds.
 y (*adj. from reed*) Full of reeds, abounding with reeds.
 (*s. a sea term*) That part of a sail in which there is a row of eyelet holes from one side to the other; a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To reduce the sail by drawing the reefs.
 band (*s. a sea term, from reef, and band*) A piece of canvas sewed on to strengthen the sail where the reefs are formed.
 ed (*p. from reef*) Reduced by having the reef drawn up.
 ing (*p. a. from reef*) Reducing the sail by drawing up the reef.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The process of reducing a sail by drawing up the reefs.
 lines (*s. a sea term*) Small cords used about the reef of a sail.
 (*s. a different spelling*) The reef.
 tackle (*s. from reef, and tackle*) The tackle used in reefing a sail.
 topmast (*s. a sea term*) The upper part of a topmast after the lower part has been broken or cut off.
 K (*s. from the Sax. rec*) Smoke, steam, vapour.
 K (*s. from the German reke*) A pile of corn, a pile of hay; a mow.
 k (*v. int. from the sub.*) To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.
 k (*v. t. obsolete*) To reckon. Spenser.
 ing (*p. a. from reek*) Smoking, emitting vapour.
 ravel (*s. a country word*) The frame of wood on which a reek of corn or hay is built, a stable for a reek.
 y (*adj. from reek*) Smoky, tanned, black.
 L (*s. from the Sax. reol*) A frame on which yarn is wound into skeins.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To gather yarn into skeins off the spindle.
 L (*v. int. from the Dutch rollen*) To stagger, to incline from one side to the other in walking.
 lect (*v. t. from re, and elect*) To elect again.
 lect (*p. from reelect*) Elected again.
 lecting (*p. a. from reelect*) Electing again.
 lection (*s. from reelect*) A repeated election.
 led (*p. from reel*) Wound on a reel.
 ing (*p. a. from reel*) Putting on a reel; staggering, inclining from side to side in walking.
 in (*v. int. a local word*) To cry. Cole.
 naet (*v. t. from re, and enact*) To enact anew.
 naet (*p. from reenact*) Enacted anew.
 naet (*p. a. from reenact*) Enacting anew.
 nforce (*v. t. from re, and enforce*) To strengthen with new forces; to strengthen by an addition of force.
 nforced (*p. from reenforce*) Strengthened by an addition of force.
 nforcement (*s. from reenforce*) A fresh assistance.
 nforcing (*p. a. from reenforce*) Strengthening by additional forces.
 nge (*v. t. from re, and engage*) To engage again.
 nged (*p. from reengage*) Engaged again.

Reenga'gement (*s. from reengage*) A renewed engagement.
 Reenga'ging (*p. a. from reengage*) Engaging again.
 Reenjo'y (*v. t. from re, and enjoy*) To enjoy anew.
 Reenjoy'ed (*p. from reenjoy*) Enjoyed anew.
 Reenjoy'ing (*p. a. from reenjoy*) Enjoying anew.
 Reenjoy'ment (*s. from reenjoy*) A renewed enjoyment.
 Reen'ter (*v. t. from re, and enter*) To enter again, to enter anew.
 Reen'tered (*p. from reenter*) Entered anew.
 Reen'tering (*p. a. from reenter*) Entering anew.
 Reenthro'ne (*v. t. from re, and enthrone*) To replace on the throne.
 Reenthro'ned (*p. from reenthrone*) Replaced on a throne.
 Reenthro'ning (*p. a. from reenthrone*) Replacing on a throne.
 Reen'trance (*s. from reenter*) The act of entering again.
 Reen'try (*s. from reenter*) The act of entering again; the act of taking possession a second time.
 Reer'mouse (*s. in zoology*) The bat, the rearmouse.
 Reestab'lish (*v. t. from re, and establish*) To establish anew.
 Reestab'lished (*p. from reestablish*) Established anew.
 Reestab'lisher (*s. from reestablish*) One that reestablishes.
 Reestab'lishing (*p. a. from reestablish*) Establishing anew.
 Reestab'lishment (*s. from reestablish*) The act of reestablishing, a restoration.
 REEVE (*s. from the Sax. gerefa*) A steward, a bailiff of a manor. Dryden.
 Reeve (*v. t. a sea term*) To pass the end of a rope through any hole or block.
 Ree'ved (*p. from reeve*) Passed through as the end of a rope.
 Ree'ving (*p. a. from reeve*) Passing through as the end of a rope.
 Reexamine (*v. t. from re, and examine*) To examine anew.
 Reexam'ined (*p. from reexamine*) Examined anew.
 Reexam'ining (*p. a. from reexamine*) Examining anew.
 Reexamination (*s. from reexamine*) A renewed examination.
 Re'extent (*s. a law term*) A second extent on complaint that the first was imperfectly executed.
 REFECT (*v. a. from the Lat. reficio, but not used*) To refresh, to restore.
 Refect'ed (*p. from relect*) Refreshed, restored. Brown.
 Refect'ing (*p. a. from relect, but not used*) Refreshing, restoring.
 Refect'ion (*s. from relect*) Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.
 Refect'ive (*adj. from relect*) Refreshing.
 Refect'ive (*s. from the adj.*) A restorative, a medicine to refresh and strengthen.
 Refec'tory (*s. from relect*) An eating room, a room for refreshment. Dryden.
 Refect'uary (*s. from relect*) A dining room. Scott.
 REFUSE (*v. t. from the Lat. refello*) To refuse, to refuse. B. Johnson.
 Refel'led (*p. from refel*) Refuted, repressed.
 Refel'ling (*p. a. from refel*) Refuting, repressing. Watts.
 REFERR (*v. t. from the Lat. refero*) To dismiss for information or judgment, to betake for decision, to put to reference; to reduce as to an order or class; with to or unto: as, "I referred him to you."
 Refer'r (*v. int.*) To respect, to have relation, to have recourse to.
 Refere'e (*s. from refer*) One to whom any thing is referred.
 Reference (*s. from refer*) Relation, respect, allusion, dismission for information or judgment; the act of referring.
 Referen'dary (*s. from refer*) A referee; an officer who in ancient times presented the petitions of the people to the king.
 Referment (*v. t. from re, and ferment*) To ferment anew.
 Referment'ed (*p. from referment*) Fermented anew.
 Referment'ing (*p. a. from referment*) Fermenting anew.
 Refer're (*v. t. obsolete*) To return, to requite. Chaucer.
 Refer'ed (*p. from refer*) Dismissed for information, reduced as to a class or order.
 Refer'rible (*adj. from refer*) Capable of being referred.
 Refer'ring (*p. a. from refer*) Putting to reference, reducing as to a class or order, having relation.

Refiguring (*p. a. obsolete*) Recollecting. *Chaucer.*
REFINE (*v. t. from the French, raffiner*) To purify, to clear from dross, to polish, to make elegant.
Refine (*v. int.*) To improve in point of accuracy, to grow pure.
Refined (*p. from refine*) Purified, cleared from dross; polished, made elegant.
Refinedly (*adv. from refined*) With affected elegance.
Refinement (*s. from refine*) The act of refining, an improvement in elegance, an affectation of elegant improvement.
Refiner (*s. from refine*) One who clears metals from dross; one who deals in superfluous refinements.
Refining (*p. a. from refine*) Clearing from dross or recement; improving in elegance, making unnecessary refinements.
Refining (*s. from the adj.*) The process of clearing from dross; a refinement.
Reft (*v. t. from re, and fit*) To repair, to restore after damage.
Refted (*p. from reft*) Repaired, restored after damage.
Refting (*p. a. from reft*) Repairing, restoring after damage.
Refting (*s. from the part.*) The act of repairing.
REFLECT (*v. t. from the Lat. reflecto*) To throw back.
Reflect (*v. int.*) To return light, to bend back, to consider attentively, to throw reproach, to bring reproach; *with on or upon: as, "Nor do I in the least reflect upon his late Majesty."*
Reflect (*adj. from the verb*) Done by reflection.
Reflect (*s. with painters*) That part which is supposed to be enlightened by reflections.
Reflected (*p. from reflect*) Thrown back.
Reflected (*adj. from reflect*) Bending back, flying back.
Reflector (*s. from reflect*) One that reflects, that which reflects.
Reflecting (*p. a. from reflect*) Throwing back, considering, throwing reproach, bringing reproach.
Reflection (*s. from reflect*) The act of throwing back, the act of bending back; that which is reflected, the light thrown back; thought reflected of thrown back on the past, the act of the mind on itself; attentive consideration, censure.
Reflective (*adj. from reflect*) Throwing back; attentive to things past.
Reflector (*s. from reflect*) One that reflects, that which reflects, a reflecting telescope.
REFLEX (*adj. from the Lat. reflexus*) Directed backwards.
Reflex (*s. from the adj.*) A reflection. *Hooker.*
Reflex (*s. in painting*) That part of a picture which is supposed to be illuminated by a reflected light.
Reflexibility (*s. from reflexible*) The quality of being reflexible.
Reflexible (*adj. from reflex*) Capable of being reflected.
Reflexibility (*s. from reflexible*) Reflexibility. *Scott.*
Reflexion (*s. from reflex, but not so common a spelling*) A reflection.
Reflexive (*adj. from reflex*) Having respect to something past.
Reflexively (*adv. from reflexive*) In a backward direction.
Reflexivity (*s. from reflexive*) The quality of being reflexive. *Phillips.*
Reflow (*s. from re, and float*) A reflux, an ebb.
REFLORESCENCE (*s. from the Lat. refloresco to begin to flourish*) The act of beginning to blossom again.
Reflourish (*v. int. from re, and flourish*) To flourish anew. *Milton.*
Reflourishing (*p. a. from reflourish*) Flourishing anew.
Reflow (*v. int. from re, and flow*) To flow back.
Reflowing (*p. a. from reflow*) Flowing back.
REFLUENT (*adj. from the Lat. refluxo to flow back*) Flowing back, running back.
REFLUX (*s. from the Lat. refluxus*) A backward course of water.
REFOCILLATION (*s. from the Lat. refocillo*) A restoration by nourishment, a refecution.
REFORM (*v. t. from the Lat. reformo*) To change for the better, to amend; to disband a regiment, to reduce a company of soldiers.
Reform (*v. int.*) To grow better.
Reform (*s. from the verb*) A reformation.
Reforma'do (*s. from reform*) A reformed officer.
Reformation (*s. from reform*) A change for the better; the reformation of religion from the corruptions of

popery; the happy change in which the protestant religion was established in several parts of Europe, by the instrumentality of Luther, Calvin, and others.
Reform'd (*p. from reform*) Changed for the better, amended; recovered from the errors of popery, become protestant; disbanded as a regiment, reduced to a company of soldiers.
Reform'd (*s. from the part. put absolutely*) The protestants so called as being recovered from the errors of popery.
Reformer (*s. from reform*) One who makes a change for the better; one concerned in bringing about the reformation of religion from the corruptions of popery.
Reforming (*p. a. from reform*) Changing for the better, amending; reducing a company, disbanding a regiment.
Reforming (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing for the better; the act of reducing a company or regiment.
Reformist (*s. from reform*) A monk whose discipline and rules have been reformed.
REFRACT (*v. t. from the Lat. refrango*) To break the natural course of rays, to turn a ray of light out of its natural course.
Refractarily (*adv. from refractory*) Refractorily.
Refractariness (*s. from refractory*) Refractoriness.
Refractory (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Refractory.
Refracted (*p. from refract*) Broken from its natural course, turned out of its proper direction; *with from: as, "Refracted from yon eastern cloud."*
Refracting (*p. a. from refract*) Breaking the natural course of a ray.
Refraction (*s. from refract*) The variation of a ray of light from its direct course on entering into a different medium, the state of being refracted.
Refractive (*adj. from refract*) Having the power to refract.
Refractor (*s. from refract*) That which has the power of refracting, a glass or lens that magnifies an object by refraction.
Refractorily (*adv. from refractory*) Obstinate, willfully, stubbornly.
Refractoriness (*s. from refractory*) Obstinacy, stubbornness.
Refractory (*adj. from refract*) Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.
REFRAGABLE (*adj. from the Lat. refrago to resist*) Capable of confutation, producing conviction.
Refragableness (*s. from refragable*) The state of being refragable.
REFRAIN (*v. t. from the Lat. frænum a bridle*) To hold back, to keep from action.
Refrain (*v. int.*) To forbear, to abstain.
Refraine (*s. obsolete*) The burden of a song. *Chaucer.*
Refraining (*p. a. from refrain*) Holding back, keeping from action.
Refraining (*s. obsolete, from refraine*) The act of withholding the burden of a song. *Chaucer.*
Refrangibility (*s. from refrangible*) The state of being refrangible.
REFRANGIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. refrango to break*) Turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.
Refrangibleness (*s. from refrangible*) The state of being refrangible.
Refrain'de (*v. int. obsolete*) To refrain, to cool, to slacken. *Chaucer.*
Refrain (*v. int. obsolete*) To refrain. *Chaucer.*
REFRENTION (*s. from the Lat. fræno to restrain with a bridle*) The act of restraining. *Jobyn.*
REFRESH (*v. t. from the Lat. refrigero*) To recreate, to deliver from pain or fatigue, to improve by new touches, to cool, to allay.
Refresh'd (*p. from refresh*) Recreated, supplied with refreshments, exhilarated, repaired.
Refresh'er (*s. from refresh*) That which refreshes.
Refreshful (*adj. from refresh*) Refreshing, affording refreshment. *Dorset.*
Refreshing (*p. a. from refresh*) Exhilarating, recreating, repairing.
Refreshing (*s. from the part.*) The act of commanding refreshment, refreshment.
Refreshment (*s. from refresh*) Relief; that which gives relief, food, rest.
REFRET (*s. from the French refrain*) The burden of a song. *Scott.*
Refrete (*s. an old spelling*) A refret, the burden of a song. *Chaucer.*
Refrete (*p. obsolete*) Full fraught. *Religion.*

REG

Refrigerant (*v. t. an old word*) To cool. *Bailey.*
Refrigerant (*v. int. an old word*) To refrain through heat. *Bailey.*
Refrigerant (*adj. from refrigerate*) Cooling, mitigating heat.
REFRIGERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. refrigero*) To cool, to refresh by allaying heat.
Refrigerated (*p. from refrigerate*) Cooled, refreshed.
Refrigerating (*p. a. from refrigerate*) Cooling, refreshing.
Refrigeration (*s. from refrigerate*) The act of cooling, the state of being cooled.
Refrigerative (*adj. from refrigerate*) Cooling, having the power to cool.
Refrigerative (*s. from the adj.*) A cooling medicine.
Refrigerativeness (*s. from refrigerative*) The state or quality of being refrigerative.
Refrigeratory (*adj. from refrigerate*) Cooling, having the power to cool.
Refrigeratory (*s. from the adj.*) The vessel which is filled with water to condense the vapour in distillation; a cooling medicine.
REFRIGERIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A refrigeration.
Refrigid (*v. t. obsolete*) To cool. *Chaucer.*
Refringed (*adj. an old word in falconry*) Neezing as a hawk, casting water through the nostrils. *Cole.*
Refring (*v. t. pret. of reave*) Did reave, did take away. *Spenser.*
Refring (*p. from reave*) Deprived, taken away. *Shakspeare.*
Refring (*p. from reave*) Taken away. *Chaucer.*
Refring (*s. obsolete*) A chink, a crevice. *Chaucer.*
Refring (*s. an old spelling*) Refuge, help. *Chaucer.*
REFUG (*s. from the Lat. refugium*) Shelter, protection; that which gives shelter; an expedient, an expedient in distress.
Refuge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shelter, to protect. *Dry.*
Refuged (*p. from refuge*) Sheltered, protected.
Refugee (*s. from refuge*) One who flies to shelter, one who flies for protection.
Refuging (*p. a. from refuge, but not much used*) Sheltering, protecting.
Refulgence (*s. from refulgent*) Splendor, brightness.
Refulgency (*s. from refulgence, but not so common a word*) Refulgence.
REFULGENT (*adj. from the Lat. refulgeo to shine*) Bright, shining, glittering, splendid.
REFUND (*v. t. from the Lat. refundo*) To pour back; to repay, to restore.
Refunded (*p. from refund*) Paid back; poured back, restored.
Refunding (*p. a. from refund*) Paying back, pouring back, restoring.
Refusal (*s. from refuse*) The act of refusing, a denial; the right or claim of having any thing before another.
REFUSE (*v. t. from the French, refuser*) To deny a request, to reject, to dismiss without a grant.
Refuse (*v. int.*) To forbear acceptance.
Refuse (*adj. from the verb*) Left behind, unworthy of acceptance.
Refuse (*s. from the verb*) That which is refused, that which remains when the rest is taken.
Refused (*p. from refuse*) Left; denied, rejected.
Refuser (*s. from refuse*) One that refuses.
Refusing (*p. a. from refuse*) Denying, rejecting.
Refusal (*s. from refuse*) A refutation.
Refutation (*s. in old records*) An acquittance.
Refutation (*s. from refute*) The act of refuting, a proof of falsehood or error.
REFUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. refuto*) To prove false, to prove to be erroneous.
Refuted (*s. obsolete*) Refuge, help. *Chaucer.*
Refuted (*p. from refute*) Proved false, proved to be erroneous.
Refuting (*p. a. from refute*) Proving to be false, proving to be erroneous.
Regain (*v. t. from re, and gain*) to recover, to obtain anew.
Regained (*p. from regain*) Recovered, obtained anew.
Regaining (*p. a. from regain*) Recovering, obtaining anew.
REGAL (*adj. from the Lat. regalis*) Belonging to a king, royal.
REGAL (*s. from the French, regale*) A musical instrument.
Regal (*s. from the adj.*) A royal feast, a sumptuous entertainment.
Regal (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To regale. *Phil.*
REGALE (*s. from the Lat.*) The prerogative of monarchy.

REG

Regale (*v. t. from regal*) To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.
Regale (*s. from the verb*) A magnificent treat, a sumptuous entertainment.
Regaled (*p. from regale*) Refreshed, gratified with delicious fare.
Regalment (*s. from regale*) Refreshment, entertainment.
REGALIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The ensigns of royalty.
Regalie (*s. obsolete*) Royalty, sovereignty. *Chaucer.*
REGALIS AQUA (*s. from the Lat.*) A corrosive spirit much used in dissolving gold, the aqua regia.
Regality (*s. from regal*) Royalty, sovereignty.
Regals (*s. from regal*) The regalia. *Chaucer.*
REGARD (*v. t. from the French, regarder*) To value, to attend to as worthy of notice, to observe, to remark; to respect, to have relation to.
Regard (*s. from the verb*) Attention, respect, reverence; note, eminence; relation, reference; look, aspect; oversight, inspection; prospect, an object of sight; but this sense is judged improper. *Shakspeare.*
Regardable (*adj. from regard*) Observable, worthy of notice.
Regardant (*adj. in heraldry*) Looking behind, looking backward as though upon guard.
Regarde (*s. obsolete*) A view, a pleasant prospect.
Regarded (*p. from regard*) Respected, valued, observed, remarked.
Regarder (*s. from regard*) One that regards.
Regardful (*adj. from regard*) Attentive, mindful.
Regardfully (*adv. from regard*) Attentively, respectfully.
Regardfulness (*s. from regardful*) The state or quality of being regardful.
Regardless (*adj. from regard*) Heedless, negligent, inattentive.
Regardlessly (*adv. from regardless*) Carelessly, inattentively.
Regardlessness (*s. from regardless*) The state or condition of being regardless.
REGEL (*s. in astronomy*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of Orion.
REGEM (*s. from the Heb. signifying stoned*) A man's name.
REGEMME/LECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that stones the king*) A man's name.
Regency (*s. from regent*) The government of a regent, the persons to whom government is committed in the absence of the king; precarious government, the district governed by a regent.
REGENERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. regenero*) To produce anew, to renew by a spiritual change.
Regenerate (*adj. from the verb*) Produced anew, renewed by a spiritual birth.
Regenerated (*p. from regenerate*) Produced anew, renewed by a spiritual change.
Regenerateness (*s. from regenerate*) The state of being regenerate.
Regenerating (*p. from regenerate*) Producing anew, renewing by a spiritual birth.
Regeneration (*s. from regenerate*) The new birth, the state of being renewed by a spiritual birth.
REGENT (*s. from the Lat. regno to reign*) One invested with vicarious royalty, one that governs in the absence of the sovereign; a governor, a ruler.
Regent (*adj. from the sub.*) Exercising vicarious authority, ruling, governing.
Regentship (*s. from regent*) The office or dignity of a regent.
REGERMINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. regermino, but not used*) To spring again, to bud again. *Bailey.*
Regerminating (*p. a. from regerminate, but not used*) Springing again, budding anew.
Regermination (*s. from regerminate*) The act of sprouting again.
REGIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. rego to rule*) Governable, capable of being governed. *Johnson.*
REGICIDE (*s. from the Lat. rex a king, and cado to kill*) One who murders his king; the murder of a king by a subject.
REGIFICAL (*adj. from the Lat. rex regis a king, and facio to make, but not used*) Royal, kingly, magnificent. *Bailey.*
REGIFUGE (*s. from the Lat. rex regis a king, and fugio to fly*) A festival among the Romans to commemorate the expulsion of their kings.
REGIMEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A course of diet, a medical course of diet.
Regiment (*s. from regimen*) A body of soldiers under

REG

one colonel; established government, polity, rule, authority; but these last senses are now grown obsolete. *Hale.*

Regimental (*adj. from regiment*) Belonging to a regiment, military.

Regimental (*s. from the adj. mostly used in the plural*) A part of dres belonging to a soldier, a part of dres belonging to the uniform of a regiment.

REGION (*s. from the Lat. regio*) A tract of land, a country; any tract of space; a part of the body within; a place, or rank.

REGIONARY (*s. in church history*) One who had the charge of ecclesiastical affairs in a particular district.

REGISTER (*s. from the Lat. registrum*) A list, an account of any thing regularly kept; an officer who keeps a regular account of things pertaining to his office: one of the holes in the side of a furnace used by chymists to regulate the heat.

Register (*v. t. from the sub.*) To record, to set down in a list, to preserve from oblivion by a proper enrolment.

Registered (*p. from register*) Recorded, set down in a register.

Registering (*p. a. from register*) Recording, setting down in a register.

Registry (*s. from register*) The place where a register is kept; a series of facts as set down in a register; the act of inserting in a register.

REGIUS MORBUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The jaundice.

REGIUS PROFESOR (*s. from the Lat.*) The reader of the five lectures in the universities founded by king Henry the Eighth.

REGLEMENT (*s. from the French, but now grown obsolete*) A regulation. *Brown.*

REGLET (*s. in architecture*) A flat narrow moulding.

REG'LET, REG'LETTE (*s. with printers*) The ledge of wood by which the lines are separated in pages widely printed.

Regl'inate (*v. t. from re, and glutinate*) To glue again; to unglue. *Cole.*

REGNANT (*adj. from the Lat. regno to rule*) Reigning, prevalent, predominant.

Regnard (*s. a different spelling*) Renard, a fox. *Cole.*

Regnardise (*v. int. from regnard*) To act the part of a fox. *Cole.*

Regnardism (*s. from regnardise*) The craft of a fox. *Col.*

Regnatise (*adj. obsolete*) Reigning, fit for government. *Chaucer.*

REGNI (*s. in ancient geography*) The old inhabitants of Surry, Suffex, and part of Hampshire.

REGOLA (*s. in musick books*) A rule, a canon.

Regorge (*v. t. from re, and gorge*) To throw back, to vomit up; to swallow eagerly.

Regorged (*p. from regorge*) Thrown back, vomited up; swallowed with eagerness.

Regorging (*p. a. from regorge*) Throwing back, vomiting up, swallowing with eagerness.

Regraft (*v. t. from re, and graft*) To graft anew.

Regrafted (*p. from regraft*) Grafted anew.

Regrafting (*p. a. from regraft*) Grafting anew.

Regrant (*v. t. from re, and grant*) To grant back.

Regranted (*p. from regrant*) Granted back.

Regranting (*p. a. from regrant*) Granting back.

REGRATE (*v. t. from the French, regrater to scratch again*) To offend the ear, to shock; to forestal, to engross.

Regrate (*s. obsolete*) Regret, sorrow; regard. *Chaucer.*

Regrated (*p. from regrate*) Engrossed, forestalled.

Regrater (*s. from regrate*) A forestaller, an engrosser.

Regrateria (*s. in old records*) The act of regrating; the act of selling by retail.

Regraterv (*s. from regrate*) The act of forestalling; the act of selling by retail. *Phillips.*

Regrating (*p. a. from regrate*) Forestalling, engrossing; selling by retail.

Regrator (*s. from regrate*) A regrater, a forestaller; one that sells by retail.

Regreet (*v. t. from re, and greet*) To resalute, to greet a second time.

Regreet (*s. from the verb, but not in use*) An exchange of salutation. *Shakespeare.*

Regreeted (*p. from regreet*) Saluted again, greeted a second time.

Regreeting (*p. a. from regreet*) Saluting again, greeting a second time.

REGRESS (*s. from the Lat. regressus*) The act of passing back, the contrary to progress.

Regre's (*v. int. from the sub.*) To go back, to return back; with to or unto: as, "Naturally regre's unto their former solidities." *Brown.*

REJ

Règres'ing (*p. a. from regrefs*) Returning, going back.

Regres'sion (*s. from regrefs*) The act of going back, return.

REGRE'T (*s. from the French*) Grief, sorrow, vexation at something past; dislike, aversion; but this sense is judged improper.

Regre't (*v. t. from the sub.*) To grieve at, to repent; to be uneasy at; but this is judged improper. *Glavin.*

Regretted (*p. from regret*) Grieved at, lamented.

Regretting (*p. a. from regret*) Grieving at, repenting.

Reguer'don (*s. obsolete*) A reward, a recompence.

Reguer'don (*v. t. obsolete, from the sub.*) To reward, to recompence.

Reguer'doned (*p. obsolete, from reguerdon*) Rewarded, recompensed. *Shakespeare.*

REG'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A rule, a pattern.

Regular (*adj. from regula*) Agreeable to rule, consistent with the mode prescribed; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; initiated according to established forms.

Regular (*s. from the sub. mostly used in the plural*) Instituted according to established modes of instruction or discipline.

Regular'ity (*s. from regular*) The state of being regular, method, order.

Regularly (*adv. from regular*) In a regular manner, with regularity.

Regulate (*v. t. from regula*) To adjust, to direct according to rule.

Regulated (*p. from regulate*) Adjusted, directed according to rule.

Regulating (*p. a. from regulate*) Adjusting, directing according to rule.

Regulation (*s. from regulate*) The act of regulating, that which is regulated; method, order.

Regulator (*s. from regulate*) One that regulates; the part of a machine which regulates the motion, a time piece supposed to perform with great exactness.

Regule (*s. in chymistry*) The regulus.

REG'ULUS (*s. in chymistry*) The most weighty and pure part of any metallic or mineral substance.

REG'ULUS (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird of the motacilla kind.

REG'ULUS (*s. in astronomy*) The lion's heart, a star the first magnitude in the constellation of Leo.

REGUR'GITE (*v. t. from the Lat. gurgere to swallow*) To throw back, to pour back.

Regur'gite (*v. int.*) To return back.

Regur'gitated (*p. from regurgitate*) Poured back, swallowed back.

Regur'gitating (*p. a. from regurgitate*) Pouring back, swallowing back.

Regurgitation (*s. from regurgitate*) The act of swallowing back, a resorption.

REHAB'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying breadth*) man's name.

Rehabilitate (*v. t. from re, and habilitate*) To restore to a former capacity for office.

Rehabilitated (*p. from rehabilitate*) Restored to a former capacity for office.

Rehabilitating (*p. a. from rehabilitate*) Restoring to a former capacity for office.

REHABILITA'TION (*s. in common law*) The act of restoring to former ability or capacity for office.

Rehear (*v. t. from re, and hear*) To hear again.

Rehear'd (*p. from rehear*) Heard again.

Rehearing (*p. a. from rehear*) Hearing again.

Rehear'al (*s. from rehearse*) A recital, the recital of thing previous to a more public exhibition.

Rehearse (*v. t. from rehear*) To repeat, to recite, to relate, to tell; to recite previous to a public exhibition.

Rehears'd (*p. from rehearse*) Repeated, recited, related, recited previous to a public exhibition.

Rehears'ing (*p. a. from rehearse*) Repeating, reciting, relating, reciting prior to a public exhibition.

Re'hete (*s. obsolete*) Comfort.

Re'heting (*p. a. obsolete from re'hete*) Comforting.

Re'heting (*s. from the part. obsolete*) A remembering, the act of stirring up any thing afresh in the mind.

RE'HOB (*s. from the Heb. signifying space*) The name of a city.

REHOB'AM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a delivered*) man's name.

REHOB'OTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying spaces*) name of a city; the name of a place.

RE'HUM (*s. from the Heb. signifying merciful*) name of a man.

RE'I (*s. from the Heb. signifying my shepherd*) name.

REJE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. rejicio*) To dismiss, to

ant or compliance, to cast off, to refuse, to throw

able (adj. from reject) Fit to be rejected. *Phil.*
 ean/eous (adj. from reject, but not used) Cast off,
 worthy of acceptance. *Bailey.*

ed (p. from reject) Dismissed without grant or
 compliance, cast off, refused, thrown aside.

ing (p. a. from reject) Refusing, casting off.

tion (s. from reject) The act of casting off, the act
 refusing.

(v. t. a local word) To snatch, to snatch
 away. *Cole.*

ht (p. obsolete) Reached. *Cole.*

GLE (s. from the French, regle) A groove or
 hollow for any thing to run in. *Scott.*

lement (s. from reigle) The act of ruling, the act
 marking out lines. *Cole.*

GN (v. int. from the Lat. regno to rule) To exercise
 sovereign authority; to prevail, to obtain power or
 dominion.

gn (s. from the verb) Sovereignty, royal authority;
 the time of a king's government; a kingdom, a do-
 minion.

ne (s. an obsolete spelling) A reign; a queen. *Ch.*

ne (v. int. an obsolete spelling) To reign, to go-
 vern. *Chaucer.*

ning (p. a. from reign) Exercising sovereign au-
 thority, prevailing, domineering.

ning (adj. a sea term, from the part.) Belonging to
 the winds which prevail on any particular coast.

nous (adj. obsolete) Ruinous. *Bailey.*

led (v. int. obsolete) Flowed, did flow. *Chaucer.*

mbark (v. t. from re, and imbark) To put on
 board a ship a second time.

mbark (v. int.) To go on board a ship a second
 time; to go again as a deer to his lodge.

mbarkation (s. from reimark) The act of going
 again on shipboard.

mbarked (p. from reimark) Put again on board a
 ship.

mbarking (p. a. from reimark) Putting again on
 board a ship, going again on shipboard.

mbattled (adj. from re, and imbattle) Put again
 in order of battle.

mbodied (p. from reimbody) Imbodied again.

mbody (v. t. from re, and imbody) To imbody
 again.

mbodying (p. a. from reimbody) Imbodying again.

mbolice (v. int. an old hunting term) To return to
 the wood; to lie in ambush again. *Cole.*

mburfe (v. t. from re, and imburse) To repay, to re-
 pair loss.

mbursed (p. from reimburse) Repayed, repaired by
 an equivalent.

mburfsment (s. from reimburse) A repayment, a
 compensation by an equivalent for expenses.

mbursing (p. a. from reimburse) Repaying, repair-
 ing loss.

mpregnate (v. t. from re, and impregnate) To im-
 pregnate anew.

mpregnated (p. from reimpregnate) Impregnated
 anew.

mpregnating (p. a. from reimpregnate) Impregna-
 ting anew.

mpress (v. t. from re, and impress) To impress
 again.

mpressed (p. from reimpress) Impressed anew.

mpressing (p. a. from reimpress) Impressing anew.

mpression (s. from reimpress) A renewed im-
 pression.

N (s. from the French, resnes) That part of the
 bridle which extends from the head of the horse to
 the hand of the rider; an instrument of government.

To give the rein, to give license.

(v. t. from the sub.) To govern by a bridle, to
 restrain, to control.

(v. t. obsolete) To run. *Chaucer.*

ard (s. from the French, renard) A fox.

deer (s. from rein, and deer) A large and beautiful
 species of the deer kind much used in northern coun-
 tries as a beast of draught.

(s. obsolete) Power, government. *Chaucer.*

ed (p. from rein) Governed by a bridle; restrain-
 ed, controlled.

ette (s.) The rennet, the name of an apple. *Johnson.*

fect (v. t. from re, and infect) To infect again.

fect (p. from reinfect) Infected again.

fecting (p. a. from reinfect) Infecting again.

force (v. t. from re, and inforce, but not so common
 spelling) To reinforce. *Scott.*

Reinfor/ced (p. from reinforce, but not so common a
 spelling) Reenforced.

Reinfor/cement (s. from reinforce, but not so common a
 spelling) A reenforcement.

Reinfor/cing (p. a. from reinforce, but not so common a
 spelling) Reenforcing.

Reinga/ge (v. t. from re, and ingage) To reengage. *Scott.*

Reinga'ged (p. from reingage) Reengaged.

Reinga'ging (p. a. from reingage) Reengaging.

Reingra'tiate (v. t. from re, and ingratiate) To get into
 favour again.

Reingra'tiated (p. from reingratiate) Gotten into favour
 again.

Reingra'tiating (p. a. from reingratiate) Getting into
 favour again.

Rein'ing (p. a. from rein) Governing by a bridle; con-
 trolling, restraining.

REINS (s. from the Lat. renes) The kidneys, the lower
 part of the back.

Reinse/rt (v. t. from re, and insert) To insert anew.

Reinse/rted (p. from reinsert) Inserted again.

Reinse/rting (p. a. from reinsert) Inserting again.

Reinspi/le (v. t. from re, and inspire) To inspire again.

Reinspired (p. from reinspire) Inspired again.

Reinspir'ing (p. a. from reinspire) Inspiring a second
 time.

Reinsta'l (v. t. from re, and instil) To instil again.

Reinstall'ed (p. from reinstal) Installed again.

Reinstall'ing (p. a. from reinstal) Installing again.

Reinsta'te (v. t. from re, and instate) To put again in
 possession.

Reinsta'ted (p. from reinstate) Put again into
 possession.

Reinsta'ting (p. a. from reinstate) Putting again into
 possession.

Rein'tegrate (v. t. from re, and integrate) To repair,
 to restore to a former state. *Johnson.*

Rein'tegrated (p. from reintegrate) Restored, repaired,
 brought to a former state. *Bacon.*

Rein'tegrating (p. a. from reintegrate, but not used)
 Restoring to a former state, repairing.

Reinve/ft (v. t. from re, and invest) To invest anew.

Reinvest'ed (p. from reinvest) Invested anew.

Reinvest'ing (p. a. from reinvest) Investing anew.

Reinvig/orate (v. t. from re, and invigorate) To invigo-
 rate anew.

Reinvig/orated (p. from reinvigorate) Invigorated anew.

Reinvig/orating (p. a. from reinvigorate) Invigorating
 anew.

Reinvigora'tion (s. from reinvigorate) The act of invi-
 gorating anew.

REJOI/CE (v. int. from the French, rejouir) To joy, to
 be glad, to exult for joy.

Rejoice (v. t.) To gladden, to make joyful.

Rejoic'ed (p. from rejoice) Gladdened, made joyful.

Rejoic'er (s. from rejoice) One that rejoices.

Rejoic'ing (p. a. from rejoice) Joying, exulting; glad-
 dening, making glad.

Rejoic'ing (s. from the part.) An act of exultation; joy-
 fulness.

Rejoice (v. int. obsolete) To rejoice. *Chaucer.*

Rejoi'n (v. t. from re, and join) To join again, to meet
 again.

Rejoi'n (v. int.) To answer to a reply.

Rejoind'er (s. from rejoin) A reply to an answer, a reply,
 an answer.

Rejoind'ure (s. not so common a spelling) A re-
 joinder. *Shakespeare.*

Rejoind'ed (p. from rejoin) Joined again, met again.

Rejoind'ing (p. a. from rejoin) Joining again, meeting
 again.

Rejoint (v. t. from re, and joint) To fill up the joints
 of stones in building.

Rejoint'ed (p. from rejoin) Filled up in the joints.

Rejoint'ing (p. a. from rejoin) Filling up the joints of
 stones in building.

Rejoint'ing (s. from the part.) The method of filling up
 the joints of stones with mortar or cement. *D. of Arts.*

Rejoit (s. from re, and jolt) A shock, a concussion.

Rejou'n (v. t. not used) To readjourn. *Cole.*

Rejoynd'er (s. a different spelling) A rejoinder. *D. of A.*

Re's (s. a different spelling) A ree.

Reise (v. t. obsolete) To raise. *Chaucer.*

Rei'sin (s. obsolete) A grape. *Chaucer.*

Reister (s. an old word) One of the German horse that
 formerly served in France. *Phillips.*

REIT (s. the derivation is not noted) Sedge; a kind of
 sea weed.

Reit'erate (v. t. from re, and iterate) To repeat, to
 repeat again and again. *Reit'rated*

Reit'rated (*p. from reiterate*) Repeated, repeated again and again.

Reit'rating (*p. a. from reiterate*) Repeating, repeating again and again.

Reiteration (*s. from reiterate*) A repetition.

Reive (*s. obsolete*) A bailiff, a steward. *Chaucer.*

Rejud'ge (*v. t. from re, and judge*) To reexamine, to bring to a new trial.

Rejud'ged (*p. from rejudge*) Reexamined, brought to a new trial.

Rejud'ging (*p. a. from rejudge*) Reexamining, bringing to a new trial.

Rejumb'le (*v. int. from re, and jumble, a local word*) To rise again as in the stomach; to ferment, to work again. *Bailey.*

REJUVENES/CENCY (*s. from the Lat. rejuvenescere to grow young again*) The quality of growing young again. *Scott.*

Reke (*v. int. obsolete*) To smoke; to care for. *Chaucer.*

Reke (*s. an old spelling*) A rick, a mow. *Ch.*

Re'kelagis (*s. obsolete*) Revellings. *Chaucer.*

Re'kelness (*s. an old word*) Rashness. *Cole.*

Re'ken (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To reckon. *Cole.*

Re'kilness (*s. an old word*) Rashness. *Chaucer.*

Rekin'dle (*v. t. from re, and kindle*) To kindle again.

Rekind'led (*p. from rekindle*) Kindled again.

Rekind'ling (*p. a. from rekindle*) Kindling again.

Rekk (*v. int. obsolete*) To care for. *Chaucer.*

Relai's (*s. in fortification*) The breme. *Phillips.*

Relai'yes (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Relays, fresh sets of horses or dogs, the places where such horses or dogs are kept. *Chaucer.*

RELAPS (*s. from the Lat. relapsus*) The act of returning to vice or error, a falling back again, a return to any former state, the return of a disease.

Relaps (*v. int. from the subj.*) To slide back, to fall back into vice or error, to return, to fall back into a former state, to return as a disease.

Relap'ing (*p. a. from relaps*) Falling back, sliding back, returning to vice or error, growing worse after amendment.

RELATE (*v. t. from the Lat. refero relatus*) To tell, to recite; to bring back, to restore. *Spenfer.*

Relate (*v. int.*) To have reference, to have respect; *with to; as, "It relates to matrimony."*

Related (*p. from relate*) Allied by kindred; declared, told.

Relater (*s. from relate*) One that relates.

Relat'ing (*p. a. from relate*) Telling, declaring; having reference, having respect to.

Relation (*s. from relate*) A reference, a respect to, the connection between one thing and another; an alliance of kindred, a person related; a narration, a tale.

Relat'ist (*s. from relate*) One that relates. *Bailey.*

Relative (*adj. from relate*) Having relation, respecting, close in connection.

Relative (*s. from the ad.*) A relation, a kinsman, a kinswoman; that which has respect to something else; the pronoun in grammar which answers to the antecedent.

Relatively (*adv. from relative*) In a relative manner.

Relativeness (*s. from relative*) The state of having relation.

RELAX (*v. t. from the Lat. relaxo*) To slacken, to remit, to ease, to divert, to open, to loose.

Relax (*v. int.*) To become mild, to become less vigorous.

Relax (*p. from the verb*) Relaxed. *"The sinews are more relax."* *Bacon.*

Relax'ate (*v. t. from relax, but not much used*) To loosen, to relax.

RELAXANTIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Loosening medicines.

Relaxa'tion (*s. from relax*) Diminution of rigor, a remission of application, the relief from close study; the state of being relaxed. *Cole.*

Relax'ed (*p. from relax*) Unbent, slackened, made less tense.

Relax'ing (*p. a. from relax*) Unbending, making less tight, remitting, making less rigorous.

Relay' (*s. from re, and lay*) A fresh set of horses or dogs to relieve others on the road or in the chase.

Relay' (*s. in tapestry*) An opening left in a piece to be filled up after the rest of the work is done.

RELEA/SE (*v. t. from the Lat. relaxo*) To set free from confinement, to set free from pain, to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken. *Hooker.*

Releat'e (*s. from the verb*) A dismissal from confinement or restraint, the remission of a claim, the relaxation of a penalty; a deed by which an estate is

conveyed; a legal discharge from debt or demand.

Relea'sed (*p. from release*) Freed from confinement or obligation, set at liberty, discharged.

Relea'sement (*s. from release*) The act of releasing, discharge.

Relea'sing (*p. a. from release*) Setting at liberty; discharging.

Rele'se (*s. an old spelling*) A relief, a remainder.

RE/LEGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. relego*) To banish, exile.

Relegated (*p. from relegate*) Banished, exiled.

Re'legating (*p. a. from relegate*) Banishing, exiling.

Relegation (*s. from relegate*) Exile, banishment.

RELE/NT (*v. int. from the French, relenir*) To grow less rigid; to melt, to grow moist; to grow tender, to feel compassion.

Relen't (*v. t.*) To slacken, to mollify; but now obsolete.

Relen'ting (*p. a. from relent*) Softening, growing tender, feeling compassion.

Relen'ting (*s. from the adj.*) The act of growing tender, a soft emotion of the mind.

Relen'tless (*adj. from relent*) Unpitied, unmoved, tenderness; unrelenting.

Relen'tment (*s. from relent*) The act of relenting.

Rel'es (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A release. *Chambers.*

RELE/VANT (*adj. from the Lat. relevo to raise*) Lifting up, relieving.

Rele'vate (*v. t. from releve, but not used*) To raise again.

Relevation (*s. from the Lat. relevo to lift up*) The act of raising, the act of lifting up.

Rele've (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Relief. *Chambers.*

Rele'ved (*p. obsolete from releve*) Raised.

Rele'vid (*p. obsolete from releve*) Relieved, revived. *Chambers.*

Rele'vish (*v. t. a law term*) To admit to mainprize, surety, to admit to bail.

Rele'vish (*p. from relevish*) Admitted to bail.

Rele'vish (*p. a. from relevish*) Admitting to bail.

Reliance (*s. from rely*) Trust, dependance, confidence; *with on; as, "a firm reliance on the promise."*

REL/IC (*s. from the Lat. relinquere to leave*) That which is left, that which remains of any thing; that which is kept in memory with a kind of religious veneration; the body after the soul is departed.

Rel'ick (*s. the less modern spelling*) A relic.

Rel'ickly (*adv. from relic*) In the manner of a relic.

REL/ICT (*s. from the Lat. reliqua*) A widow.

Rel'ied (*p. from rely*) Relied on, depended upon, trusted in.

RELIE/F (*s. from the Lat. relevo to lift up*) Charitable assistance afforded to one in distress, comfort, succor; the prominence of a sculpture or painting; a remission of wrongs at law; the dismissal of a sentinel from his post.

Relief (*s. a law term*) A fine paid to a chief lord by a tenant who comes into possession of lands held in capite.

Relie'vable (*adj. from relieve*) Capable of being relieved.

RELIE/VE (*v. t. from the Lat. relevo*) To succor, assistance, to support; to cause pain or sorrow to be right by law; to set a sentinel free by placing another in his post.

Relie'ved (*p. from relieve*) Assisted, succored; freed from pain or sorrow, redressed by a legal process, freed from duty by a substitute.

Relie'ver (*s. from relieve*) One that relieves.

Relie'ving (*p. a. from relieve*) Assisting, succoring, easing from pain or sorrow, redressing by a legal process, freeing from duty by a substitute.

RELIE/VO (*s. from the Italian*) The prominence of a figure in sculpture, the seeming prominence of a picture.

RE/LIGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. religo, but not used*) To bind fast.

Relight (*v. t. from re, and light*) To light anew.

Relight'ed (*p. from relight*) Lighted anew.

Relight'ing (*p. a. from relight*) Lighting anew.

RELIGION (*s. from the Lat. religo to bind fast*) The true fear of God in the heart, a particular system of divine faith and worship.

Religionary (*s. from religion*) A strict observer of external rites of religion, a bigot to any religious persuasion.

Religionist (*s. from religion*) A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. religiosus*) Disposed

REL

REM

gion, teaching religion, belonging to religion; strict.
 ious (s. from the *adj.* with the papists) The people bind themselves by some particular and religious vow.
 ous/ite (s. obsolete) The religious. *Chaucer.*
 ously (adv. from religious) In a religious manner; exactly.
 ousness (s. from religious) The state or quality being religious.
 e (s. an old spelling) A relic. *Chaucer.*
 NQUISH (v. t. from the Lat. *relinquo*) To forsake, abandon; to quit, to give up, to release; to forsake, to depart from.
 quished (p. from relinquish) Forsaken, quitted, given up.
 quishing (p. a. from relinquish) Forsaking, quitting, giving up.
 quishment (s. from relinquish) The act of forsaking.
 QUÆ (s. in Roman antiquity) The ashes or bones of the dead; relics. *Dict. of Arts.*
 quary (s. from relique) The shrine or casket in which relics are kept.
 ator (s. from the Lat.) A tenant in arrears, one who is behind hand in payment.
 ue (s. a different spelling) A relic. *Dict. of Arts.*
 QUÆ (s. from the Lat.) The ashes of the dead, &c.
 SH (v. t. from the French *relecher* to lick again) To taste; to give a taste to.
 h (v. int.) To have a flavour, to have a pleasing taste, to give pleasure; with *of*, and *to*: as, "It may be of wit." "It would not relish to their palates."
 h (s. from the verb) A taste, a pleasing taste, the taste of any thing on the palate; a small quantity, a quantity just sufficient to ascertain the flavour; a relish, a delight in any thing; a cast, a manner; a power of perceiving; with *for*: as, "We have a relish for faction."
 able (adj. from relish) Having a relish, capable of being relished.
 ableness (s. from relishable) The quality of having an agreeable flavour.
 ed (p. from relish) Tasted, flavoured; liked, approved.
 ing (p. a. from relish) Tasting, giving a relish; approving.
 e (v. int. from *re*, and *live*) To live anew, to revive.
 en (v. int. from *re*live) To relive, to revive. *Spens.*
 ing (p. a. from *re*live) Reviving, living anew.
 (s. in zoology) The dormouse.
 ALEUM (s. with chymists) A peculiar virtue.
 ve (v. t. from *re*, and *love*) To love in return.
 ed (p. from *re*love) Loved in return.
 ing (p. a. from *re*love) Loving in return.
 CENT (adj. from the Lat. *releuco* to shine) Shining, transparent.
 CT (v. t. from the Lat. *reluctor*) To struggle against, to resist.
 tance (s. from *re*luct) Unwillingness, a struggle in opposition.
 tancy (s. from *re*luctance, but not so much used) A reluctance.
 tant (adj. from *re*luct) Unwilling, acting with reluctance.
 tate (v. t. from *re*luct) To struggle against, to resist.
 tate (v. int.) To shew unwillingness, to struggle in opposition.
 tating (p. a. from *re*luctate) Shewing unwillingness, struggling against.
 ation (s. from *re*luctate) A struggle in opposition. *Bacon.*
 ME (v. t. from the Lat. *relumino*) To light anew, to rekindle.
 ed (p. from *re*lume) Rekindled, lighted anew.
 MINE (v. t. from the Lat. *relumino*) To relume, to light anew.
 ined (p. from *re*lumine) Rekindled, lighted anew.
 ing (p. a. from *re*lume) Rekindling, lighting anew.
 ining (p. a. from *re*lumine) Rekindling.
 (v. int. from *re*, and *lie*) To lean upon with confidence, to confide in; with *on*, or *upon*: as, "No man can rely on that man who is a rebel to his word."

Rely'ing (p. a. from *re*ly) Leaning on with confidence, trusting in, depending on.
 Rema'de (p. from *re*make) Made anew.
 REMAI'N (v. int. from the Lat. *remaneo*) To continue, to endure; to be left out of a greater quantity, to be kept after any event, to be left so as not to be comprised.
 Remain (v. t.) To await, to be left to. *Milton.*
 Remain (s. from the verb, generally used in the plural) That which is left, a relic, the body after the soul is departed; an abode, a habitation; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 Remain'der (s. from *re*main) That which is left, that which remains after subtraction; the body after the soul is departed; that which is given after the decrease of another, an entail.
 Remain'der (adj. from *re*main) Remaining, left. *Shakespeare.*
 Remain'ing (p. a. from *re*main) Continuing, abiding, being left.
 Remains (s. plu. not much used in the singular) The body after the soul is departed; that which is left, the remaining parts.
 REMAL'IAH (s. from the Heb. signifying rejected of the Lord) A man's name.
 Rema'ke (v. t. from *re*, and *make*) To make anew. *Glan.*
 Rema'king (p. a. from *re*make) Making anew.
 REMAN'CIPATE (v. t. from the Lat. *remancipo*) To sell a commodity to the person of whom it was bought.
 Reman'cipated (p. from *re*man'cipate) Sold to one of whom it was bought.
 Reman'cipating (p. a. from *re*man'cipate) Selling to the person of whom it was bought.
 REMA'ND (v. t. from the Lat. *remando*) To order back, to call back, to send back.
 Remand'ed (p. from *re*mand) Ordered back, sent back.
 Remand'ing (p. a. from *re*mand) Ordering back, calling back, sending back.
 Reman'ent (s. an old spelling) A remnant, a piece remaining. *Bacon.*
 Remanen'tes (s. in old records) The tenants belonging to a manor.
 Reman'fi (s. in old records) The tenants belonging to a manor.
 REMAN'SION (s. from the Lat. *remaneo*, but not used) A continuance. *Cole.*
 Rema'rk (v. t. from *re*, and *mark*) To observe, to note, to distinguish, to point out, to mark again.
 Rema'rk (s. from the verb) An observation, a note.
 Remark'able (adj. from *re*mark) Observable, worthy of notice, uncommon.
 Remark'ableness (s. from *re*markable) The state of being remarkable.
 Remark'ably (adv. from *re*markable) In a remarkable manner.
 Remark'ed (p. from *re*mark) Observed, noticed.
 Remark'er (s. from *re*mark) One that remarks.
 Remark'ing (p. a. from *re*mark) Observing, noting.
 Rema'rry (v. int. from *re*, and *marry*) To marry again.
 Rema'rrying (p. a. from *re*marry) Marrying again. *Sc.*
 Rem'ble (v. t. a local word) To remove.
 Reme (v. t. an old word) To take away.
 Re'med, Re'mede (s. obsolete) A remedy. *Chaucer.*
 Re'mede, Re'med (v. t. obsolete) To remedy, to cure. *Ch.*
 Remed'iable (adj. from *re*medy) Capable of remedy.
 Remed'iate (adj. from *re*medy, but now grown obsolete) Medicinal, affording remedy.
 Remed'ied (p. from *re*medy) Cured, healed, repaired, prevented as an evil.
 Remed'iless (adj. from *re*medy) Incurable, admitting of no remedy.
 Remed'ilessness (s. from *re*mediless) The state of being remediless.
 REM'EDY (s. from the Lat. *remedium*) A medicine by which any illness is cured, that which counteracts any evil, a separation, the cure of any uneasiness.
 Remed'y (v. t. from the sub.) To cure, to heal, to repair, to remove or counteract mischief.
 Remed'ying (p. a. from *re*medy) Curing, healing, repairing, removing mischief.
 REME'LIGO (s. in ichthyology) The remora.
 Remelt (v. t. from *re*, and *melt*) To melt again.
 Remelt'ed (p. from *re*melt) Melted again.
 Remelt'ing (p. a. from *re*melt) Melting again.
 REMEM'BER (v. t. from the Lat. *reminitor*) To retain in the memory, to keep up in remembrance; to recollect, to call to mind; to remind, to be in remembrance; to mention.
 Remem'berance

REM

Remem'brance (*s. from remember*) A retention in the memory, a recollection, a memorial, a token by which any thing is remembered, notice of what is absent.

Remem'branceoffice (*s. from remembrance, and office*) An office in the exchequer.

Remem'brancer (*s. from remembrance*) One that reminds; an officer of the exchequer.

Remem'bered (*p. from remember*) Kept in memory, recollected, reminded, mentioned.

Remem'berer (*s. from remember*) One that remembers.

Remem'bering (*p. a. from remember*) Keeping in memory, recollecting, reminding.

Remer'cie (*v. t. obsolete*) To thank. *Spenser.*

Remer'cyed (*p. obsolete, from remercie*) Thanked. *Bai.*

Remes (*s. obsolete*) Realms, kingdoms. *Chaucer.*

Rem'e'ved (*p. obsolete*) Removed. *Chaucer.*

Remew' (*v. t. an old word*) To refuse. *Bailey.*

Remew'ed (*p. obsolete*) Removed. *Chaucer.*

REMIGRATE (*v. int. from the Lat. remigro*) To rove back again.

Remi'grating (*p. a. from remigrate*) Roving back again.

Remigra'tion (*s. from remigrate*) A removal back again.

Remi'nd (*v. t. from re, and mind*) To put in mind, to force a recollection: with of: as, "When age itself shall remind us of our mortality."

Remind'ed (*p. from remind*) Put in remembrance.

Remind'ing (*p. a. from remind*) Putting in mind, bringing to remembrance.

REMINIS'CENCE (*s. from the Lat. reminiscor to remember*) A recollection, a recovery of thoughts.

Reminis'cency (*s. from reminiscence, but not so common a word*) Reminiscence. *Scott.*

Reminiscent'ial (*adj. from reminiscence*) Belonging to reminiscence.

REMINIS'CERE (*s. from the Lat.*) The second Sunday in Lent.

REMI'SS (*adj. from the Lat. remitto to remit*) Slothful, slack, useless; relaxed.

Remis'fals (*s. obsolete*) Remnants. *Chaucer.*

Remis'sibil'ity (*s. from remissible*) The state or quality of being pardonable.

Remis'sible (*adj. from remit*) Capable of being remitted, capable of forgiveness.

Remis'sion (*s. from remis*) Abatement, relaxation; forgiveness, pardon; the abatement of a distemper without a perfect intermission.

Remis'sly (*adv. from remis*) Carelessly, negligently, slackly.

Remis'sness (*s. from remis*) Carelessness, negligence; coldness, want of ardor.

REMI'T (*v. t. from the Lat. remitto*) To relax, to make less rigorous, to forgive, to pardon; to give up, to resign, to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.

Remit' (*v. int.*) To grow less intense, to abate; to grow less violent without a perfect intermission.

Remit'ment (*s. from remit*) The act of remitting to custody.

Remit'tance (*s. from remit*) The act of paying money at a distant place, a sum of money or draught sent to a distant place.

Remit'ted (*p. from remit*) Relaxed, made less intense; forgiven, pardoned; given up, resigned; put again into custody; sent as a sum of money to a distant place.

Remit'ter (*s. from remit*) One that remits.

Remit'ter (*s. a law term*) The process by which a man is confirmed in the possession of lands or tenements by a more ancient and indisputable title than that by which he first became possessed of them.

Remit'ting (*p. a. from remit*) Relaxing, making less tense; forgiving, pardoning; giving up, resigning, referring; putting again into custody; abating, growing less violent; sending money or bills to a distant place.

Remix (*v. t. from re, and mix*) To mix a second time.

Remix'ed (*p. from remix*) Mixed a second time.

Remix'ing (*p. a. from remix*) Mixing again.

REM'MON (*s. from the Heb. signifying great*) The name of a city. *Josh. 19.*

REM'NANT (*s. the more common spelling, from the Lat. remaneo to remain*) A remanent, the residue, that which is left after the principal part is gone.

Rem'nant (*adj. from the sub.*) Remaining, left behind.

Remol'ten (*p. from remelt*) Melted again.

Remon'strance (*s. from remonstrare*) A strong representation, an address containing strong reasons; a shew, a discovery. *Shakespeare.*

Remon'strant (*adj. from remonstrare*) Expostulatory, containing strong reasons.

REM

Remon'strant (*s. from the adj.*) One that joins in a remonstrance one that remonstrates, a German protestant.

REMONSTRATE (*v. int. from the Lat. remonstrare*) To make a strong representation, to make appear in strong terms.

Remon'strating (*p. a. from remonstrare*) Making a representation in strong terms, addressing with strong arguments.

REMO'RA (*s. in ichthyology*) The suckfish; a fish which it is said often sticks to the bottoms of ships and retards their motion.

REMO'RA (*s. in surgery*) An instrument for setting broken bones.

REMORA'DE (*s. in farriery*) A kind of poultice, charge.

Re'morate (*v. t. from remora, but not much used*) To hinder, to delay.

Re'morated (*p. from remorate, not much used*) Hindered, delayed.

Re'morating (*p. a. from remorate*) Hindering, delaying.

Remor'd (*v. t. an old word*) To cause remorse.

Remor'de, Remor'din (*v. t. obsolete*) To check, to cause remorse.

REMOR'SE (*s. from the Lat. remordeo to bite*) The pain of guilt, sorrow for sin; tenderness, pity.

Remor'seful (*adj. from remorse*) Full of remorse; tender, pitiful.

Remor'seless (*adj. from remorse*) Void of remorse, cruel, savage.

REMO'TE (*adj. from the Lat. removeo to move*) Removed far off, distant, foreign, alien; abstracted.

Remo'tely (*adv. from remote*) At a distance, abstractedly.

Remo'teness (*s. from remote*) The state of being remote.

Remo'ter (*adj. comp. of remote*) Remote in a greater degree.

Remo'test (*adj. sup. of remote*) Remote in the greatest degree.

Remo'tion (*s. from remote*) The act of removing, the state of being removed at a distance.

Remo'veable (*adj. from remove*) Capable of being removed.

Remo'val (*s. from remove*) The act of putting out of one place into another, the state of being removed, a dismission from office or employment.

REMO'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. removeo*) To put from its place, to place at a distance.

Remo've (*v. int.*) To change place, to go from one place to another.

Remo've (*s. from the verb*) A change of place, the act of moving, the state of being moved, a movement, cheis or draughts; a stop in the scale of gradation, small distance.

Remo'ved (*p. from remove*) Put out of its place, placed at a distance.

Remo'vedness (*s. from removed*) The state of being moved. *Shakespeare.*

Remo'ver (*s. from remove*) One that moves, one that removes.

Remo'ving (*p. a. from remove*) Putting out of place, placing at a distance.

Remo'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving, the act of removing; motion, agitation.

Remoun't (*v. t. from re, and mount*) To mount again.

Remoun't (*v. int.*) To ascend again.

Remount'ed (*p. from remount*) Mounted again, again on horseback.

Remount'ing (*p. a. from remount*) Mounting again, ascending again.

REM'PHAN (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of an idol which some think to be Saturn.

REMPLE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the chief filled with a square piece of another tincture.

REMPLI' (*adj. a different spelling*) Having the chief filled up with a square piece of a different tincture.

Rem'ply (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the chief filled with a square piece of a different colour. *D. of A.*

Remu'able (*adj. obsolete*) Removable. *Chaucer.*

REM'ULUS (*s. in anatomy*) The narrow part of the ribs, the turning joints of the backbone.

Remunerabil'ity (*s. from remunerable*) Rewardableness.

Remu'nerable (*adj. from remunerate*) Rewardable, to be rewarded.

REMUNERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. remunerare*) To reward, to repay, to recompence.

Remu'nerated (*p. from remunerate*) Rewarded, recompenced.

Remu'nerating (*p. a. from remunerate*) Rewarding, compensating.

REN

munera'tion (*s. from remunerate*) The act of reward-
ing, a reward, a recompence.
munerative (*adj. from remunerate*) Exercised in
giving rewards, tending to compensation.
MURIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The festivals cele-
brated in honour of Remus the brother of Romulus.
murmur (*v. t. from re, and murmur*) To utter back
murmurs, to repeat in a low hoarse voice.
murmur (*v. int.*) To murmur back, to echo in a
low hoarse sound.
murmured (*p. from remurmur*) Returned back in
murmurs.
murmuring (*p. a. from remurmur*) Returning back
murmurs, uttering in a low hoarse voice.
MUS (*s.*) The twin brother of Romulus the founder
of the Roman empire.
murmure (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To run. *Chaucer.*
murable (*adj. obsolete*) Ready.
murable (*adv. obsolete*) Readily. *Chaucer.*
mural (*adj. from reins*) Belonging to the reins.
WARD (*s. from the French, in fable*) The fox.
ardism (*s. from renard*) The cunning of the fox. *Co.*
ASCENT (*adj. from the Lat. renascor to rise again*)
roduced anew, rising again into being.
ascibility (*s. from renascible*) The possibility of
being produced again.
ascible (*adj. from renascible*) Capable of being pro-
duced again.
ascibility (*s. from renascible*) The possibility of
being produced again.
avigate (*v. t. from re, and navigate*) To sail back,
pass back with a boat or ship.
avigated (*p. from renavigate*) Repassed in a ship or
boat.
avigating (*p. a. from renavigate*) Repassing in a
ship or boat.
avigation (*s. from renavigate*) The act of sailing
back.
COUNTER (*s. from the French rencontre*) A clash,
collision, a personal opposition, a loose or casual en-
gagement.
counter (*v. int. from the sub.*) To skirmish, to clash.
counter (*v. t.*) To fight hand to hand, to oppose,
affail.
countered (*p. from encounter*) Fought, opposed
casual engagement, assailed.
countering (*p. a. from encounter*) Fighting hand
to hand, opposing in casual engagements.
COUNTRÉ (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the head in
front, shewing a full face as though coming directly
wards one.
D (*v. t. from the Sax. rendan*) To tear, to tear with
violence.
D (*s. a sea term*) A seam, the jointure of the planks
of the sides of the ship.
DER (*s. from rend*) One that rends.
DER (*v. t. from the French rendre*) To return, to
go back, to restore, to give back; to make, to invest
with qualities; to represent, to exhibit; to translate,
turn out of one language into another; to offer, to
give.
der (*s. from the verb*) A surrender.
dered (*p. from render*) Returned, repaid, made,
vested with qualities, translated out of one lan-
guage into another; offered, given.
dering (*p. a. from render*) Returning back, re-
giving, making, producing, translating out of one
language into another, offering, giving.
devous (*s. not so common a spelling*) A rendez-
vous. *Scott.*
DEZVOUS (*s. from the French*) An assembly, a
place of meeting; the place where the several divi-
sions of a fleet or army are to assemble.
dezdous (*v. int. from the sub.*) To meet at a place
appointed.
dezvousing (*p. a. from rendezvous*) Meeting at a
place appointed.
dition (*s. from render*) A surrender, the act of
surrendering.
BALMIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ga'de (*s. from renegado*) An apostate, a revolter.
EGA'DO (*s. from the Spanish*) A renegade, one who
deserts from the faith, one who deserts to the
enemy.
gate (*s. an old spelling*) A renegade. *Chaucer.*
E'GE (*v. t. from the Lat. renego, but now grown
obsolete*) To deny, to disown. *King Cha.*
ged (*p. now grown obsolete, from renego*) Denied,
disowned.

REN

Reneging (*p. a. from renego, but now grown obsolete*)
Denying, disowning.
RENES (*s. a different spelling*) The reins.
Renew (*v. t. from re, and new*) To restore to a former
state, to renovate; to begin again, to repeat; to
make anew, to transform to newness of life.
Renewable (*adj. from renew*) Capable of being renewed.
Renewal (*s. from renew*) The act of renewing, a reno-
vation.
Renewed (*p. from renew*) Restored to a former state,
renovated, made anew, begun again, repeated.
Renewing (*p. a. from renew*) Restoring to a former
state, renovating, repeating.
Renewing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making anew,
a renewal, a renovation.
Reney (*v. t. obsolete*) To deny. *Chaucer.*
REN/FREW (*s.*) One of the shires in Scotland; the capi-
tal of that shire.
Reng'd (*adj. an old word*) Compassed about. *Bailey.*
Ren'gis (*s. obsolete*) Ranks. *Chaucer.*
Ren'iant (*s. obsolete*) A renegade. *Chaucer.*
Renie' (*v. obsolete*) To deny. *Chaucer.*
RENIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. renes the reins, and forma
a form*) Having the shape of the reins.
Renitency (*s. from renitent*) The resistance of bodies
pressed or impelled one against another.
RENITENT (*adj. from the Lat. reniteor to resist*) Resist-
ing an impulse by an elastic power.
Renk (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A rank. *Bailey.*
Renn (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To run. *Spenser.*
Renne (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To run. *Chaucer.*
Ren'net (*s. a different spelling*) Runnet, the ingredient
with which milk is coagulated in order to make
cheese.
Ren'net (*s.*) The name of an apple.
Ren'neting (*s.*) The rennet, the name of an apple.
Ren'nir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The runner. *Chaucer.*
Ren'nish (*adj. a local word*) Furious, passionate. *Bailey.*
Ren'nogate (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A renegade. *Chau.*
RE/NODATE (*v. t. from the Lat. renodo, but not used*)
To untie, to unravel; to tie again, to tie fast. *Bai.*
Reno'me (*s. obsolete*) Reputation, a good name. *Chau.*
Reno'mie (*s. obsolete*) Renown, a good name. *Chau.*
REN'OVATE (*v. t. from the Lat. renovo*) To renew,
to restore to a former state.
Ren'ovated (*p. from renovate*) Renewed, restored to a
former state.
Ren'ovating (*p. a. from renovate*) Renewing, restoring
to a former state.
Renova'tion (*s. from renovate*) The act of renewing,
the state of being renewed.
Renovel'ances (*s. an old word*) Renewing. *Bailey.*
Renovel'aunces (*s. obsolete*) Renewals. *Chaucer.*
Renove'le (*v. t. obsolete*) To renew. *Chaucer.*
Renove'len (*v. t. obsolete*) To renew. *Chaucer.*
RENOU'NCE (*v. t. from the Lat. renuncio*) To disown,
to give up, to quit upon oath.
Renoun'ce (*v. int.*) To declare a renunciation.
Renoun'ce (*s. at quadrille*) The act of not following the
leading suit when it was in the power of the player
to have done it.
Renoun'ce (*v. int. at quadrille*) To play contrary to the
leading suit when it was in the power of the player
to have followed it.
Renoun'ced (*p. from renounce*) Disowned, given up,
given on oath.
Renoun'cement (*s. from renounce*) The act of renouncing,
a renunciation.
Renoun'cid (*adj. obsolete*) Renounced. *Chaucer.*
Renoun'cing (*p. a. from renounce*) Disowning, giving up,
quitting on oath.
Renoun'cing (*p. a. at rubic*) Playing contrary to suit
when it was in the power of the player to have fol-
lowed it.
RENOWN (*s. from the French renommé*) Fame, praise
widely spread.
Renown (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make famous. *Pope.*
Renowned (*p. from renown*) Made famous, celebrated,
famed.
Renowned (*s. from the part. but absolutely*) People who
have rendered themselves famous. "The renowned
of the congregation."
Renownedly (*adv. from renowned*) With reputation,
with renown. *Scott.*
Renown'dness (*s. from renowned*) The state of being
renowned. *Scott.*
Rent (*s. from rend*) A break, a laceration.
Rent (*v. t. pret. of rend*) Did rend.

Rent (*p. from rend*) Torn, lacerated.
 Rent (*v. t. from rend*) To rend, to tear, to lacerate. *Ec.*
 Rent (*v. int. nearly obsolete*) To rant, to roar, to bluster.
 RENT (*s. from the French rente*) A revenue, an early payment; money paid for any thing held of another.
 Rent (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hold of another on the payment of a fixed sum of money for any determinate time; to let to a tenant.
 Rent'able (*adj. from rent*) Capable of being rented.
 Rent'al (*s. from rent*) An account or list of rents.
 Rent'charge (*s. from rent, and charge*) A charge or encumbrance on an estate recoverable in the same manner as rent.
 Rent'ed (*p. from rent*) Held of another on the payment of a fixed sum of money for any determinate time; let to a tenant.
 Rent'er (*s. from rent*) One that holds by paying rent, a tenant.
 Rent'er (*v. t. from rent*) To sew cloth after a particular manner, to fine draw.
 Rent'ered (*p. from renter*) Fine drawn, sewed as cloth in a particular manner.
 Rent'ering (*p. a. from renter*) Sewing cloth in a particular manner, fine drawing.
 Rent'erwarden (*s. from renter, and warden*) The officer who receives the rents due to a corporation or company.
 Rent'ing (*p. a. from rent*) Tearing, lacerating; holding at a fixed rent.
 Rent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tearing with violence, a laceration; the act of holding at a fixed rent.
 Rent'roll (*s. from rent, and roll*) A rental, a roll or list of rents.
 Rent'seck (*s. a law term*) A yearly charge on an estate but not recoverable as rent.
 Rent'service (*s. a law term*) A tenure by fealty service and certain rent.
 Rent'y (*adj. a local word*) Handsome, well shaped as a horse or cow. *Bailey.*
 Rent'ue (*v. t. an old word*) To pull, to get. *Coie.*
 RENUEN'TES (*s. in anatomy*) A pair of muscles which serve to throw the head backwards as an air of refusal. *Scott.*
 Renverse' (*adj. in heraldry*) Inverted, fet with the head downwards.
 Renvers'ed (*adj. from renverse*) Overturned. *Spenser.*
 RENU'MERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. renumerare, but not used*) To pay back. *Coie.*
 Renu'merated (*p. from renumerare, but not used*) Paid back.
 Renu'merating (*p. a. from renumerare, but not used*) Paying back.
 RENUN'CIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. renuncio, but not used*) To bring back intelligence. *Coie.*
 Renun'ciating (*p. a. from renunciate, but not used*) Bringing back intelligence.
 Renun'ciation (*s. from renunciate*) The act of renouncing.
 RENUN'CULUS (*s. in anatomy*) A little kidney.
 RENUN'CULUS (*s. in botany*) The ranunculus, the name of a plant, the name of a flower, the crow-foot. *Scott.*
 RENVOY' (*s. from the French, but not used*) A sending back. *Coie.*
 Re'ny (*v. t. obsolete*) To deny. *Chaucer.*
 Reobrai'n (*v. t. from re, and obtain*) To procure again, to obtain again.
 Reobtained (*p. from reobtain*) Obtained again.
 Reobtain'ing (*p. a. from reobtain*) Obtaining again.
 Reordai'n (*v. t. from re, and ordain*) To ordain again.
 Reordain'ed (*p. from reordain*) Ordained again.
 Reordain'ing (*p. a. from reordain*) Ordaining again.
 Reordination' (*s. from reordain*) An ordination repeated.
 Repac'ified (*p. from repacify*) Pacified again.
 Repac'ify (*v. t. from re, and pacify*) To pacify again.
 Repac'ifying (*p. a. from repacify*) Pacifying again.
 Repai'd (*p. from repay*) Paid back, requited.
 REPAIR (*v. t. from the Lat. reparo*) To restore, to amend, to fill up anew.
 Repair' (*v. int.*) To go to, to betake one's self.
 Repair'r (*s. from the verb*) A reparation, a supply of loss, a restoration after dilapidation.
 Repair'r (*s. from the verb*) An abode, a resort, the resort of a hare; the act of betaking one's self to any place.
 Repair'able (*adj. from repair*) Capable of being repaired.
 Repair're (*s. an old spelling*) A resort, a return. *Chau.*
 Repair're (*v. int. obsolete*) To return. *Chaucer.*
 Repair'ed (*p. from repair*) Restored, amended.

Repair'er (*s. from repair*) One that repairs, an amender.
 Repair'ing (*p. a. from repair*) Restoring, amending.
 Repair'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of amending, restoration.
 Repan'dity (*s. from repandous*) The state of being upwards.
 REPAN'DOUS (*adj. from the Lat. repandus*) Being upwards.
 REPARABLE (*adj. from the Lat. reparo to repair*) Capable of being repaired.
 Repar'ably (*adv. from reparable*) In a manner capable of being repaired.
 REPARATION (*s. from the Lat. reparo to repair*) The act of repairing, the supply of what has been with a recompense.
 Repar'ative (*adj. from repair*) Tending to repair.
 Repar'ative (*s. from the adj.*) That which repairs, which makes amends for loss or injury.
 Repar't (*v. t. in the manage*) To put a horse on, to a horse on the next faster pace.
 Repar'ted (*p. from report*) Put on as a horse.
 REPARTEE' (*s. from the French, repartie*) A smart reply.
 Reparte'e (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make smart reply.
 Reparte'ing (*p. a. from repartee*) Making smart replies.
 Reparti'tion (*s. from re and partition*) The act of dividing a gain into shares, the regulation of a case such a manner that no one may be overruled.
 Rep'arty (*s. not so common a spelling*) A repartee, a reply.
 Repa'se (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To repass.
 Repa'sis (*v. t. from re, and pass*) To pass again, to back.
 Repa'sis (*v. int.*) To go back in a road.
 Repa'sed (*p. from repa'sis*) Passed again.
 Repa'sing (*p. a. from repa'sis*) Passing again, going back, returning the same road.
 Repa'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of returning the same road or river.
 Repa'st (*v. t. pret. of repa'sis*) Did repass.
 Repa'st (*p. from repa'sis*) Repassed.
 REPA'ST (*s. from the Lat. repastus*) A meal, a repast, food, victuals.
 Repa'st (*v. t. from the sub.*) To feed, to feast.
 Repa'st'ed (*p. from repast, but not used*) Fed, feasted.
 Repa'st'inate (*v. t. from repast, but not used*) To feed again about vines.
 Repa'st'inated (*p. from repastinate, but not used*) About his vines a second time.
 Repa'st'inating (*p. a. from repastinate*) Digging about vines a second time.
 Repa'st'ing (*p. a. from repast, but not used*) Feasting.
 Repa'sum (*s. in old records*) A meal given to several servants when at work for their lord.
 Repa'sure (*s. from re, and pasture, but not used*) A entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
 REPA'TRIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. patria a country, but not used*) To return to one's own country.
 Repatri'ating (*p. a. from repatriate, but not used*) Turning to one's own country.
 Repay' (*v. t. from re, and pay*) To pay back, to repay to recompense, to reimburse.
 Repay'ing (*p. a. from repay*) Paying back, repaying, reimbursing.
 Repay'ment (*s. from repay*) The act of repaying, thing or sum repaid.
 Repe (*v. int. obsolete*) To scrape together.
 REPEAL (*v. t. from the French rapeller*) To abrogate, to revoke, to annul, to recall; but this sense is now of use.
 Repeal' (*s. from the verb*) A revocation, an abrogation, a recall from exile; but this sense is now grown obsolete.
 Repeal'able (*adj. from repeal*) Capable of being repealed.
 Repealed (*p. from repeal*) Abrogated, revoked.
 Repeal'ing (*p. a. from repeal*) Abrogating, revoking, annulling.
 Repeal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of revoking, the abrogation of a law.
 REPEAT (*v. t. from the Lat. repeto*) To speak to do again, to try again; to recite, to rehearse.
 Repeat' (*s. from the verb*) A repetition, the music for a repetition.
 Repeat'ed (*p. from repeat*) Spoken again, done over.
 Repeat'edly (*adv. from repeated*) Over and over, repetitions.
 Repeat'er (*s. from repeat*) One that repeats; a

which that repeats the hours as often as touched for at purpose.

Repeating (p. a. from repeat) Saying over again, saying over again.

Repeating (s. from the part.) The act of saying or saying over again, a repetition.

Repeating (s.) A particular hand of cards at piquet.

REPEHAM (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market Saturday, and is 109 miles from London.

Repeham (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Repeham, made at Repeham.

REPEL (v. t. from the Lat. repello) To drive back, to drive back an assailant; to prevent an afflux of humors.

Repelling (v. int.) To act with a contrary force.

Repellence (s. from repel) The act of repelling. Cole.

Repelled (p. from repel) Driven back, resisted by a contrary force.

Repellent (adj. from repel) Having a power to repel.

Repellent (s. from the adj.) A medical application endowed with a repelling power.

REPELLENTIA (s. from the Lat.) Repellents. Phillips.

Repeller (s. from repel) One that repels.

Repelling (p. a. from repel) Driving back, resisting by contrary force.

Recompensation (s. not used) The act of recompensing. Co.

RENT (v. int. from the Lat. poenapain) To think on that is passed with sorrow; to express sorrow, to weep for sorrow for sin.

Repent (v. t.) To remember with sorrow, to sorrow for sin, to feel contrition. "I repent me that the day is slain." "It repenteth me that I made man."

Repentance (s. obsolete) Repentance. Chaucer.

Repentance (s. from repent) Sorrow for any thing past, sorrow for sin.

Repentant (adj. from repent) Sorrowful for what is done, sorrowful for sin, expressing repentance.

Repentant (adj. an old spelling) Repentant. Chaucer.

Repented (p. from repent) Thought on with sorrow, ended with repentance; with of: as, "Not to be repented of."

REPENTINE (adj. from the Lat. repentinus, but not used) Sudden. Bailey.

Repenting (p. a. from repent) Feeling sorrow for what is past, expressing repentance.

Repenting (s. from repent) The act of sorrowing for what is past.

Repeople (v. t. from re, and people) To stock anew with people.

Repleated (p. from repeople) Stocked anew with people.

Repleating (p. a. from repeople) Stocking anew with people.

Repleating (s. from the adj.) The act of stocking anew with people.

REPERCUSS (v. t. from the Lat. repercutio repercutissus, not much used) To put back, to drive back, to rebound.

Reperculated (p. from repercutis) Beaten back, driven back. Bacon.

Repercuting (p. a. not used, from repercutis) Beating back, rebounding.

Repercussion (s. from repercutis) The act of driving back, a rebound.

Repercussive (adj. from repercutis) Having a power to drive back, repellent; rebounding; but this sense has been judged improper. "The repercussive roar." Thom.

REPERTIVIOUS (adj. from the Lat. reperio to find) Found by finding, found. Johnson.

REPERTORY (s. from the Lat. repertorium) A treasury, a book in which any thing may be found.

REPETITION (s. from the Lat. repeto to repeat) A recital, the act of reciting, the same thing said or done over again.

REPEL (s. from the Heb. signifying a sovereign measure) A man's name.

REPHAIM (s. from the Heb. signifying giants) The name of a place, the name of a valley in the land of Canaan; an inhabitant of Rephaim.

REPHIDIM (s. from the Heb. signifying places of rest) The name of a district on the borders of Canaan.

REPINO (adj. in music books) Full, filled up with all parts.

Repino (s. from the adj.) A violin which plays now and then to make the music more full.

Repino (s. a different spelling) A repiano. Scott.

Repining (v. int. from re, and pine) To fret, to discover discontent; with at, and against: as, "The ghosts repined at violated night."

Repining (p. from repine) Murmured at. "The furies

imposed were the more repined against because they were assigned to the building of Saint Paul's church." Clar.

Repiner (s. from repine) One that repines.

Repining (p. a. from repine) Fretting, murmuring, shewing discontent.

Repining (s. from repine) The act of shewing discontent.

REPIQUE (s. at piquet) The number ninety which is reckoned by one who makes thirty in hand before the adversary has reckoned one.

Repique (v. t. from the sub. at piquet) To gain the repique on the adversary.

Repiqued (p. from repique at piquet) Beaten by the repique of the adversary.

Repiquing (p. a. from repique, at piquet) Gaining the repique on the adversary.

Replace (v. t. from re, and place) To put into its former place, to put into a new place.

Replaced (p. from replace) Put into a former place, put in a new place, succeeded by another in place.

Replacing (p. a. from replace) Putting into a former place, putting into a new place, putting into the place of another.

Replacing (s. from replace) The act of putting into place.

Replait (v. t. from re, and plait) To fold one part over another. Scott.

Replaited (p. from replait) Folded as one part over another. Dryden.

Replaiting (p. a. from replait) Folding one part over another.

Replant (v. t. from re, and plant) To plant anew.

Replanted (p. from replant) Planted in another place, planted anew.

Replanting (p. a. from replant) Planting anew.

Replanting (s. from the part.) The act of planting anew.

Replantation (s. from replant) The act of planting anew, a new plantation.

Replead (v. int. from re, and plead) To plead to any thing a second time.

Repleader (v. int. a law term) To replead. Phillips.

Repleading (p. a. from replead) Pleading to the same thing a second time.

Replegiare (v. t. a law term) To deliver to the owner upon pledges of surety.

REPLENISH (v. t. from the Lat. repleo) To stock, to fill.

Replenish (v. int. not used) To become fully stocked. Ba.

Replenished (p. from replenish) Stocked, filled.

Replenishing (p. a. from replenish) Stocking, filling.

Replenishment (s. from replenish, but not much used) The act of replenishing, the state of being replenished. Scott.

REPLETE (adj. from the Lat. repletus) Full, completely filled: with with; as, "Replete with humours."

Repleteneffs (s. from replete) Fullness, repletion. Scott.

Repletion (s. from replete) The state of being full, the state of being too full.

Replevable (adj. from replevy) Capable of being replevied.

Replevied (p. from replevy) Taking back on giving security, set at liberty on proper security given.

REPLEVIN (v. t. a law term) To take back on security, to set at liberty any thing which has been seized on proper security given.

Replevined (p. from replevin) Replevied.

Replevining (p. a. from replevin) Replevying.

Replevish (v. t. a law term) To let to bail, to set to liberty on bail.

Replevished (p. from replevish) To admit to bail, to set at liberty on bail.

Replevishing (p. a. from replevish) Admitting to bail, setting at liberty on bail.

REPLEVY (v. t. a law term) To replevin, to take back what has been seized on giving legal security.

Replevying (p. a. from replevy) Taking back what has been seized on giving legal security.

Replication (s. from reply) A reply, an answer; a rebound, a repercussion. Shakespeare.

Reply (v. int. from re, and ply) To answer, to make return to an answer.

Reply (s. from the verb) An answer, a return to an answer.

Reply (v. t. not much used) To return for an answer. Milton.

Replyed (p. from reply) Returned for an answer.

Replyer (s. from reply) One that replies.

Replying (p. a. from reply) Answering, returning for an answer.

Repolish (v. t. from re, and polish) To polish again, to polish anew.

Repolished

REP

Repolished (*p. from repolish*) Polished anew.
Repolishing (*p. a. from repolish*) Polishing anew.
REPONCES (*s. in botany*) A kind of small wild radishes.
REPORT (*v. t. from the French rapporter*) To relate on popular rumour; to give an account of; to give back a sound, to return as an echo; to refer. *Chau.*
Report (*s. from the verb*) A rumour, popular false, repulse; an account returned, an account given of cases in law; a sound, a loud noise, a repercussion.
REPORTA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. reporto to carry back, but not used*) One that carries back. *Cole.*
Reported (*p. from report*) Told from one to another, given out as a common rumour, returned as an echo; given as an account of any thing that has passed elsewhere.
Report'er (*s. from report*) One that reports, one that gives an account.
Report'ing (*p. a. from report*) Telling from one to another, giving out as a common rumour, giving an account of what has passed elsewhere, returning as an echo.
Report'ingly (*adv. from reporting*) By report, by common fame. *Shakespeare.*
Reposit (*s. from repose*) The act of reposing.
REPOSE (*v. t. from the Lat. repono, to lay down*) To lay to rest, to lodge, to lay up; to place in confidence.
Repos'e (*v. int.*) To sleep, to be at rest, to rest in confidence.
Repos'e (*s. from the verb*) Sleep, rest, quiet; the cause of rest.
Repos'ed (*p. from repose*) Laid to rest, lodged, laid up, placed as in confidence.
Repos'edly (*adv. from repos'ed*) With repose, quietly. *Sc.*
Repos'edness (*s. from repos'ed*) The state of being at rest.
Repos'ing (*p. a. from repose*) Laying to rest, resting, sleeping, placing confidence.
REPOSITE (*v. t. from the Lat. repono repositus*) To lay up, to lay up as in a place of safety.
Repos'ited (*p. from repose*) Laid up, laid up as in a place of safety.
Repos'iting (*p. a. from reposite*) Laying up, laying up in a place of safety.
Repos'ition (*s. from repose*) The act of reposing.
Repos'itory (*s. from repose*) A place where any thing is laid up in safety, a storehouse.
Repos'ite (*v. t. not used*) To possess again. *Cole.*
Repos's'ed (*v. t. from re, and posses*) To possess again.
Repos's'ed (*p. from repossess*) Possessed again.
Repos's'ing (*p. a. from repossess*) Possessing again.
Repos's'e (*s. obsolete*) Reproof. *Bailey.*
REP'REHE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. reprehendo*) To reprove, to chide, to blame, to censure, to detect of fallacy, to charge with a fault.
Reprehend'ed (*p. from reprehend*) Reproved, chidden, blamed, charged with a fault.
Reprehend'er (*s. from reprehend*) One that reprehends.
Reprehend'ing (*p. a. from reprehend*) Reproving, chiding, blaming, charging with a fault.
Reprehens'ible (*adj. from reprehend*) Blameable, culpable, worthy of reprehension.
Reprehens'ibleness (*s. from reprehens'ible*) The state of being reprehensible.
Reprehens'ibly (*adv. from reprehens'ible*) Blameably, culpably.
Reprehens'ion (*s. from reprehend*) Reproof, open censure.
Reprehens'ive (*adj. from reprehension*) Given to reproof, containing reproof.
REPRESENT (*v. t. from the Lat. repræsentō*) To describe, to shew in any particular character, to exhibit, to appear in the place of another, to personate.
Representa'tion (*s. from represent*) An image, a likeness; a various character, a respectful declaration.
Representative (*adj. from represent*) Bearing the character or power of another, exhibiting a similitude.
Represent'ative (*s. from the adj.*) One exercising the vicarious power given by another, one that personates another, one who exhibits the likeness of another; one thing or quality which supplies the place or gives the resemblance of another.
Represent'ed (*p. from represent*) Described or exhibited, personated.
Represent'er (*s. from represent*) One that represents.
Represent'ing (*p. a. from represent*) Describing, exhibiting, filling the place of another; personating.
Represent'ment (*s. from represent*) A description, an image exhibiting the likeness of any thing. *Taylor.*

REP

REPRESS (*v. t. from the Lat. reprimo repressus*) To put down, to subdue, to crush.
Repress'ed (*s. from the verb, but not used*) A repression, act of crushing.
Repress'a (*s. in music books*) A repeat.
Repress'ed (*p. from repress*) Put down, subdued, crushed.
Repress'ing (*p. a. from repress*) Putting down, subduing, crushing.
Repress'ion (*s. from repress*) The act of repressing.
Repress'ive (*adj. from repress*) Having power to repress, tending to repression.
Reprove (*s. obsolete*) A reproof. *Cham.*
REPRI'EVE (*v. t. from the French reprandre*) To give a respite, to respite after sentence or death; with *as*, "Company may relieve a man from his misdeeds." *Cham.*
Relieve (*s. from the verb*) A respite, the warrant suspend the execution of a malefactor.
Relieved (*p. from relieve*) Respite, permitted to live as a criminal beyond the time appointed for execution.
Reliev'ing (*p. a. from relieve*) Respite, permitting to live beyond the time fixed for execution.
REPRIMA'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. reprimo*) To check, to reprove.
Reprimand (*s. from the verb*) A reproof, a reprimand.
Reprimand'ed (*p. from reprimand*) Reproved, reprimanded.
Reprimand'ing (*p. a. from reprimand*) Reproving, reprehending.
Reprime'nde (*v. t. an old spelling*) To reprimand.
Reprint (*v. t. from re, and print*) To print anew, print again.
Reprint'ed (*p. from reprint*) Printed again.
Reprint'ing (*p. a. from reprint*) Printing again, printing a new edition.
Reprinting (*s. from the part.*) The act of printing anew.
Repris'al (*s. from reprise*) That which is seized by way of recompense for any act of fraud or violence, seizure by way of indemnification.
REPRISE (*s. from the French*) A reprisal, the burden of a song.
Reprise (*s. a law term*) A yearly sum charged on a manor.
Repri've (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To reprove. *Diff. of*
Repris'al (*s. a different spelling*) A reprisal. *D. of*
Reprize (*s. from re, and prize*) A ship retaken from enemy, which if it be within twenty-four hours after it was first taken shall be restored to the owner, annual deduction or payment out of a manor or other land, to be made to the lord of the manor.
REPROA'CH (*v. t. from the French reprocher*) To reprove as a crime, to charge with a fault, to upbraid.
Reproach (*s. from the verb*) A censure, a blame, scandal.
Reproach'able (*adj. from reproach*) Worthy of reproach.
Reproach'ableness (*s. from reproachable*) The state of being reproachable.
Reproach'ed (*p. from reproach*) Censured, blamed, treated with infamy.
Reproach'ful (*adj. from reproach*) Scurrilous, opprobrious; infamous, vile.
Reproach'fully (*adv. from reproachful*) Opprobriously; scurrilously; shamefully, infamously.
Reproach'fulness (*s. from reproachful*) The state of being reproachful; a disposition to reproach.
Reproach'ing (*p. a. from reproach*) Censuring, upbraiding, charging with a fault, upbraiding.
REP'ROBATE (*adj. from the Lat. reprobus*) Lost virtue, given up to wickedness.
Rep'robate (*s. from the adj.*) A man lost to virtue, wretch abandoned to wickedness.
REP'ROBATE (*v. t. from the Lat. reprobo to disapprove*) To disallow, to reject, to abandon to wickedness, give up to destruction.
Rep'robated (*p. from reprobate*) Disallowed, rejected, abandoned to wickedness, given up to destruction.
Rep'robateness (*s. from reprobate*) The state of being reprobate.
Rep'robating (*p. a. from reprobate*) Disallowing, rejecting, abandoning.
Reprobation (*s. from reprobate*) The act of abandoning the state of being abandoned; a condemnatory sentence.
Reproduce (*v. t. from re, and produce*) To produce again, to produce anew.

REP

RIES

Produced (*p. from reproduce*) Produced anew, produced again.
Producing (*p. a. from reproduce*) Producing anew, producing again.
Production (*s. from reproduce*) The act of producing anew.
Reprove (*v. from reprove*) Reprehension, censure, blame the face.
Reprovable (*adj. from reprove*) Worthy of blame, worthy of reproof.
Reprovable (*s. from reprove*) The state of being reprovable.
Reprove (*v. t. from the French reprovuer*) To blame, censure, to check, to chide, to charge with a fault, to face, to refute, to disprove; *with of, a.* "To reprove one of laziness." But more properly *with for*: "She reproveth him for breach of faith."
Reproved (*p. from reprove*) Reprehended, charged with a fault to the face, chidden.
Reprover (*s. from reprove*) One that reproves.
Reproving (*p. a. from reprove*) Reprehending, chiding, cursing to the face.
Reprune (*v. t. from re, and prune*) To prune again.
Repruned (*p. from reprune*) Pruned again, pruned a second time.
Repruning (*p. a. from reprune*) Pruning again, pruning a second time.
Repruning (*s. from the part.*) The act of pruning a second time.
Rever (*s. an old word*) The money annually paid by vile tenants to be excused from reaping for the lord the manor.
Reptile (*adj. from the Lat. repo to creep*) Creeping, creeping on many feet.
Reptile (*s. from the adj.*) A creeping thing, an animal that creeps on many feet.
Reptitious (*adj. from reptile*) Creeping, creeping on many feet.
Republic (*s. from the Lat. respublica*) A commonwealth, a state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in more than one.
Republican (*adj. from republic*) Belonging to a republic, having the supreme power lodged in more than one.
Republican (*s. from the adj.*) One that adheres to that form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in more than one person; one who holds that commonwealth without monarchy is the best form of government.
Republic (*s. the less modern spelling*) A republic.
Republique (*s. an antique spelling*) A republic. *Cole.*
Republiable (*adj. from repudiate*) Fit to be repudiated, to be rejected.
Repudiate (*v. t. from the Lat. repudio*) To divorce, reject, to put away.
Repudiated (*p. from repudiate*) Divorced, put away, rejected.
Repudiating (*p. a. from repudiate*) Divorcing, putting away, rejecting.
Repudiation (*s. from repudiate*) A divorce, a rejection.
Repudious (*adj. from repudiate, but not used*) Vile, hateful. *Cole.*
Repute (*s. obsolete*) A divorce. *Chaucer.*
Repute (*v. t. from the Lat. repugno*) To resist, to contradict. *Chaucer.*
Repugnance (*s. from repugn*) Inconsistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness.
Repugnancy (*s. from repugnance*) Repugnance.
Repugnant (*adj. from repugn*) Contrary, opposite, discordant, uncomplying.
Repugnantly (*adv. from repugnant*) With repugnance, with contrariety.
Repugnance (*s. an old spelling*) Repugnance. *Chaucer.*
Repullulate (*v. int. from the Lat. repululo*) To bud again.
Repullulating (*p. a. from repullulate*) Budding again.
Repullulation (*s. from repullulate*) The act or state of budding anew. *Philips.*
Repulse (*v. t. from the Lat. repello repulsus*) To beat back, to drive off.
Repulse (*s. from the verb*) A repulsion, the state of being repulsed, the act of driving back.
Repulsed (*p. from repulse*) Driven back, driven off.
Repulsing (*p. a. from repulse*) Driving back, driving off.
Repulsion (*s. from repulse*) The act or power of repelling, the power of driving off.
Repulsive (*adj. from repulse*) Driving off, having the power of repulsion.
Repulsory (*adj. from repulse*) Tending to repulse, having the power to repel.

Repumicate (*v. t. from the Lat. repumicatio*) To rub with a pumice stone, to smooth. *Cole.*
Repumicated (*p. not used, from repumicate*) Smoothed with a pumice stone.
Repumicating (*p. a. not used, from repumico*) Smoothing with a pumice stone.
Repurchase (*v. t. from re, and purchase*) To buy again.
Repurchased (*p. from repurchase*) Purchased again.
Repurchasing (*p. a. from repurchase*) Buying again.
Repurge (*v. t. from re, and purge*) To purge again.
Repurged (*p. from repurge*) Purged again.
Repurging (*p. a. from repurge*) Purging again.
Reputable (*adj. from reputo*) Having reputation, honourable.
Reputably (*adv. from reputable*) With reputation, honourably.
Reputation (*s. from reputo*) Credit, honour, a good character.
Repute (*v. t. from the Lat. reputo*) To think, to account, to hold.
Repute (*s. from the verb*) Character, reputation, an established opinion.
Reputed (*p. from reputo*) Thought, accounted, held.
Reputless (*adj. from reputo*) Void of repute. *Shakespeare.*
Reputing (*p. a. from reputo*) Thinking, accounting, holding.
Requalified (*p. from requale*) Qualified a second time.
Requalify (*v. t. from re, and qualify*) To qualify a second time.
Requalifying (*p. a. from requale*) Qualifying a second time.
Requisite (*v. t. from the Lat. requiro requisitus to seek again*) To solicit, to entreat.
Requisite (*s. from the verb*) A petition, an entreaty; repute, credit, demand.
Requited (*p. from request*) Asked, solicited, entreated.
Requester (*s. from request*) A petitioner, one that makes request.
Requesting (*p. a. from request*) Asking, soliciting, entreating.
Requickened (*v. t. from re, and quicken*) To quicken again, to reanimate.
Requickened (*p. from requicken*) Quickened anew, reanimated.
Requickening (*p. a. from requicken*) Quickening anew, reanimating.
Requiem (*s. from the Lat.*) A hymn in which rest is implored for the dead; rest, quiet, peace. *Sandys.*
Requirable (*adj. from require*) Fit to be required.
Require (*v. t. from the Lat. requiro*) To ask as of right, to demand, to demand as necessary.
Required (*p. from require*) Asked as of right, demanded, demanded as necessary.
Requiring (*p. a. from require*) Asking as of right, demanding, demanding as necessary.
Requisite (*s. from the Lat.*) Things required. *Scott.*
Requisite (*adj. from the Lat. requisitus*) Necessary, needful, required by the nature of things.
Requisite (*s. from the adj.*) A thing necessary, that which is required by the nature of things.
Requisitely (*adv. from requisite*) Necessarily, in a requisite manner.
Requisiteness (*s. from requisite*) The state of being requisite.
Requit (*s. from requite*) The return of a good or bad office, a retaliation; a reward, a recompense.
Requite (*s. from the French requiter*) To repay, to retaliate, to recompense.
Requited (*p. from requite*) Repaid, recompensed, retaliated.
Requiting (*p. a. from requite*) Repaying, recompensing, retaliating.
Rere (*adv. obsolete*) Backwards, in the rear. *Chaucer.*
Rere (*v. t. obsolete*) To raise up, to rear up. *Chaucer.*
Rereboiled (*adj. a local word*) Half boiled. *Bailey.*
Re-recount (*s. an old word*) Same place appointed for the receipt of the king's money after the county court is adjourned.
Re-renew (*s. plu. of re-renew*) More than one re-renew.
Re-renew (*s. in zoology*) The bat.
Re-reward (*s. from rere, and ward*) The rear of an army, the last troop.
RES (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) A thing, a matter, a business.
Res (*s. obsolete*) Rage, a mad prank. *Chaucer.*
Resagor (*s. an old word*) Ratsbane, poison for rats. *Cole.*
Refail (*v. int. from re, and fail*) To re-navigate, to fail back.
Refailing (*p. a. from refail*) Sailing back.
Refale (*s. from re, and fale*) A tale at second hand.
Refalu (*s. from re, and fale*) A tale at second hand.

Re salute (*v. t. from re, and salute*) To salute anew, to salute a second time.

Re salute'd (*p. from re salute*) Saluted again.

Re salute'ing (*p. a. from re salute*) Saluting anew.

Re salute'tion (*s. from re salute*) The act of giving a second salute.

Re sarcele'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Having one cross put on another.

Re seel't (*s. a law term*) An admittance of plea; the admittance of a third person to plead his right in a cause originally commenced by two.

RESCIND (*v. t. from the Lat. rescindo*) To cut off, to abrogate.

Rescind'ed (*p. from rescind*) Cut off, abrogated.

Rescind'ing (*p. a. from rescind*) Cutting off, abrogating.

Re cis'sion (*s. from rescind*) The act of cutting off, an abrogation.

Re cis'so'rian (*adj. not used*) Rescissory.

Re cis'sory (*adj. from rescind*) Having the power to rescind.

Re cou's (*s. a law term*) One that rescues or detains any thing seized according to law; a rescue, a defence.

RESCRI'BE (*v. t. from the Lat. rescribo*) To write back, to write over again.

Re scri'bed (*p. from rescribe*) Written back, written over again.

Re scriben'a'ry (*s. in the court of Rome*) An officer who sets a value on indulgences.

Re scrib'ing (*p. a. from rescribe*) Writing back, writing over again.

RESCRIPT (*s. from the Lat. rescriptum*) The edict of an emperor.

Re scue'd (*p. obsolete*) Rescued.

RESCUE (*s. from the Lat. rescusus*) A deliverance from violence, confinement or danger; a resistance against lawful authority; an act of violence by which any person or thing is rescued from lawful custody.

Re scue (*v. t. from the sub.*) To set free from violence, danger or confinement, to recover by violence any person or thing from lawful custody.

Re scued (*p. from rescue*) Delivered from violence, danger or confinement, recovered by violence from lawful custody.

Re scuer (*s. from rescue*) One that rescues.

Re scuing (*p. a. from rescue*) Delivering from violence, danger or confinement, recovering from legal custody by violence.

RESCUS (*s. from the Lat. rescusus*) A deliverance from violence, a rescue.

Re cus'sor (*s. from rescus*) One that commits an unlawful rescue.

Re cus'su (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies against one who has committed an unlawful rescue.

Re se (*v. int. obsolete*) To rise, to rage.

Re sea'rch (*v. t. from re, and search*) To examine, to enquire; to search again.

Re sea'rch (*s. from the verb*) An enquiry, an elaborate research.

Re search'ed (*p. from research*) Examined, searched again.

Re search'ing (*p. a. from research*) Enquiring, examining, searching again.

Re seat (*v. t. from re, and seat*) To seat again.

Re seat'ed (*p. from reseat*) Seated again.

Re seat'ing (*p. a. from reseat*) Seating again.

Re secele'e (*adj. a different spelling*) Resarcele'e.

RESEDA (*s. in botany*) The bane rocket, a genus of plants.

Re sei'ser (*s. a law term*) One who seizes again, the act by which lands revert to the king.

Re sei'ze (*v. t. from re, and seize*) To seize again.

Re sei'zed (*p. from re seize*) Seized again.

Re sei'zer (*s. from re seize*) One that seizes again.

Re sei'zing (*p. a. from re seize*) Seizing again.

Re sei'zure (*s. from re, and seizure*) A second seizure, a repeated seizure.

Re sem'blable (*adj. obsolete*) Like, resembling.

Re sem'blance (*s. from resemble*) Likeness, similitude, representation; with of, and to: as, "A great resemblance to each other." "Fairest resemblance of thy mother fair."

RESEM'BLE (*v. t. from the French ressembler*) To give the likeness of, to compare.

Re sem'bled (*p. from resemble*) Represented as a likeness, compared.

Re sem'bling (*p. a. from resemble*) Representing as a likeness, having some resemblance to, comparing.

RESEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a bridle*) The name of a city.

Re send (*v. t. from re, and send*) To send back, to send again.

Re send'ing (*p. a. from re send, but not used*) Sending back, sending again.

Re sent (*v. t. pret. of re send, but little used, the s is pronounced sharp*) Did send back.

Re sent (*p. from re send, but little used, the s is pronounced sharp*) Sent back, sent again.

RESENT (*v. t. the s is pronounced flat, from the French ressentir*) To take ill, to consider as an affront; to be well or ill.

Re sent'ed (*p. from resent*) Taken ill, considered as an affront.

Re sent'er (*s. from resent*) One that resents.

Re sent'ful (*adj. from resent*) Easily provoked, given to resent, malignant.

Re sent'ing (*p. a. from resent*) Taking ill, considering as an affront.

Re sent'ingly (*adv. from resenting*) With strong passion; with resentment.

Re sent'ment (*s. from resent*) A sense of injury, a strong perception.

Re serva'tion (*s. from reserve*) Reserve, a concealment in the mind; something kept back, something given up; the state of being kept up, custody.

Re serv'a'tory (*s. from reserve*) The place in which a thing is reserved.

RESE'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. reservo*) To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain, keep, to hold; to lay up to a future time.

Re se'rv'e (*s. from the verb*) A store laid up, something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind, an exemption; modesty, caution in conversation, caution in behaviour.

Re se'rv'ed (*p. from reserve*) Laid up, kept in store, up in the mind.

Re se'rv'ed (*adj. from the part.*) Modest, cautious in conversation, sparing of words; sullen, close.

Re se'rv'edly (*adv. from reserved*) With reserve, coldness.

Re se'rv'edness (*s. from reserved*) The want of openness, coldness.

Re se'rv'er (*s. from reserve*) One that reserves.

Re se'rv'er (*adj. comp. of reserve*) Reserve in a greater degree.

Re se'rv'est (*adj. sup. of reserve*) Reserve in the greatest degree.

Re se'rv'ing (*p. a. from reserve*) Laying up, keeping in store.

RESERVOIR (*s. from the French*) The place where a thing is kept in store, a large basin or cistern of water.

Re set (*v. t. a law term, from re, and set*) To receive stolen goods.

Re set'ted (*p. from re set, a law term*) Received, conveyed as stolen goods.

Re set'ter (*s. from re set*) One that receives stolen goods.

Re set'ter (*s. from re set*) One that receives or entertains an outlawed or proscribed person.

Re set'ting (*p. a. from re set*) Receiving stolen goods.

Re set'tle (*v. t. from re, and settle*) To settle again.

Re set'tled (*p. from re settle*) Settled again.

Re set'tlement (*s. from re settle*) The act of settling again, the state of being settled again.

Re set'tling (*p. a. from re settle*) Settling again.

Re si'ance (*s. a law term, from resiant*) Residence, abode.

RESIANT (*adj. from the French resiant*) Resident, settled in a place.

Re si'ant (*s. from the adj.*) A resident, a person that resides in any place.

RESI'DE (*v. int. from the Lat. resideo*) To dwell, have abode, to be present.

RESI'DE (*v. int. the s is pronounced sharp, from the Lat. residere*) To sink, to subside, to fall to the bottom.

Re si'dence (*s. from reside*) The act of dwelling in a place, a place of abode, a dwelling.

Re si'dence (*s. from reside*) A sediment, that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Re si'dent (*adj. from reside*) Residing, dwelling, having an abode.

Re si'dent (*s. from the adj.*) An agent, a minister residing in some distant place in quality of ambassador, one that resides.

Re si'den'tia'rius (*s. an old law term*) A canon residing.

Re si'den'tiary (*adj. from resident*) Holding residence.

Re si'den'tiary (*s. from the adj.*) One who is installed in the privileges and profits of a residence.

Re si'ding (*p. a. from reside*) Dwelling, abiding.

Re si'ding (*p. a. with the s sharp*) Subsiding, falling to the bottom.

Re si'dual (*adj. from residue*) Belonging to the residue, belonging to that which is left.

ary (adj. from residue) Residual, belonging to that which is left.
 DUE (s. from the Lat. residuum) The remaining, that which is left.
 UUM (s. from the Lat.) The residue, that which is left after a distribution.
 To defeat, to beat again.
 ed (p. obsolete, from refuge) Defeated, seated.
 ing (p. a. obsolete, from refuge) Seating again.
 GN (v. t. from the Lat. resigno) To give up a claim, yield up; to submit, to submit without resistance; to give up in confidence; with up: as, "all things resign up yourselves to the will of God."
 nation (s. from resign) The act of resigning, submission without murmuring to the will of God.
 ed (p. from resign) Given up, yielded up, reconciled to providence in affliction.
 nee' (s. from resign, a law term) The party to whom any thing is resigned.
 ner (s. from resign) One that resigns.
 ning (p. a. from resign) Yielding up, giving up, submitting.
 nment (s. from resign) The act of resigning.
 nce (s. from resilient) The act of leaping back.
 ncy (s. from resilience) The act of starting back in consequence of a collision.
 LIENT (adj. from the Lat. resilio to leap) Rebounding, starting back in consequence of collision.
 nentness (s. from resilient) Resilient.
 tion (s. from resilient) Resilience, the act of springing back.
 IN (s. from the Lat. refina) The viscid juice of a vegetable, the fat sulphureous part of a vegetable.
 NA (s. in natural history) A resin, the more common juice of a vegetable.
 cious (adj. from refina) Yielding resin, having the nature of resin.
 NIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. refina resin, and to bear) Producing resin.
 nous (adj. from resin) Containing resin, consisting of resin.
 nousness (s. from resinous) The state of being resinous.
 ny (adj. from resin) Resinous.
 PISCENCE (s. from the Lat. resipiscencia) Repentance, after wisdom.
 ST (v. t. from the Lat. resisto) To oppose, to resist, to oppose so as not to receive impression.
 vance (s. a common spelling) Resistance.
 ved (p. from resist) Opposed, acted against.
 vance (s. the correct spelling, from resist) The act of resisting, opposition, the quality that opposes an external force or impression.
 ibility (s. from resistible) The state or quality of resisting.
 ible (adj. from resist) Capable of being resisted.
 ing (p. a. from resist) Opposing, acting against.
 ible (adj. from resist) Irresistible, incapable of being resisted.
 vable (adj. from resolve) Capable of being resolved, capable of analysis or separation.
 vableness (s. from resolvable) The state or quality of being resolvable.
 OLUBLE (adj. from the French) Capable of being dissolved, capable of being melted.
 OLVE (v. t. from the Lat. resolvo) To solve, to clear, to free from doubt; to fix, to confirm; to melt, to dissolve; to analyze.
 live (v. int.) To melt, to dissolve; to determine, to come to a resolution; with on, or upon: as, "I am fully resolved upon that measure." Sometimes with of: "Let men resolve of that as they please."
 live (s. from the verb) A resolution, a fixed determination.
 ved (p. from resolve) Solved, cleared up; melted, dissolved; determined, fixed; analyzed; reduced to constituent parts.
 vedly (adv. from resolve) With resolution, with firmness.
 vedness (s. from resolved) Resolution, constancy, firmness.
 vend (s. in arithmetic) The number arising from creating the remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.
 vent (s. from resolve) A menstruum, that which has the power of dissolving.
 ver (s. from resolve) One that resolves; that which resolves.

Resolving (p. a. from resolve) Solving, clearing up; fixing, determining; analyzing, reducing to first principles.
 RESOLUTE (adj. from the Lat. resolutus) Determined, fixed, constant, steady, firm.
 Resolutely (adv. from resolute) Firmly, constantly, steadily.
 Resoluteness (s. from resolute) The state or quality of being resolute.
 Resolution (s. from resolute) A fixed determination, a settled thought; the determination of a cause in a court of justice; constancy, firmness; the act of clearing up difficulties, analysis, dissolution.
 Resolutive (adj. from resolute) Having the power to dissolve.
 Reson (s. obsolete) An account.
 Resonabliche (adv. obsolete) Reasonably.
 Resonance (s. from resonant) A sound, a resound.
 RESONANT (adj. from the Lat. resono to resound) Resounding.
 RESORT (v. int. from the French resortir) To repair to, to go publicly, to have recourse; to fall back, to revert in law.
 Resort (s. from the verb) A concourse, a confluence; the act of visiting; a movement, a spring, an active power.
 Resorting (p. a. from resort) Repairing to, having recourse to, going publicly.
 Refoun (s. an obsolete spelling) Reason.
 RESOUND (v. t. from the Lat. resono) To sound back, to echo, to tell so as to be heard far, to found.
 Refound (v. int.) To be echoed back.
 Refound (s. from the verb) The return of a sound, a loud kind of echo.
 Resounded (p. from resound) Sounded back, echoing, telling so as to be heard far, founding.
 RESOURCE (s. from the French ressource) An expedient, a resort, an unexpected means of support.
 Refow' (v. t. from re, and sow) To sow anew, to sow again.
 Refowing (p. a. from refow) Sowing again, sowing anew.
 Refow'n (p. from refow) Sown anew, sown again.
 Refow'ne (v. t. obsolete) To resound.
 Respeak'k (v. t. from re, and speak) To speak again, to answer.
 Respeak'ing (p. a. from respeak) Speaking again, answering.
 RESPECT (v. t. from the Lat. respicio respectus) To regard, to consider with a degree of reverence; to look forward, to have relation to.
 Respect (s. from the verb) Affectionate regard, reverential regard; good will, partial regard; a consideration, a motive; a relation, a reference to any thing.
 Respected (p. from respect) Regarded, treated with respect, treated with reverence.
 Respector (s. from respect) One that has a partial regard.
 Respectful (adj. from respect) Full of respect, civil, ceremonious.
 Respectfully (adv. from respectful) In a respectful manner, with some degree of reverence.
 Respectfulness (s. from respectful) The quality or circumstance of being respectful, a behaviour shewing respect.
 Respecting (p. a. from respect) Regarding with some degree of reverence; relating to, having a reference to.
 Respective (adj. from respect) Particular, respecting particulars; relative, belonging to; accurate, nice, worthy of respect; but these last senses are now grown obsolete.
 Respectively (adv. from respective) Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, partially, with great reverence; but this sense is now obsolete.
 RESPER'SION (s. from the Lat. resperio) The act of sprinkling.
 Respiration (s. from respire) The act of breathing; relief from labour.
 RESPIRE (v. int. from the Lat. respiro) To breathe, to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from labour.
 Respiring (p. a. from respire) Breathing, taking breath; resting, resting from toil.
 RES'PIT (s. from the French) A reprieve, a suspension of a capital sentence; a pause, an interval.
 Res'pit (v. t. from the sub.) To relieve by a pause, to suspend, to delay.
 Res'pite (s. a different spelling) A respite.
 Res'pite (v. t. a different spelling) To respite.
 Res'pited (p. from respit) Relieved by a pause, suspended, delayed.

Res'piting

Res'piting (*p. a. from respit*) Relieving by a pause, suspending a capital sentence, delaying.
Resplen'dence (*s. from resplendent*) Lustre, brightness.
Resplen'dency (*s. from resplendence*) Splendor, brightness.
RESPLEND'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. resplendo to shine*) Bright, shining, having lustre.
Resplend'ently (*adv. from resplendent*) With lustre, with brightness.
RESPOND (*v. int. from the Lat. respondeo but little used*) To correspond, to suit, to answer. *Brown.*
Respond'ent (*s. from the verb*) One who puts in an answer in a suit at law; one who is to answer objections.
Respond'ing (*p. a. from respond, but not used*) Corresponding, answering.
Respons'aile (*s. obsolete*) An answer, a response. *Cb.*
Respons'al (*s. from response*) A response, an answer.
Respons'al'is (*s. a law term*) The attorney who excuses the absence of his client; one who puts in his answer.
RESPONSE (*s. from the Lat. responsum*) An answer, a reply to an objection in a formal disputation; the answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the priest in public worship.
Respon'sible (*adj. from response*) Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.
Respons'ibleness (*s. from responsible*) The state or quality of being responsible.
Respon'sion (*s. from response*) The act of answering. *Johnson.*
Respon'sive (*adj. from response*) Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to.
Respon'sary (*adj. from response*) Containing a response, containing an answer.
Respor'te (*s. obsolete*) Respect, regard. *Chaucer.*
RESSAULT (*s. in architecture*) The effect of any body or member which either projects or recedes so as to be out of the level or perpendicular.
Res'side (*adj. an old word*) Rusty. *Cole.*
Res'sort (*s. a law term*) The jurisdiction of a court; a resort.
RESSOUR'CE (*s. a correct spelling, from the French*) A resource. *Johnson.*
REST (*s. from the Sax.*) Cessation from bodily labour, stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace; sleep, repose; a pause, a place of repose, a final hope; a support, that on which any thing leans; the stillness of death, repose in the grave; the repose and blessedness of the heavenly state.
Rest (*v. int. from the sub.*) To cease from labour, to cease from motion; to slumber, to sleep, to die; to be quiet, to be at peace; to lean, to depend upon.
Rest (*v. t.*) To lay to sleep, to quiet, to calm, to place on a support.
REST (*s. from the Lat. resto to remain*) The remainder, that which is left.
Rest (*v. int. from the sub.*) To remain, to be left.
Rest (*v. int. the old pret. of rise*) Did rise. *Chaucer.*
Restag'nant (*adj. from restagnate*) stagnant, remaining without motion.
Restag'nate (*v. int. from re, and stagnate*) To stand without flowing. *Wise.*
Restag'nating (*p. a. from restagnate*) Stagnating, standing without motion.
Restagna'tion (*s. from restagnate*) Stagnation, the state of being stagnant.
RESTAURA'TION (*s. from the Lat. restauro to restore*) The act of recovering a former state.
Rest'ed (*p. from rest*) Laid to rest, placed on some support.
Reste'm (*v. t. from re, and stem*) To force back, to force against the current.
Restem'med (*p. from restem*) Forced back against the current.
Restem'ming (*p. a. from restem*) Forcing back against the current.
Rest'ful (*adj. from rest*) Quiet, full at rest.
Rest'harrow (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Res'tible (*adj. a local word*) Tilled every year. *Cole.*
RES'TIFF (*adj. from the French, restif*) Resolute against going forward, stubborn.
Res'tif (*adj. not used*) Being at rest, being less in motion. *Johnson.*
Res'tifness (*s. from restif, but not used*) The state of being restif. *Johnson.*
Res'tily (*adv. from resty*) Stubbornly, untowardly.
RESTINC'TION (*s. in chymistry*) The act or process of quenching a body in some liquor in order to give it some new quality.
Rest'ing (*p. a. from rest*) Ceasing from labour, ceasing

from motion, taking rest, sleeping, leaning on support.
Rest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ceasing from labour or motion; the act of leaning on support.
Res'tituted (*adj. with antiquaries*) Restored, belonging to the medals which were struck by the emperor to retrieve the memory of their predecessors.
RESTITU'TION (*s. from the Lat. restituo to restore*) The act of restoring what has been taken away, the act of recovering a former state or posture.
RES'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. resto to withstand*) Stubborn; being at rest, being more at rest.
Res'tiveness (*s. from restive*) The state or quality of being restive. *King.*
Rest'less (*adj. from rest*) Being without sleep, void of rest, unquiet, unsettled, turbulent.
Rest'lessly (*adv. from restless*) Without rest, in a restless manner.
Rest'lessness (*s. from restless*) The want of quiet, continued motion, agitation.
Resto'rable (*adj. from restore*) Capable of being restored.
Restora'tion (*s. from restore*) A restoration, the placing in a former state; recovery.
Resto'rative (*adj. from restore*) Having power to restore.
Resto'rative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to restore life, a medicine to restore lost vigor.
RESTO'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. restauro*) To give back what has been taken away, to bring back, to retrieve, to recover.
Resto'red (*p. from restore*) Given back, recovered, retrieved.
Resto'rer (*s. from restore*) One that restores.
Resto'ring (*p. a. from restore*) Giving back that which was lost or taken away, bringing back, retrieving, recovering.
RESTRAIN (*v. t. from the Lat. restringo*) To hold, to keep in; to repress, to keep in awe, to abridge, to limit, to confine.
Restrain'able (*adj. from restrain*) Capable of being restrained.
Restrain'ed (*p. from restrain*) Withheld, kept in, pressed, suppressed, abridged, limited.
Restrain'edly (*adv. from restrain*) With restraint, with limitation.
Restrain'er (*s. from restrain*) One that restrains, one that withholds.
Restrain'ing (*p. a. from restrain*) Withholding, repressing, abridging, limiting.
Restrain't (*s. from restrain*) An abridgement of liberty, a prohibition, a restriction, a hinderance.
RESTRICT (*v. t. from the Lat. restringo*) To limit, to confine.
Restrict'ed (*p. from restrict*) Limited, confined.
Restrict'ing (*p. a. not much used, from restrict*) Limiting, confining.
Restriction (*s. from restrict*) A limitation, a confinement.
Restrict'ive (*adj. from restrict*) Expressing a limitation, attringent, styptic. *Wise.*
Restrict'ively (*adv. from restrictive*) With restriction, with limitation.
RESTRI'NGE (*v. t. from the Lat. restringo*) To limit, to confine.
Restr'ing'd (*p. from restringe*) Limited, confined, bound up.
Restr'ing'ent (*adj. from restringe*) Confining, binding up, styptic.
Restr'ing'ent (*s. from the adj.*) That which has power to restrain, a medicine to brace up, styptic.
Restr'ing'entness (*s. from restringent*) The quality of being restringent.
Restr'ing'ing (*p. a. from restringe*) Limiting, confining, binding up.
Res'ty (*adj. from restif*) Obstinate of standing still, born, unruly.
Resubli'me (*v. t. from re, and sublime*) To sublime a second time, to sublime again.
Resubli'med (*p. from resublime*) Sublimed again.
Resubli'ming (*p. a. from resublime*) Subliming again.
RESUDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. resudo to sweat*) but not used) A sweating.
Res'very (*s. an old word*) Rage, madness.
RE'SULAL'LAH (*s. from the Turkish, signifying messenger of God*) Mahomet.
RESU'LT (*v. int. from the Lat. resulto*) To fly back

RET

as a consequence or conclusion; *with* from: *as*,
the parts that result from the analysis."
(s. from the verb) The act of flying back, a
revenge; a consequence, an effect produced by the
confluence of cooperating causes, an inference; a re-
sult, a decision; *but this sense is judged im-*
proper. *Swift.*
Revenge (s. from result) The act of resulting.
Revenge (s. from resultance, but not so common a
word) Resultance. *Scott.*
Retaking (p. a. from result) Flying back, arising as a
consequence or conclusion.
Retainable (adj. from resume) Capable of being re-
sulted.
RETAKE (v. t. from the Lat. *refumo*) To take back
what has been given, to take again; to begin
what was broken off.
Retaken (p. from resume) Taken back, taken up again,
again after it had been broken off.
Retaking (p. a. from resume) Taking back, taking
up, beginning any thing again after it has been
broken off.
Retainers (s. from re. and summons) A second sum-
mons to answer an action.
Retention (s. from resume) The act of resuming.
Retentive (adj. from resume) Taking back.
Retentive (s. from the adj.) A restorative. *Bailey.*
Retentive (adj. from resupine, but not sufficiently
authorized) Lying with the face upwards. *Bailey.*
Retentive (s. from resupinate) The act of lying with
the face upwards. *Johnson.*
RETINE (adj. from the Lat. *resupinus*, but not used)
Lying the face upwards, lying with the face up-
wards. *Bailey.*
RETIGE (v. int. from the Lat. *refurgo*) To rise
again. *Scott.*
Rising (p. a. from refurge, but not used) Rising
again.
RECREATION (s. from the Lat. *refurgo* to rise again)
Revival of the dead, the act of raising up the
dead of the dead at the last day.
Recreation (adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composi-
tion) Belonging to the resurrection, restoring in the
resurrection.
Recreationday (s. from resurrection and day) The
day on which the dead shall be raised.
Recreationmorn (s. from resurrection, and morn)
Morning of the day on which the dead shall be
raised.
REVIEW (v. t. from re, and survey) To survey again,
review.
Reviewed (p. from refurvey) Surveyed again, re-
viewed.
Reviewing (p. a. from refurvey) Surveying again,
reviewing.
RESCITE (v. t. from the Lat. *resuscito*) To re-
vive, to stir up anew.
Rescited (p. from resuscitate) Revived, stirred up
anew.
Resciting (p. a. from resuscitate) Reviving, rais-
ing up. *Bacon.*
Resuscitation (s. from resuscitate) The act of stirring
up, the act or state of reviving. *Pope.*
RETAIL (v. t. from the French, *retailer* to cut again)
To divide into small parcels, to sell in small quan-
tities, to sell off second hand, to sell in broken parts.
(s. from the verb) A sale by small quantities.
Retail (p. from retail) Sold by retail, vended in small
quantities.
Retailer (s. from retail) One that sells by small quan-
tities.
Retailing (p. a. from retail) Selling by small quantities.
RETRACT (v. t. from the Lat. *retineo*) To keep, to keep
in, to keep in pay, to hire.
Retained (v. int.) To belong to, to depend on, to con-
tinue. *Brown.*
Retainable (adj. from retain) Capable of being re-
tained.
Retained (p. from retain) Kept, kept in pay, hired.
Retainer (s. from retain) An adherent, a dependant; one
who serves on particular occasions but does not dwell
in his master's house, the act of keeping depen-
dant, the state of being dependant.
Retaining (p. a. from retain) Keeping, keeping in pay,

RET

hiring, feeling an advocate to insure his service or
prevent his pleading on the opposite side.
Retain'ing (s. from the part.) The act of keeping, the
act of seeing counsel by way of precaution.
Retake (v. t. from re, and take) To take again.
Retaken (p. from retake) Taken again.
Retaking (p. a. from retake) Taking again.
RETALIATE (v. t. from the Lat. *retalio*) To repay, to
requite, to return by giving like for like.
Retaliated (p. from retaliate) Requited, returned by
giving like for like.
Retaliating (p. a. from retaliate) Requiring, returning
like for like.
Retaliation (s. from retaliate) A requital, a return of
like for like.
RETA'RD (v. t. from the Lat. *retardo*) To hinder, to
obstruct, to delay, to put off.
Retard (v. int.) To stay back. *Brown.*
Retardation (s. from retard) A hinderance; the act of
delaying.
Retarded (p. from retard) Hindered, kept back,
delayed.
Retarder (s. from retard) One that retards.
Retarding (p. a. from retard) Hindering, keeping
back, delaying.
Retare (v. t. in old records) To implead, to prosecute
at law.
RETCH (v. t. from the Sax. *hrwcan*) To force up from
the stomach.
Retch (v. int.) To make an offer to bring any thing off
the stomach.
Retches (v. t. obsolete) To esteem, to regard, to care
for. *Chaucer.*
Retch'ed (p. from retch) Forced up from the stomach.
Retch'ing (p. a. from retch) Forcing any thing off
the stomach, making an effort to bring any thing
off the stomach.
Retch'ing (s. from retch) The act of forcing any thing
off the stomach, an effort to bring any thing off the
stomach.
Retch'less (adj. from reckless) Reckless, careless. *Dry.*
Retch'lessness (s. from reckless) Carelessness, slothful-
ness. *Scott.*
RETE (s. from the Lat.) A net.
RETEC'TION (s. from the Lat. *retego* to uncover) The
act of discovering to the view. *Bye.*
RETEM'IRABLE (s. in anatomy from the Lat.) A small
and curious net work of vessels in the brain.
Retenementum (s. an old law term) A retention, a re-
straint.
RETE'NT (adj. from the Lat. *retineo* to hold back)
Held back, unbent. *Cole.*
Retention (s. from retent) The act of retaining; the
retentive faculty, the memory; limitation, custody,
confinement.
Retentive (adj. from retent) Having the power of re-
tention, having memory.
Retentiveness (s. from retentive) The state or quality
of being retentive.
Reth'oric (s. an old spelling) Rhetoric, oratory. *Chaucer.*
RETIA'RII (s. in Roman antiquity) A kind of comba-
tants who fought with a trident in one hand and a net
in the other.
Retiary (s. from retiarum) One of the retiarii.
RETICENCE (s. from the Lat. *reticeo* to hold one's peace)
A concealment by silence.
Reticency (s. from reticence, but not so common) Reti-
cence, a concealment by silence. *Scott.*
RETIC'LE (s. from rete) A small net, a reticula.
RETIC'ULA (s. from the Lat.) A small net; a kind of
micrometer used in measuring the quantity of an
eclipse.
Reticular (adj. from reticula) Having the form of a
small net.
RETICULA'RIS PLEX'US (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.)
The choroides, one of the coats of the eye, the fold-
ing of the carotid artery.
Reticulated (adj. from reticula) Consisting of net work,
formed like a net.
RETIC'ULUM (s. in anatomy) The caul or inner mem-
brane that covers the bowels; one of the stomachs of
ruminating animals.
RETIFORM (adj. from the Lat. *rete* a net, and *forma* a
shape) Having the form of a net.
RETIFORMISLACIS (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.)
The reticulate.
RETIFORMISTU'NICA (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.)
One of the tunics or coats of the eye.

RET'INA

RET

RET'INA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. retineo to retain*) That curious expansion of the optic nerve which is supposed to receive the image of the object in vision.

RET'INACLE (*s. from the Lat. retinaculum*) A stay, a stop, that by which any thing is kept back.

Retinen'tia (*s. in old records*) A retinue.

RETIN'UE (*s. from the French, retenue*) A train, a number attending on a principal person.

RETIRA'DE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of retrenchment.

RETIRE (*v. int. from the French, retirer*) To withdraw, to retreat; to go from a public station, to withdraw from company.

Reti're (*v. t.*) To withdraw, to take away. *Shak.*

Reti're (*s. from the verb*) A retreat, a recession; a retirement, a place of safety. *Milton.*

Reti'red (*adj. from retire*) Secret, private, withdrawn; *with from:* as, "We find the mind in sleep retired from the senses."

Reti'redly (*adv. from retired*) Solitary, in retirement.

Retiredneis (*s. from retired*) The state of retirement, a place of retirement. *Atterbury.*

Reti'rement (*s. from retire*) A private abode, a secret habitation, the act of withdrawing, a private life.

Reti'ring (*p. a. from retire*) Withdrawing, retreating.

Reto'ld (*v. t. pret. of retell*) Did retell.

Reto'ld (*p. from retell*) Told again, related again.

Retornel (*s. from retorneo*) A short symphony.

RETORNELLO (*s. in music*) A short symphony.

RETORT (*v. t. from the Lat. retorqueo to wreath back*) To throw back, to return an argument; to bend back.

Retort (*s. from the verb*) A censure or incivility returned; a chymical vessel with a bent neck.

Retort'ed (*p. from retort*) Thrown back, bent back.

Retort'er (*s. from retort*) One that retorts.

Retort'ing (*p. a. from retort*) Throwing back, bending back.

Retor'tion (*s. from retort*) The act of retorting, that which is retorted.

Reto'ls (*v. t. from re, and tofs*) To tofs back.

Reto'ls'ed (*p. from retofs*) Tossed back.

Reto'ls'ing (*p. a. from retofs*) Tossing back.

Reto'ft (*v. t. pret. of retofs*) Did retofs.

Reto'ft (*p. from retofs*) Tossed back. *Pope.*

Retou'ch (*v. t. from re, and touch*) To touch again, to improve by new touches.

Retouch'ed (*p. from retouch*) Touched again, improved by new touches.

Retouch'ing (*p. a. from retouch*) Touching again, improving by new touches.

Re'tour, Re'toure (*s. an old spelling*) An orator; a return. *Chaucer.*

Retra'ce (*v. t. from re, and trace*) To trace back.

Retra'ced (*p. from retrace*) Traced back.

Retra'cing (*p. a. from retrace*) Tracing back.

RETRA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. retrahere to draw back*) To recant, to recall, to take back, to resume.

RETRA'CT (*s. in farriery*) The injury done to the foot of a horse by driving a nail to the quick and drawing it out again, a prick in the foot of a horse.

Retracta'tion (*s. from retract*) The act of retracting, a recantation; the contraction of a part.

Retract'ed (*p. from retract*) Recanted, recalled, taken back, resumed.

Retract'ing (*p. a. from retract*) Recalling, retracting, resuming.

Retrac'tion (*s. from retract*) The act of recalling, a recantation, the act of withdrawing a claim.

RETRAC'TOR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles which serve to draw up the upper lip and restrict the nostrils.

Retra'cto'res (*s. plu. of retractor*) The muscles which draw up the upper lip and restrict the nostrils.

RETRA'HENS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the external ear.

Retrai't (*s. obsolete*) A retreat; a cast of the countenance. *Spenser.*

Retrai't (*s. in farriery*) A retract, a prick in a horse's foot.

Retrai't (*s. obsolete*) A picture, a portrait. *Spenser.*

RETRAI'TE (*s. from the French*) A terme, a kind of outwork in fortification; a shelter, a retreat.

RETRANCHEE (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the field cut athwart bendwise, divided by diagonal lines crossing each other.

RETRAX'IT (*s. a law term from the Lat. be retractis*) The act of the plaintiff when he comes into court in his own person and declares he will proceed no farther.

RET

RETREA'T (*s. from the French, retraite*) A privacy, a retirement; a place of safety, an act of drawing back from a superior force.

Retreat (*v. int. from the sub.*) To go out of a place, to go to a private abode, to go to a place of safety; to retire from an enemy.

Retreated (*p. from retreat*) Retired, gone into privacy.

Retreat'ing (*p. a. from retreat*) Going to a place of safety, going to a place of security; retiring from an enemy.

RETRE'NCH (*v. t. from the French, retrancher*) To cut off, to pare away, to lessen.

Retre'nch (*v. int.*) To live with less expence; to cut up a retrenchment.

Retrench'ed (*p. from retrench*) Cut off, pared, lessened.

Retrench'ing (*p. a. from retrench*) Cutting off, cutting away; casting up a retrenchment.

Retrench'ment (*s. from retrench*) The act of retrenching, the act of lessening superfluous expences; an additional work in fortification, a colonnade, a trenchment so contrived as to dispute the ground by inch.

RE'TRIBUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. retribuere*) To give back, to recompence; *with to:* as, "To retribute him."

Re'tributed (*p. from retribute*) Paid back, repaid.

Re'tributing (*p. a. from retribute*) Paying back, giving retribution.

Re'tribution (*s. from retribute*) Repayment, recompence.

Re'tributive (*adj. from retribute*) Repaying, tending to retribution.

Re'tributory (*adj. from retribute*) Making recompence, tending to retribution.

Retrie'veable (*adj. from retrieve*) Capable of being retrieved.

Retrie'veableness (*s. from retrieve*) The state or quality of being retrievable.

RETRIE'VE (*v. t. from the French, retroaver*) To recover, to regain, to call back.

Retrie'ved (*p. from retrieve*) Recovered, recalled back.

Retrie'veing (*p. a. from retrieve*) Recovering, recovering, calling back.

RE'TRIMENT (*s. from the Lat. retrimentum*) A refusal.

RETROAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. retro actio*) The act of forcing backwards.

Retroac'tive (*adj. from retroaction*) Driving back, forcing back.

RETROCE'DE (*v. int. from the Lat. retro cedere to go*) To go backwards.

Retroce'ding (*p. a. from retrocede*) Going backwards.

Retroces'sion (*s. from retrocede*) The act of going back; the backward motion of the equinoxes, which is observed to be about fifty seconds a year.

RETROCOPULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. retro copula, and copulo to couple*) Backward copulation performed by some animals.

RETRODUC'TION (*s. from the Lat. retro ducere and ducere to lead, but not used*) The act of leading back.

Retrograda'tion (*s. from retrograde*) The act of going backwards.

RET'ROGRADE (*v. int. from the Lat. retro gradi and gradi to go*) To go backward.

Ret'rograde (*adj. from the verb*) Going backward, contrary, opposite; moving as a planet in a direction contrary to the order of the signs.

Retromin'gency (*s. from retromingent*) The quality of voiding urine backwards as in most quadrupeds the female kind.

RETROMIN'GENT (*adj. from the Lat. retro mittere and mittere to send*) Stealing backwards, voiding urine backwards.

Retromin'gent (*s. from the adj.*) One of that class of animals which make water backwards, male and female.

RETROPANNA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) The feeding hogs in a forest on condition of not being run after the mast is eaten.

RE'TROSPECT (*s. from the Lat. retro specere specio to look*) A look thrown back on things past.

Retrospec'tion (*s. from retrospect*) The act of looking backwards.

pective (*adj. from retrospect*) Belonging to retrospection, looking backwards.

USE (*adj. from the Lat. retrudo to thrust back, but used*) Hidden. *Phillips.*

ND (*v. t. from the Lat. retundo*) To blunt, to blunt the edge. *Ray.*

ded (*p. from retund, but not much used*) Blunted.

ding (*p. a. from retund, but little used*) Blunting.

rn (*v. int. from re, and turn*) To come to the place, to come back to the same state; to retort, to retaliate.

rn (*v. t.*) To repay, to give back, to hand back, to remit.

rn (*s. from the verb*) The act of coming back, a return, profit, advantage, remittance, repayment, restitution, a relaps; the continuation of a moulding member in architecture in turning a corner.

nable (*adj. from return*) Capable of being returned; allowed to be reported back as in a court of law.

nday (*s. from return, and day*) A day set apart for particular business in the courts of law.

ned (*p. from return*) Come back, sent back, repaid, continued as a moulding in the turn of a corner.

ner (*s. from return*) One who remits money.

ning (*p. a. from return*) Coming back, sending back, repaying, restoring.

ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming back, the act of sending back.

(*s. from the Heb. signifying his friend*) A man's name. *Bailey.*

(*s. an old word*) A fist, the hand closed.

BEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the vision of the*) A man's name, one of the tribes of Israel.

benite (*s. from Reuben*) A descendant of Reuben.

(*s. in old customs*) The bailiff of a manor or franchise; a custom or duty formerly paid on exports and imports.

(*v. t. an old word*) To bereave. *Bailey.*

(*s. an old word*) Spoil. *Cole.*

EAL (*v. t. from the Lat. revelo*) To show, to lay open, to discover; to impart from heaven.

alled (*p. from reveal*) Shewed, laid open, discovered, imparted from heaven.

aller (*s. from reveal*) One that reveals, a discoverer.

alling (*p. a. from reveal*) Shewing, laying open, covering, imparting from heaven.

IL/LE (*s. from the French*) The beat of drum out day break to give notice to the soldiers that it is time to rise.

EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the shepherd of God*) A man's name.

EL (*s. supposed to be from the French, reveiller to wake*) A feast with loose and noisy mirth.

el (*v. int. from the sub.*) To feast with loose and noisy merriment.

EL (*v. t. a scientific word from the Lat. revello*) To retract, to draw back. *Harvey.*

elation (*s. from reveal*) A discovery, a communication; a supernatural discovery from heaven, the truths and doctrines contained in the bible; the title of the last book of the New Testament.

elled (*p. a scientific word from revel*) Drawn back, retracted.

eller (*s. from revel*) One that frequents revels.

elling (*p. a. from revel*) Feasting with loose and noisy mirth.

elling (*p. a. a scientific word, from revel*) Retracting, drawing back.

elous (*adj. from revel*) Revelling, addicted to revelry. *Chaucer.*

elrout (*s. from revel, and rout*) A mob, an unlawful assembly.

elry (*s. from revel*) Loose or noisy merriment, festive mirth.

ENE (*v. int. from the Lat. revenio, but not used*) To return. *Cole.*

ENGE (*s. from the French revanche*) The return of an injury, the return of an injury with some malignity of mind.

ence (*v. t. from the sub.*) To return an injury, to indicate by the punishment of an enemy, to wreak one's wrongs on the person that was the author of them.

enged (*p. from revenge*) Vindicated by the punishment of an enemy, satisfied by taking revenge: *puth on, or upon: as, "I will be revenged on him."*

engeful (*adj. from revenge*) Vindictive, full of revenge.

Reven'gefully (*adv. from revengeful*) Vindictively, with revenge.

Reven'gefulness (*s. from revengeful*) The quality of being revengeful.

Reven'gement (*s. from revenge*) Revenge, vengeance. *Raleigh.*

Reven'ger (*s. from revenge*) One that revenges, one who punishes crimes.

Reven'ging (*p. a. from revenge*) Returning an injury, vindicating by the punishment of an enemy, returning an injury with a kind of malignant pleasure.

Reven'gingly (*adv. from revenging*) With vengeance, with revenge.

REVENUE (*s. from the Lat. revenio to come again, formerly accented on the middle syllable*) An income, profits arising yearly, the amount of an impost or tax laid on the public for the purposes of government.

Rev'enue (*s. a hunting term*) A diseste incident to deer which makes their horns fall off; the new tail of a partridge growing after the old one has been lost.

Rev'enue (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to an yearly income, connected with the revenues of the state.

Rever'rb (*v. t. from reverberate, but seldom used*) To reverberate, to strike against. *Shakespeare.*

Rever'berant (*adj. from reverberate*) Beating back, rebounding.

REVERBERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. reverbero*) To beat back; to heat in a reverberating furnace.

Rever'berate (*v. int.*) To rebound; to rebound.

Rever'berate (*adj. from the verb*) Reverberant, beating back. *Shakespeare.*

Rever'berated (*p. from reverberate*) Beaten back; heated in a furnace so contrived as to throw back the flame and heat of the fire.

Rever'berating (*p. a. from reverberate*) Beating back.

Reverbera'tion (*s. from reverberate*) The act of beating back.

Rever'beratory (*adj. from reverberate*) Beating back, returning.

REVERE (*v. t. from the Lat. revereor*) To reverence, to regard with awe.

Rever'ed (*p. from revere*) Reverenced, regarded with awe.

Rever'ence (*s. from revere*) Veneration, respect; an obeisance, a bow, a courtesy; the title of the clergy; the title of a father in poetry. *Shakespeare.*

Rever'ence (*v. t. from the sub.*) To revere, to treat with a kind of religious respect.

Rever'enced (*p. from reverence*) Revered, regarded with a kind of religious respect.

Rever'encer (*s. from reverence*) One who reveres, one who regards with reverence.

Rever'encing (*p. a. from reverence*) Revering, treating with a kind of religious respect.

Rever'end (*adj. from revere*) Venerable, deserving respect, claiming reverence from outward appearance; belonging to the clergy, distinguishing the clergy from the laity.

Rever'end (*s. from the adj.*) A clergyman. "One of the right reverends."

Rever'ent (*adj. from revere*) Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

Rever'ential (*adj. from reverent*) Expressing reverence, proceeding from a kind of religious respect.

Rever'entially (*adv. from reverential*) With appearance of reverence, with veneration.

Rever'ently (*adv. from reverent*) With reverence, with awe.

Rever'ier (*s. from revere*) One that reveres.

Rever'ing (*p. a. from revere*) Reverencing, regarding with awe.

Rever'sal (*s. from reverse*) A change of sentence, a sentence recalled.

REVERSE (*v. t. from the Lat. revertio reversus*) To turn upside down, to put in the place of another; to overturn, to subvert; to turn back; to contradict, to recal, to repeal.

Rever'se (*v. int.*) To return, to come back. *Spenser.*

Rever'se (*s. from the verb*) A change, a vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of a coin opposite to that on which the head is impressed.

Rever'sie (*p. from the verb*) Reverted. *Milton.*

Revers'ed (*p. from reverse*) Changed, turned upside down, put one in the place of another, turned back, recalled, repealed.

Revers'ible (*adj. from reverse*) Capable of being reversed.

Revers'ing (*p. a. from reverse*) Turning upside down, putting one in the place of another, recalling, repealing.

REV

Reversion (*s. from reverse*) A right after the death of the present possessor, a succession, a right of succession.

Reversionary (*adj. from reversion*) Belonging to reversion, having a right in succession.

REVERT (*v. t. from the Lat. reverti*) To change, to turn to the contrary, to reverberate.

Revert (*v. int.*) To return, to come back, to fall back.

Revert (*s. in music*) A return, a recurrence.

Reverted (*p. from revert*) Changed, turned to the contrary.

Reversible (*adj. from revert*) Returnable, capable of being reverted.

Reverting (*p. a. from revert*) Turning back, returning.

REVERIE (*s. from the French reverie*) A loose musing, an irregular thought.

Reves (*s. an old word*) Rents, tithes. *Bailey.*

REVEST (*v. t. from the Lat. revestio*) To clothe again, to reinvest.

Revested (*p. from revest*) Clothed again, reinvested, placed again in office.

Revestiary (*s. from revest*) The place where dresses are deposited.

Revestin (*v. t. obsolete*) To revest, to clothe again. *Ch.*

Revesting (*p. a. from revest*) Dressing again, reinvesting.

Revestry (*s. from revest*) The place in a church where the priest's vestments are kept.

REVIVIFICATION (*s. from the Lat. revivo to revive*) A return to life, a revival. *Bacon.*

Revidual (*v. t. from re, and vidual*) To stock again with provisions.

Revidualled (*p. from revidual*) Stored again with provisions.

Revidualing (*p. a. from revidual*) Storing again with provisions.

Revidualing (*s. from the part.*) The act of storing again with provisions.

Review (*v. t. from re, and view*) To look back, to see again, to survey, to overlook, to consider over and over, to examine, to reexamine.

Review (*s. from the verb*) A survey, a reexamination.

Reviewed (*p. from review*) Looked over again, surveyed over again, considered over again, examined, reexamined.

Reviewer (*s. from review*) One that reviews.

Reviewing (*p. a. from review*) Looking over again, looking back upon, surveying again, examining, reexamining.

Revile (*v. t. from re, and vile*) To vilify, to reproach, to treat with contumely.

Revile (*s. from the verb, but not used*) Reproach, contumely. *Milton.*

Reviled (*p. from revile*) Vilified, reproached, treated with contumely.

Reviler (*s. from revile*) One who reviles.

Reviling (*p. a. from revile*) Vilifying, treating with contumely.

Reviling (*s. from the part.*) Reproach, the act of vilifying, contumely.

Revilingly (*adv. from reviling*) With reproach, with contumely.

Revill (*s. obsolete*) Revelry. *Chaucer.*

Revisal (*s. from revise*) A review, a reexamining.

REVISE (*v. t. from the Lat. revideo*) To review, to overlook.

Revise (*s. from the verb*) Review, reexamination; the second proof of a sheet corrected in printing.

Revised (*p. from revise*) Reviewed, overlooked.

Reviser (*s. from revise*) One that revises.

Revising (*p. a. from revise*) Reviewing, overlooking.

Revision (*s. from revise*) A review.

Revisit (*v. t. from re, and visit*) To visit again.

Revisited (*p. from revisit*) Visited again.

Revisiting (*p. a. from revisit*) Visiting again.

Revival (*s. from revive*) A recovery, a return to accustomed vigour or splendour.

REVIVE (*v. int. from the Lat. revivo*) To return to life; to rise from languor, oblivion or obscurity.

Revive (*v. t.*) To restore to life, to cheer, to quicken, to rouse, to renew, to bring to the memory.

Revived (*p. from revive*) Returned to life, raised from languor, quickened, cheered; raised from oblivion or obscurity, brought to memory.

Reviver (*s. from revive*) That which revives, any thing that cheers or quickens.

REVIVIFICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. revivo to revive, and facio to make*) To recal to life.

Revivified (*p. from revivificate*) Recalled to life.

Revivifying (*p. a. from revivificate*) Recalling to life.

REV

Revivification (*s. from revivificate*) The act of recalling to life.

Reviving (*p. a. from revive*) Returning to life, rising from a state of languor, oblivion or obscurity; cheering, quickening, renewing.

REVIVISCENCE (*s. from the Lat. revivisco to revive again*) A renewal of life.

Revi'vor (*s. a law term*) A bill brought into chambers to carry on the suit of a deceased person.

Reuk (*s. an old spelling*) A rook.

Reul (*v. int. a local word*) To be rude, to be tumulterously.

REUMAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying lofty*) A woman's name.

Reunion (*s. from re, and union*) A restoration of union or concord; a return to a state of cohesion, the act of rejoining.

Reunite (*v. t. from re, and unite*) To join again, to reconcile.

Reunited (*v. int.*) To return to a state of union.

Reunited (*p. from reunite*) United again, joined again, reconciled.

Reuniting (*p. a. from reunite*) Joining again, reconciling.

Revocable (*adj. from revoke*) Capable of being revoked.

Revocableness (*s. from revocable*) The quality of being revoked.

REVOCATE (*v. t. from the Lat. revoco*) To recall, to revoke.

Revocated (*p. from revoke*) Recalled, called back, annulled.

Revocating (*p. a. from revoke*) Recalling, calling back.

Revocation (*s. from revoke*) The act of repealing, the state of being recalled, a repeal, a reversal.

REVOKE (*v. t. from the Lat. revoco*) To recall, to reverse, to check, to repress, to draw back.

Revoke (*s. at whist*) The act of not following the leading suit when it is in the player's power.

Revoke (*v. int. at whist*) To play contrary to the leading suit when it was in your power to have followed it.

Revoked (*p. from revoke*) Recalled, reversed, repealed.

Revokement (*s. from revoke*) A revocation, a repeal, recall. *Shakespeare.*

Revoking (*p. a. from revoke*) Recalling, reversing, repealing.

Revoking (*p. a. at whist*) Playing contrary to the leading suit when it was in your power to have followed it.

REVOLT (*s. from the French revolte*) A desertion, a change of sides, a departure from duty or allegiance.

Revolt (*v. int. from the sub.*) To fall off from one another; *with* from, and to: as, "All will revolt from me." "He revolted to the enemy."

Revolted (*p. from revolt*) Gone off from duty or allegiance.

Revolver (*s. from revolt*) One that revolts.

Revoluting (*p. a. from revolt*) Falling off from one to the other, departing from duty or allegiance.

REVOLVE (*v. int. from the Lat. revolve*) To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to devolve, to fall on a regular course.

Revolve (*v. t.*) To turn any thing round, to consider in the mind, to meditate on.

Revolved (*p. from revolve*) Turned round, considered, turned over in thought.

Revolving (*p. a. from revolve*) Turning round in a circle, performing a revolution; turning any thing round, considering, meditating upon.

Revolution (*s. from revolve*) The course of any thing which returns to the point from which it set out, the space measured by a circular course; a change in the government of a state, the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary.

Revolutioner (*s. from revolution*) One who approves the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary.

Revomit (*v. t. from re, and vomit*) To vomit, to vomit again.

Revomited (*p. from revomit*) Vomited, vomited again.

Revomiting (*p. a. from revomit*) Vomiting, vomiting again.

Re'ule (*v. t. a local word*) To extol, to commend highly.

REVULSION (*s. from the Lat. revellio revullus to pull back*) The act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body, the act of forcing humours to a common part.

R H A

a part of any substance taken off from the whole
formed into a distinct existence. *Scott.*

live (adj. from revulsion) Pulling back.

ria (s. with physicians) The stoppage of an he-
morrhage by opening a vein in some remote and con-
tiguous part of the body.

(v.) A term used in a game at cards. *Phil.*

(s. a local word) A rank; a row. *Scott.*

(v. t. obsolete) To rue, to grieve, to pity. *Spenser.*

kin (v. int. obsolete) To waken again. *Chaucer.*

RD (s. from the Sax.) A recompense, a recompense

some good; a recompense for evil.

rd (v. t. from the sub.) To give in return, to re-

to recompense.

able (adj. from reward) Capable of being re-

warded, fit to be rewarded.

rd (s. obsolete) Regard. *Chaucer.*

rd (p. from reward) Recompensed, repaid.

rd (s. from reward) One that rewards.

rd (p. a. from reward) Recompensing, re-

warding.

ET (s. from the French rouet) The lock of a gun. *Sc.*

y (adj. from rew) Full of rows, unevenly

light. *Phillips.*

h (adj.) Inclined to copulation as doves.

e (s. obsolete) A realm. *Wicliffe.*

rd (v. t. from re, and word) To repeat in the

words. *Shakespeare.*

rd (p. from reward) Repeated in the same

words.

rd (p. a. from reward) Repeating in the same

words.

(s. obsolete) A kind of songs, roundels. *Chaucer.*

(s. an old spelling) Rain, clear water. *Chaucer.*

ing (s.) The name of an apple.

OLD (s.) A man's name.

(s. from the Heb. signifying voluntary) The name

man.

N (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

BARA (s. in pharmacy) The rhubarb.

urate (adj. from rhabarbara) Tinctured with

rhubarb.

IDES (s. in anatomy) The sagittal suture of

skull.

IOLOGY (s. from the Greek *ραβδος*, a rod, and

a word) The act of computation by Napier's rods.

OMANCY (s. from the Greek *ραβδος*, a rod, and

a magic) Divination performed by rods.

DOS (s. from the Greek) A wand, a rod; a me-

an in the form of a straight rod.

IS (s. in anatomy) The spine of the back.

ASAG'RA (s. with physicians) The gout in the

the gout in the parts adjoining to the back bone.

ITÆ (s. in anatomy) The muscles that lie over

back bone.

ITÆI (s. in anatomy) The rhachitæ.

ITIS (s. from the Greek) The rickets; a disease

children.

MAN'THUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) One

supposed judges of the infernal regions.

GES (s. in anatomy, but not used) The rha-

chitæ. *Cole.*

DIS (s. from the Greek) A chop or cleft in any

of the skin; a small ulcer in the fundament.

DIOLIDES (s. in botany) The lapsana.

DIOLUS (s. in botany) The lapsana.

ON (s. from the Greek) The stone of a small

spider.

ON (s. in zoology) A little venomous spider re-

sembling the stone of the black grape.

IDES (s. in anatomy) The third coat of the eye,

membrana.

OPDES (s. in botany) The hippophæ, the swal-

low.

SUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the white

le.

IX (s. in geography) An ancient subdivision of

Wales.

RES (s. in anatomy) The internal corners of

eyes.

ANUS (s. in botany) The radish, the root of

radish.

E (s. in anatomy, from the Greek) A suture of

skull.

IUS (s. in zoology) The name of a beast, a spot-

ted wolf.

ONTICODES (s. in botany) The centaury.

ONTICUM (s. in botany) The centaury.

DI (s. in antiquity) The rhapsodists.

R H I

Rhapsod'ical (adj. from rhapsody) Composed after the
manner of a rhapsody.

Rhapsodist (s. from rhapsody) One of the ancient rhap-
sodi who went about singing detached pieces of Ho-
mer's Iliad and Odyssey; one who writes a rhapsody.

RHAPSODOM'ANCY (s. from the Greek *ραψωδία* a rhap-
sody, and *μαντεία* magic) A kind of divination drawn
from any detached piece of poetry that might occur
for that purpose.

RHAPSODY (s. from the Greek *ραψωδία* to sew, and *ωδή*
an ode) A discourse or poem consisting of a number of
parts joined together without any necessary dependance
or natural connection.

RHE'A (s. in beathen mythology) The goddess Cybele,
the supposed wife of Saturn and mother of the gods.

RHEGIUM (s. in ancient geography) A port town in the
ancient Calabria. *Acts.*

RHEG'MA (s. from the Greek) A rupture, that which is
broken.

RHEIDEA (s. in botany) A genus of plants not perfectly
ascertained.

RHE'SA (s. from the Heb. signifying wild) A man's name.

Rhetor'ian (s. from Rhetorius) A follower of Rhetorius.

RHET'ORIC (s. from the Greek *ρητορ* a declaimer) The
act of speaking with art and eloquence, the art of
persuasion, oratory.

Rhetoric (adj. from the sub, not so much used) Rheto-
rical.

Rhetoric'ical (adj. from rhetoric) Belonging to rhetoric,
oratorical.

Rhetoric'ically (adv. from rhetorical) With rhetoric,
in a rhetorical manner.

Rhetoric'alness (s. from rhetorical) The state or circum-
stance of being rhetorical.

Rhetoric'ate (v. int. from rhetoric) To play the orator,
to affect the passions by the arts of rhetoric.

Rhetoric'ating (p. a. from rhetoricate) Playing the ora-
tor, moving the passions by the arts of rhetoric.

Rhetoric'ation (s. from rhetoricate) A rhetorical term;
an argument more florid than substantial.

Rhetoric'ian (s. from rhetoric) A master of rhetoric,
one that teaches the art of rhetoric, an orator.

Rhetoric'ian (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to an orator,
suited to a master of rhetoric. *Blackmore.*

Rhetoric'ian (s. in church history) A rhetorian.

RHETOR'IUS (s. in church history) A man's name, the
head of a sect in the fourth century who held that all
heretics who went before him had reason on their
side, and were consequently right in opposing the or-
thodox faith.

RHEUM (s. from the Greek *ῥεῦμα* to flow) A thin watery
matter oozing through the glands especially about the
mouth.

Rheumat'ic (adj. from rheum) Proceeding from rheum,
belonging to the rheumatism, tending to the rheuma-
tism.

Rheumat'ick (adj. the less modern spelling) Rheumatic.

Rheumat'ickness (s. from rheumatic) The state or cir-
cumstance of being rheumatic. *Scott.*

RHEUM'ATISM (s. from the Greek *ρευματισμός*) A pain-
ful disease supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheum'y (adj. from rheum) Full of rheum, abounding

with sharp moisture.

RHEX'IA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

RHEX'IS (s. in physics) A rupture, a rupture of the cornea
of the eye.

Rhime (s. not so correct a spelling) Rhyme. *DiEt. of Arts.*

RHINANTHUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants; the

yellow rattle.

RHINE (s.) A river which takes its rise in Switzerland,
runs through a part of Germany, and dividing into
several channels continues its course through the united
provinces and empties itself into the German ocean.

Rhineland, Rhineandrod (s. in fortification) A measure
of two fathoms or twelve feet used by the Dutch and
German engineers.

RHINEN'CHITES (s. in surgery, from the Greek *ῥίς* the
nostril, and *ἵκνω* to pour in) A kind of syringe to in-
ject a medical liquor into the nostrils.

Rhi'no (s. a cant word) Ready money.

RHINOBA'TUS (s. in ichthyology) A species of raja hav-
ing one single row of prickles on the back.

Rhinoc'eral (adj. from rhinoceros) Belonging to the
rhinoceros, like the rhinoceros.

RHINOC'EROS (s. in zoology, from the Greek *ῥίς* a nos-
tril, and *κερας* a horn) A beast with a horn on its nose
and without a trunk, but in other respects resembling
an elephant.

Rhinoc'erosbird (s. in ornithology) A large bird about

the

R H U

the size of a raven so called from a horn which rises from the root of the beak.

RHIPHE'US (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the Centaurs.

RHIZAG'RA (*s. in surgery, from the Greek ρίζα a root, and αγρα a rupture*) An instrument to draw out the stump of a tooth or splinter of a bone.

RHIZOT'OMIST (*s. from the Greek ρίζα a root, and τέμνω to cut, but not used*) One who cuts roots. *Barley.*

RHO'DA (*s. from the Greek ρόδη a rose*) The name of a woman. *Acts. 12.*

RHODACE'LEUM (*s. from the Greek ρόδη a rose, and ελαιον oil*) The oil of roses.

RHODE (*s.*) The name of a woman, Rhoda.

RHODES (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediterranean sea, the capital of that island.

RHO'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Rho'dian (*adj. from Rhodes*) Belonging to Rhodes.

Rho'dian (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Rhodes.

RHODIO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the rhodia.

RHODIRA'DIX (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the rosewort.

RHODI'TES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a rose colour.

RHO'DIUM (*s. in botany, and medicine*) The aspalathum, a kind of wood.

RHODIUM'LIG'NUM (*s. in botany, and pharmacy*) The rhodium, the aspalathum.

RHODODAPH'NE (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) The rose baytree.

RHODODEN'DRON (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) The rhododaphne, the rose baytree.

RHODODEN'DROS (*s. a different spelling*) The rhododendron.

RHO'DOMEL (*s. in pharmacy*) The honey of roses.

RHO'DON (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine in which roses make the chief ingredient; the rose.

RHOD'OPE (*s. in ancient geography*) A high mountain in Thrace said to be covered with snow, all the year round. *Virgil.*

RHODO'RA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

RHODOSAC'CARUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The sugar of roses.

RHODOSTAG'MA (*s. in pharmacy*) Rosewater.

RHO'DUS (*s. in ancient geography*) An island in the Mediterranean, Rhodes.

RHO'E (*s. in botany*) The fumach.

RHO'EAS (*s. in botany*) The red poppy.

RHCE'TUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The name of one of the Centaurs.

Rhomb (*s. from rhombus*) A rhombus, a square put out of its natural position.

Rhom'bic (*adj. from rhomb*) Having the shape of a rhombus.

Rhomb'line (*s. a sea term*) A line prolonged from any point of the compass on a sea chart between the cardinal points.

RHOM'BOID (*s. in geometry, from rhombus*) A quadrangular plain figure having its opposite sides equal, a parallelogram put out of its natural position.

Rhomboid'al (*adj. from rhomboid*) Belonging to a rhomboid.

Rhomboid'es (*s. from rhombus*) A rhomboid.

RHOMBOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the scapula so called from its form.

RHOM'BUS (*s. in geometry, from the Greek*) An oblique angled quadrilateral plain figure whose sides are equal, a square put out of its natural position; a kind of bandage in surgery so called from its figure.

RHONCHISO'NANT (*adj. from the Greek ρονχος a snoring, and the Lat. sonus a sound*) Uttering a noise like that of snoring. *Scott.*

RHON'CHUS (*s. from the Greek ρονχος*) The act of snoring, the noise made in snoring.

RHOPA'LIC (*adj. from the Greek ροπαλον a club*) Belonging to a kind of verse among the ancients beginning with monosyllables and increasing gradually to the last which was the longest word of all.

Rhopa'lic (*s. from the adj.*) A verse beginning with a monosyllable and increasing the syllables to the last which was the longest word.

RHOPA'LO'N (*s. from the Greek*) The water lily so called because its root resembles a club.

RHOPOG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek ροπος a toy, and γραφω to write*) A painter who confines himself to beasts, birds, trees and other low subjects; one who paints in mixed colours. *Scott.*

RHOPOGRA'PHI (*s. plu. in antiquity*) Painters who exercised their talents on low subjects.

RHU'BARB (*s. from the Lat. rhubarbarum*) A root much used in medicine as a gentle cathartic.

R I B

Rhumb (*s. in navigation*) The vertical circle of a given place, the intersection of the vertical circle with the horizon.

Rhumb'line (*s. a sea term*) The rhombline, a line or course which intersects the meridians through all points it passes at equal angles.

RHUS (*s. in botany*) The fumach.

RHY'AS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek*) A disease of the eyes, a continued weeping.

RHYME (*s. from the Greek ρυμος a rule*) An harmonious succession of sounds, the correspondence of the sound or syllable of one verse to that of another, poetry, a poem.

Rhyme (*v. int. from the sub.*) To agree in sound, to make verses in rhyme.

Rhy'mer (*s. from rhyme*) One who makes rhymes, a rhymster.

Rhy'ming (*p. a. from rhyme*) Corresponding in sound, making verses in rhyme.

Rhy'mster (*s. from rhyme*) A versifier, a poet in a temple.

RHYPTICA (*s. in medicine*) Cleansing medicaments.

Rhyptics (*s. from rhyptica*) Detergent remedies.

RHYTHM (*s. in music, from the Greek ρυθμος a rule, proportion of the movements to each other; the*)

Rhyth'mica (*s. from rhythm*) That part in the music of the ancients which regulated the rhythm.

Rhyth'mical (*adj. from rhythm*) Harmonical, having a proportion of sounds.

RHYTHMOPO'IA (*s. from the Greek ρυθμος rhythm, ποιω to do*) That part of music which prescribes the movements.

RHYTI'DOSIS (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek ρυτίς a wrinkle*) A kind of fold or wrinkle in any part of the body.

R'IAL (*s.*) An old gold coin of ten shillings value.

Ri'al (*adj. an old spelling*) Royal.

Ri'ally (*adv. an old spelling*) Royally.

RIAL'TA (*s.*) The famous marble bridge of Venice.

Rial'tie (*s. an obsolete spelling, from rial*) Royalty.

Ri'ant (*adj. from the French rire*) Laughing.

RIB (*s. from the Sax. ribbe*) The incurvated side of an animal; any piece of timber or other material which strengthens the side; a wise in droll style.

RIB'ALD (*s. from the French ribaud*) A loose, dissipated wretch.

Rib'alicious (*adj. from ribald*) Debauched, obscene.

Rib'altry (*s. from ribald*) Loose obscene language, obscenity.

RIB'AND (*s. a correct spelling, from the French*) A file of silk, a narrow web of silk chiefly used as an ornament; the sash worn by a knight of any particular order; the eighth part of a head in heraldry; a long flexible piece of timber nailed to the ribs of a ship.

Rib'andmaker (*s. from riband, and maker*) One who makes ribands, a ribandweaver.

Rib'andweaver (*s. from riband, and weaver*) One who weaves ribands.

Rib'aning (*s. an old word*) Ribands, lace set on ribbands.

Rib'aud, Rihaude (*s. an old word*) A luxurious, dissipated, one abandoned to lewdness.

Rib'audry (*s. an old spelling*) Ribaldry.

Rib'ban (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A riband.

Rib'band (*s. a common but not so correct a spelling*) A riband.

Rib'bandscrawshell (*s. in natural history*) The ribbandshell.

Rib'bandweaver (*s. a different spelling*) A ribbandweaver.

Rib'bed (*adj. from rib*) Furnished with ribs, provided with the body with ribs.

RIB'BLE (*s.*) The name of a river which takes its rise in Yorkshire, runs through Lancashire and empties itself into the Irish channel.

Rib'blerab'ble (*s. a low word, from the reduplication of rabble*) A rabble, a mob.

Rib'bon (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A riband.

RIB'ES (*s. in botany*) The currant bush; a genus of plants.

RIBE'SIUM (*s. in botany*) The ribes.

Ri'bi (*v. t. imper. mode*) Drink away.

Rib'ibe (*s. an old word*) An old baud.

Rib'ible (*s. obsolete*) A fiddle, a gittern.

RIB'LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a quarrel*) A place of a place.

Ribol'la (*s.*) A strong kind of wine.

Rib'roast (*v. t. from rib, and roast*) To beat down, to droll style.

Rib'roasted (*p. from ribroast*) Beaten soundly, droll style.

Rib'roasting (*p. a. from ribroast*) Beating soundly, droll style.

roasting (*s. from the part.*) The act of heating, a
 and beating. *Butler.*
 wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 (*s. in falconry*) A disease incident to hawks, a kind
 swelling on the head.
 (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) A kingdom, domi-
 on.
 CA (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of veil with which the
 oman ladies covered their faces.
 CIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 E (*s. from the Italian oryza*) A foreign esculent
 rain.
 (*s. obsolete*) Small rods, small twigs. *Chaucer.*
 emilk (*s. from rice, and milk*) Milk boiled up and
 thickened with rice.
 epudding (*s. from rice, and pudding*) A pudding
 made with rice.
 erate (*s. in music*) A kind of extempory prelude.
 H (*adj. from the French riche*) Wealthy, opulent,
 bounding in wealth; valuable, precious, splendid,
 mptuous; fertile, fruitful.
 HARD (*s.*) A man's name.
 ed (*adj. from rich*) Rich, enriched. *Shakefp.*
 er (*adj. comp. of rich*) Rich in a greater degree.
 es (*s. from rich*) Wealth, money, possessions; a
 lendid appearance.
 efie, Rich'esse (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Riches. *Chau.*
 est (*adj. sup. of rich*) Rich in the greatest degree.
 ily (*adv. from rich*) With riches, with plenty;
 uly, abundantly. "A chastisement which they so
 chly deserve."
 HMOND (*s.*) A borough town in Yorkshire; it
 is a market on Saturday, sends two members to
 rliament, and is 22 miles from London; a royal
 illa in the county of Surry.
 'mond (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Richmond,
 ade at Richmond.
 'mondshire (*s. from Richmond, and shire*) A district
 Yorkshire.
 'ness (*s. from rich*) Wealth, opulence; finery,
 endour; fertility; an abundance of any quality.
 t (*adj. obsolete*) Right. *Chaucer.*
 NOCAR'PUS (*s. in botany*) The mercurialis; the
 alypa, the sea nettle.
 NOIDES (*s. in botany*) The croton, a genus of
 ants.
 NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 K (*s. a more common spelling*) A rick, a stack or pile
 corn or hay.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pile up hay or corn.
 ed (*p. from rick*) Put up in a rick.
 ing (*p. a. from rick*) Piling up in a rick.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of piling up hay or
 thrashed corn in a rick.
 UETS (*s. from the Greek γαζις*) A disease incident
 children arising from an unequal distribution of nou-
 ment.
 etty (*adj. from rickets*) Troubled with the rickets. *Sc.*
 ety (*adj. a different spelling*) Ricketty, troubled
 th the rickets.
 LUS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 MANSWORTH (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it
 is a market on Saturday, and is 17 miles from
 ondon.
 mansworth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Rick-
 manworth, made at Rickmanworth.
 TURE (*s. from the Lat. rictura*) A gaping. *Johnson.*
 (*v. t. from the Sax. hridan*) To set free, to redeem,
 clear, to disencumber, to dispatch, to drive away,
 destroy.
 v. t. pret.) Did ride.
 (*p. from the verb*) Freed, cleared.
 v. t. pret. of ride) Did ride.
 ance (*s. from rid*) A deliverance, the act of clear-
 away any encumbrance.
 elid, Rid'dilid (*adj. obsolete*) Plaited. *Chaucer.*
 en (*p. from ride*) Managed in riding, used for rid-
 , managed with infolence, managed at will.
 er (*s. from rid*) One that rids; a rudder, a kind
 sieve. *Pbhillips.*
 erroll (*s. a law term*) A schedule or small strip of
 chment added to a roll or record. *Pbhillips.*
 ing (*p. a. from rid*) Setting free, clearing away
 bin.
 OLE (*s. from the Sax. hridel*) A puzzling question,
 enigma, any thing puzzling.
 OLE (*s. from the Sax. hridde*) A coarse kind of
 ce.
 le (*v. int. from the sub.*) To speak obscurely, to
 ke enigmas.

Rid'dle (*v. t.*) To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a
 coarse sieve.
 Rid'dled (*p. from riddle*) Separated by a coarse sieve.
 Rid'dling (*p. a. from riddle*) Making riddles, speaking
 enigmatically; solving, unriddling; separating by a
 coarse sieve.
 Rid'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating with
 a coarse sieve, that which is separated by a coarse kind
 of sieve.
 Rid'dlingly (*adv. from riddling*) Enigmatically, in the
 manner of a riddle.
 RIDE (*v. int. from the Sax. hridan*) To travel on horse-
 back, to travel in a vehicle; to perform the several
 acts of horfemanship; to remain in the water, to be
 supported by something suited to one's purpose.
 Ride (*v. int.*) To manage in the exercise of riding, to
 manage inofolently and at will.
 Ride (*s. from the verb*) A small excursion on horseback;
 a clump or number of sprigs growing out of the
 same root.
 RIDEAU' (*s. in fortification*) A small elevation of earth
 to cover a camp or strengthen a post.
 Rid'er (*s. from ride*) One who rides, one who manages
 or breaks horses; a tradesman who rides for orders;
 an inserted leaf in a book, an after clause added to a
 bill while depending in parliament; a large timber to
 strengthen a ship which has been too slightly built.
 Rid'erroll (*s. from ride, and roll*) A schedule of parch-
 ment affixed to some part of a roll or record.
 Ridg'ully (*s. a cant word*) A goldsmith. *Cole.*
 RIDGE (*s. from the Sax. hrigg the back*) The rising or
 keen part of the back; the rough top of any thing re-
 sembling the back, a steep protuberance, the upper
 part of a roof rising to an angle, the ground thrown
 up by the plough, a wrinkle or rising of flesh in the
 mouth of an horie.
 Ridge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To throw up or form in
 ridges.
 Ridg'eband (*s. from ridge, and band*) That part of the
 harness that crosses the back of the horie.
 Ridged (*p. from ridge*) Thrown up in ridges, formed
 in ridges.
 Ridgel (*s. the derivation is uncertain*) The male of a
 beast half gelt.
 Ridg'etile (*s. from ridge, and tile*) A cretile, a tile to
 put on the ridge of an house.
 Ridgil (*s. a different spelling*) A ridgel. *Dryden.*
 Ridg'ing (*p. a. from ridge*) Throwing up in ridges,
 forming in ridges. *Scott.*
 Ridg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming in ridges,
 that which is formed in ridges.
 Ridg'ling (*s. from ridgel*) A ridgel, the male of a beast
 half gelded.
 Ridg'y (*adj. from ridge*) Full of ridges.
 RID'ICULE (*s. from the Lat. ridiculum*) Jest, mockery,
 wit producing laughter.
 RID'ICULE (*v. t. from the Lat. rideo to laugh*) To ex-
 pose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merrim-
 ent.
 Rid'iculed (*p. from ridicule*) Exposed to laughter,
 treated with contemptuous merriment.
 Rid'iculing (*p. a. from ridicule*) Exposing to ridicule,
 treating with a kind of contemptuous merriment.
 Ridic'ulous (*adj. from ridicule*) Fit to be laughed at,
 exciting contemptuous merriment.
 Ridic'ulously (*adv. from ridiculous*) With ridicule, in a
 ridiculous manner.
 Ridic'ulousness (*s. from ridiculous*) The state or quality
 of being ridiculous.
 Rid'ing (*p. a. from ride*) Traveling on horseback, tra-
 veling in a carriage, performing the several acts of
 horfemanship, remaining on float, weathering out a
 storm at sea; managing at will.
 Rid'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Used on horseback, be-
 longing to the act of horfemanship.
 Rid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of traveling on horse-
 back or in a carriage; an excursion on horseback;
 horfemanship; a circuit to be performed on horseback;
 a division of a county.
 Rid'ingclerk (*s. from riding, and clerk*) One of the six
 clerks in chancery.
 Rid'ingcloak (*s. from riding, and cloak*) A cloak used
 for riding.
 Rid'ingcoat (*s. from riding, and coat*) A coat used in
 riding, a coat to keep out the weather.
 Rid'inghabit (*s. from riding, and habit*) A lady's riding
 drefs.
 Rid'inghood (*s. from riding, and hood*) A hood used by
 women when they ride.

Rid'ing,

R I G

Riding-knot (*s. from riding, and knot*) A running knot.
RIDIT'TA (*s. in music*) A repeat. *Bailey.*
RIDIT'TO (*s. in music*) An entertainment of singing, an opera.
RIE (*s. a different spelling*) Rye, an esculent grain, a kind of grain resembling wheat but not nearly so valuable.
Ri'efield (*s. from rie, and field*) A field appropriated to the culture of rie.
Ri'eland (*s. from rie, and land*) A light kind of land, land fit for the culture of rie.
RIENS (*s. a law term*) Nothing.
Rier, Rier'county (*s. a law term*) The place appointed by the sheriff for receiving the king's money after the adjournment of the county court.
RIFE (*adj. from the Sax. ryfe*) Prevalent, abounding as any distemper.
Rife (*v. t. obsolete spelling*) To rive, to pierce, to stab, to force asunder. *Chaucer.*
Ri'fely (*adv. from rife*) Prevalently, abundantly.
Ri'feness (*s. from rife*) Prevalence, abundance.
Ri'ffer (*adj. comp. of rife*) Rife in a greater degree.
Rife'raff (*s. the derivation is not certain*) The scum, the refuse.
Ri'fett (*adj. sup. of rife*) Rife in the greatest degree.
RIFLE (*v. t. from the Dutch rifelen*) To rob, to pillage, to plunder.
Ri'fled (*p. from rifle*) Robbed, plundered.
Ri'flier (*s. from rifle*) A robber, a plunderer.
Ri'fletum (*s. in old records*) A coppice, a thicket.
Ri'fpling (*p. a. from rifle*) Robbing, pillaging.
Ri'fpling (*s. from the part.*) The act of pillaging.
Rift (*s. from rive*) A cleft, an opening, a breach.
Rift (*v. t. from the sub.*) To split, to cleave asunder.
Rift (*v. int.*) To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.
Ri'fled (*p. from rift*) Split, cloven.
Ri'fving (*p. a. from rift*) Splitting, cleaving.
Rifts (*s. in farriery, from rift*) A disease of the mouth incident to horses.
RIG (*s. from the Sax. hrigg*) A back, the back; a romping girl; a woman of ill fame; a ridgel. *Scott.*
Rig (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dress, to furnish with cloaths; to fit with tackle. *"To rig about,"* To be wanton.
RIGADOO'N (*s. from the French, rigadon*) A kind of dance.
RIGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. rigo to water*) The act of watering. *Johnson.*
RI'GEL (*s. in astronomy*) The left foot of Orion.
Rigg (*s. obsolete*) The back. *Chaucer.*
Rigg'ed (*p. from rig*) Dressed, furnished with cloaths, fitted with tackle.
Rig'ger (*s. from rig*) One that rigs, one that dresses, one who is employed in fitting the rigging of a ship.
Rig'ginbone (*s. obsolete*) The backbone.
Rig'ging (*p. a. from rig*) Dressing, furnishing with cloaths, fitting with tackle.
Rig'ging (*s. from the part.*) Cloaths, dress; the sails and tackle of a ship.
Rig'gish (*adj. from rig*) Wanton, whorish. *Shakespeare.*
Rig'gle (*v. int. not so common a word*) To wriggle, to move backwards and forwards as shrinking from pain.
Rig'gling (*p. a. from riggle*) Wriggling, moving backwards and forwards.
RIGHT (*adj. from the Lat. rectus*) Fit, proper, becoming, true, just, honest; straight, direct, perpendicular, including ninety degrees; opposite to the left; convenient, happy.
Right (*s. from the adj.*) The opposite to wrong, justice, equity; the side opposite to the left; a just claim, property, interest, power, prerogative, privilege.
Right (*adv. from the adj.*) Properly, justly; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; but this sense is nearly obsolete except in titles of honor. *"The right reverend."*
Right (*interj. from the adj.*) Expressing approbation.
Right (*v. t. from the adj.*) To do justice to, to relieve from wrong; to put any thing in its proper position. *"Right the helm."*
Right'ed (*p. from right*) Set right, relieved from wrong.
Right'eous (*adj. from right*) Just, honest, equitable, virtuous, uncorrupt.
Right'eously (*adv. from righteous*) Honestly, virtuously.
Right'eousness (*s. from righteous*) Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.
Right'ful (*adj. from right*) Having a right, having a just claim; honest, just.
Right'fully (*adv. from rightful*) In a rightful manner, with right, with equity.

R I N

Right'fulness (*s. from rightful*) The state of being right, rectitude.
Right'ly (*adv. from right*) Properly, suitably, honestly, uprightly, exactly, straightly, directly.
Right'ness (*s. from right*) Rectitude, straightness, conformity to truth.
Right'wise (*adj. obsolete*) Righteous.
Right'wised (*adj. obsolete from rightwise*) Rightly, aright.
Right'whiteness (*s. obsolete from rightwise*) Rightness.
Rig'id (*adj. from the Lat. rigidus*) Stiff, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.
Ri'gider (*adj. comp. of rigid*) Rigid in a greater degree.
Rig'idest (*adj. sup. of rigid*) Rigid in the greatest degree.
Rigid'ity (*s. from rigid*) Stiffness, severity; the want of ease or elegance.
Rig'idly (*adv. from rigid*) Stiffly, severely, inflexibly.
Rig'idness (*s. from rigid*) Stiffness, severity, inflexibility.
RIG'LET (*s. from the French, regulet*) A flat thin piece of wood; a strip of wood used in printing to accommodate the distance between the lines or the width of the margin.
RIG'OL (*s. from the French, regale*) A circle, a diadem.
RIG'OR (*s. a correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Cold, severity, a convulsive shuddering from a sense of cold, severity, sharpness, hardness, inflexibility; rage, cruelty.
Rig'orous (*adj. from rigor*) Stiff, severe.
Rig'orously (*adv. from rigorous*) Severity, without tenderness or mitigation.
Rig'oroufness (*s. from rigorous*) Harshness, severity.
RIG'OUR (*s. the less modern spelling, from the French, rigueur*) Rigor.
RILL (*s. from the Lat. rivulus*) A small brook, a small stream.
Rill (*v. int. from the sub.*) To run in small streams.
Rillet (*s. from rill*) A small stream.
Rill'ing (*p. a. from rill*) Running in small streams.
RIM (*s. from the Sax. rima*) A margin, a border; the which incircles.
RIME (*s. from the Sax. hrime*) The hoar frost, a kind of fog generally attended with frost.
Rime (*v. int. from the sub.*) To freeze with hoar frost.
RIME (*s. from the Lat. rima*) A chink, a hole.
Rime (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Rhyme. *D. of A.*
RI'MER (*s. in beaten mythology*) The chief god worshipped at Damascus.
Ri'mier (*adj. comp. of rimy*) Rimy in a greater degree.
Ri'miest (*adj. sup. of rimy*) Rimy in the greatest degree.
Ri'ming (*p. a. from rime*) Freezing with hoar frost.
RIM'MON (*s. from the Heb. signifying exalted*) The name of a city, the name of a rock in the land of Israel.
RI'MOSE (*adj. from the Lat. rimosus*) Full of chinks.
Rimos'ity (*s. from rimose*) The state or quality of being rimose.
Rim'peled (*p. not so common a spelling*) Rimples.
Rim'ple (*v. t. perhaps from crimple*) To pucker, to draw up into plaits.
Rim'pled (*p. from rimple*) Puckered, drawn up into plaits.
Rim'plid (*adj. obsolete*) Withered, wrinkled, dried up.
Rim'pling (*p. a. from rimple*) Puckering, drawing up into plaits.
RIM'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A small chink, an orifice.
Ri'my (*adj. from rime*) Foggy, misty.
Rin (*v. int. obsolete*) To run.
RINA'US (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle of the nose.
RIND (*s. from the Sax.*) The bark, the husk of any thing; the thin pellicle that covers the pulp of fruit; the inner bark of a tree.
Rind (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take off the bark, to take off the skin, to take off the husk. *Johnson.*
Rind'ed (*p. from rind*) Stripped of the rind.
Rind'ing (*p. a. from rind*) Taking off the rind.
RIND'LE (*s. from the Teut. rinne*) A small gutter, a small water course.
Rind'y (*adj. from rind*) Having a rind, having a thin skin as fruit.
Rine (*v. t. a local word*) To touch.
Ri'ner (*s. a local word*) A good cast, a good throw at bowls.
RING (*s. from the Sax. hring*) A circle, an orbicular line; a circle of gold or other metal worn for ornament.

R I P

ent; a circular handle; a circular course, a circle
persons made by standing round; a number of bells
harmoniously tuned, the sound of bells, the sound of
sonorous body.
G (*v. t. from the Sax. hringan*) To strike bells, to
like any sonorous body so as to make it sound; to
circle, to surround; to fit with rings, to restrain a
vine by putting a wire in his nose.
g (*v. int.*) To sound, to give a sound, to tinkle;
be filled with a rumor; to practice on bells.
g/bolt (*s. in shipbuilding*) An iron bolt which serves
to fasten the planks.
g/bone (*s. in farriery*) A callous substance growing
in the hollow of the pattern just above the coronet.
g/dial (*s. from ring, and dial*) A pocket fundal in form
of a ring.
G'DOVE (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of pigeon.
ged (*p. from ring*) Furnished with a ring, in-
circled.
ger (*s. from ring*) One that rings, one skilled in
ringing.
g/head (*s. with clothiers*) An instrument for stretching
woollen cloth.
g/hedge (*s. from ring, and hedge*) A hedge that
compasses several inclosures.
g/ing (*p. a. from ring*) Sounding, resounding,
sounding on bells; furnishing with rings; surround-
ing, incircling.
g/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making music
on bells.
g/leader (*s. from ring, and leader*) One that is fore-
most in any mischief, one that leads on a riotous body
of people.
g/let (*s. from ring*) A small ring, a curl, a circle.
g/louzil (*s. in ornithology*) A species of black turdus
with a white ring about its neck a little larger than
the common blackbird.
g/rope (*s. a sea term*) A short rope occasionally tied
to the ring bolt of the deck.
g/streaked (*adj. from ring, and streaked*) Marked
with circular streaks.
g/tail (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of kite with a whitish
tail.
g/tail (*s. a sea term*) A small triangular sail used oc-
casionally, a kind of sliding sail.
G'WOOD (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a
market on Wednesday, and is 95 miles from London.
g/wood (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ringwood,
made at Ringwood.
g/worm (*s. from ring, and worm*) The surpigo, a
circular tetter.
SE (*v. t. from the German, rein pure*) To wash, to
cleanse by washing.
sed (*p. from rinse*) Washed, cleansed by washing.
ser (*s. from rinse*) One that rinses, one that washes.
sing (*p. a. from rinse*) Washing, cleansing by
washing.
N'DO (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of red zeus.
OT (*s. from the Italian riotto*) Loose festivity;
edition, uproar; a number of disorderly people
assembled together with a manifest intention to break
the peace or commit violence. "To run riot," to
move without restraint.
ot (*v. int. from the sub.*) To revel, to give a loose to
luxurious enjoyments, to become tumultuous, to
raise an uproar, to raise sedition.
oter (*s. from riot*) One who is given up to luxury
and excess; one who is concerned in making a riot,
one who raises sedition.
oting (*p. a. from riot*) Giving a loose to luxurious
enjoyments, making a riot, raising sedition.
oting (*s. from the part.*) Loose festivity, excess in
eating or drinking, the act of raising sedition.
otise (*s. from riot, now grown obsolete*) Luxury,
dissoluteness.
otous (*adj. from riot*) Wanton, licentious, luxurious,
turbulent, seditious.
otously (*adv. from riotous*) In a riotous manner.
otousness (*s. from riotous*) The state of being riot-
ous.
ot (*v. t. from the Sax. hripan*) To tear, to lacerate, to
tear up, to disclose, to bring to view.
PA'RIÆ (*s. in old records*) Any waters that run be-
tween banks.
arious (*adj. from ripariæ*) Belonging to the banks of
a river.
aricus (*s. from ripariæ*) A fisherman.
arior (*s. in old records*) A fisherman.
PE (*adj. from the Sax.*) Mature, come to perfection in

R I S

growth, fit for use; finished, consummate; fully
qualified by gradual improvement, brought to the
point of taking effect.
Ripe (*v. int. from the sub.*) To become mature, to
ripen.
Ripe (*v. t.*) To mature, to make ripe. *Shakespeare.*
Ri'pely (*adv. from ripe*) Maturely, at the proper time.
Ri'pen (*v. t. from ripe*) To mature, to make ripe.
Ri'pen (*v. int.*) To grow ripe.
Ri'pened (*p. from ripe*) Matured, made ripe.
Ri'peness (*s. from ripe*) Maturity, the state of being
ripe; perfection, completion; fitness, qualification.
Ri'pening (*p. a. from ripen*) Maturing, making ripe,
growing ripe.
Ri'per (*adj. comp. of ripe*) Ripe in a greater degree.
Ri'pest (*adj. sup. of ripe*) Ripe in the greatest degree.
RIP'HÆ'AN (*adj. in geography*) Belonging to a ridge of
mountains in Scythia, hyperborean.
Ri'PHATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a remedy*) A
man's name.
RIPHE'US (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the
Centauri.
Ripia'no (*s. a different spelling*) The repiano, a violin
which plays now and then to fill up the music in a
concerto. *Bailey.*
Ripie'r (*s. a local word*) One who carries fish from the
coast into the inland country. *Phil.*
RIP'LEY (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on
Friday, and is 204 miles from London.
Rip'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ripley, made
at Ripley.
Rip'ling (*s. a sea term*) A broken interrupted noise pro-
duced by a current on the sea coast. *Falconer.*
Ripp (*s. a local word*) A wicker or basket to carry
fish. *Phillips.*
Rip'ped (*p. from rip*) Torn, lacerated, broken up, ex-
posed to view.
Rip'pel (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To ripple, to clean
flax by drawing it through a kind of iron comb. *Bail.*
Rip'per (*s. from rip*) One who rips.
Rip'per (*s. an old word from ripariæ*) A fisherman. *Ph.*
Rip'per (*s. a local word*) A pedlar, a badger. *Bailey.*
Rip'ping (*p. a. from rip*) Tearing, lacerating.
Rip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of tearing, a lacer-
ation.
RIP'PLE (*v. int. prob. from the Lat. ripa a bank*) To
flow over, to flow against, to fret on the surface.
Rip'ple (*v. t.*) To clean flax by drawing it through
kind of iron rake.
Rip'pled (*p. from ripple*) Drawn through a kind of
iron rake.
Rip'pling (*p. a. from ripple*) Laving as water the
banks, fretting on the surface; cleaning flax by draw-
ing it through an iron rake.
Rip'pling (*s. from the adj.*) The noise of water running
on the coast; the act of laving or fretting on the
surface; the method of cleaning flax or hemp by
drawing it through a kind of iron rake.
RIP'PON (*s.*) A borough town in Yorkshire; it has
market on Thursday, sends two members to parlia-
ment, and is 210 miles from London.
Rip'pon (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Rippon,
made at Rippon.
RIPRES'SA (*s. in music*) A repeat.
Ript (*v. t. pret. of rip*) Did rip.
Ript (*p. from rip*) Torn, lacerated.
Rip'towel (*s. an old word*) A gratuity or reward given
by the lord of a manor to his tenants for cutting
down his corn. *Johnson.*
RISAGAL'LUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The white arsenic.
RIS'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it
has a market on Saturday, and is 37 miles from
London.
Ris'borough (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Risborough,
made at Risborough.
RISE (*v. int. from the Sax. risan*) To get up from a re-
clined posture, to get up from rest, to get up from a
fall; to swell, to ascend, to move upwards; to appear
in view, to come above the horizon as the sun or
stars; to be excited, to be roused, to make insurrec-
tion, to make hostile attack; to increase in price; to
increase in value; to come by chance, to be revived
from death; to be elevated in situation, to elevate the
style.
Rise (*s. from the verb, the s is sounded sharp*) The act of
rising, an ascent, an elevation, a beginning, an ori-
ginal, an increase, an eruption, a swell, an over-
flowing of water, the first appearance of the sun or
stars

R I V

stars in the heavens, an advance of price, an increase in value.

Rife (*s. obsolete*) Beauty. *Chaucer.*

Ris'en (*p. from rise*) Gotten up from an inclined posture, elevated, gotten above the horizon, increased in price, increased in value, revived from the dead.

Ris'er (*s. from rise*) One that rises; that part on which a step or stair is raised.

Rishe (*s. an old spelling*) A rush. *Chaucer.*

Risibility (*s. from risible*) The quality of being risible, laughableness.

RISIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. rideo risus to laugh*) Having the power of laughing, capable of laughing, laughable, exciting laughter.

Ris'ing (*p. a. from rise*) Getting up from an inclined posture, getting above the horizon, elevating, increasing in price or value, reviving from the dead, forming into a tumultuous or hostile assembly.

Ris'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of getting up from an inclined posture, an elevation, an eminence; an appearance above the horizon; an advance of price or value; an hostile or tumultuous assembly, a revival from the dead; one of the upright timbers that support the decks of a ship.

Ris'ing (*s. a local word*) Barm. *Phillips.*

Ris'ingline (*s. in ship building*) An incurved line drawn on the plane of the elevation which determines the floor timbers and the figure of the bottom.

RISK (*s. from the French risque*) A hazard, a chance, danger.

Risk (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hazard, to endanger, to put to chance.

Risk'ed (*p. from risk*) Hazarded, put to chance.

Risk'er (*s. from risk*) One who risks.

Risk'ing (*p. a. from risk*) Hazarding, putting to chance.

RISQUE (*s. from the French*) Risk, hazard.

Ris (*v. int. the old pret. of rise*) Did rise, rose. *B. Job.*

RIS'SAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying distillation*) The name of a place in the wilderness through which the Israelites passed in their way to Canaan.

RISSOLE (*s. in cookery, from the French*) A kind of minced pie.

Ris't (*v. int. the old pret. of rise*) Did rise, rose. *Ch.*

RI'SUS SARDO'NICUS (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) A contraction of each jaw which produces a convulsive kind of grinning.

RITE (*s. from the Lat. ritus*) A solemn act of religion, an external observance.

RITERNEL'LO (*s. in music*) The burden of a song.

Ritt (*v. int. the old pret. of rid*) Did ride, rode. *Chau.*

Rit'ual (*adj. from rite*) Belonging to some religious rite, religiously ceremonious.

Rit'ual (*s. from the adj.*) A book in which religious rites are set down and determined.

Rit'ualist (*s. from ritual*) One skilled in the ritual.

RI'VAGE (*s. from the French, but not in use*) A bank, a coast. *Shakespeare.*

Ri'vage (*s. obsolete*) The banks of a river; a voyage by water. *Chaucer.*

RI'VAL (*s. from the Lat. rivalis*) A competitor, one who is in pursuit of the same thing with another; a competitor in love.

Ri'val (*adj. from the sub.*) Emulous, standing in competition, making the same claim.

Ri'val (*v. t. from the sub.*) To oppose as a competitor, to stand in competition with another, to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

Ri'val (*v. int. but not used of late*) To act the part of a competitor. *Shakespeare.*

Ri'valed (*p. from rival*) Opposed by a competitor.

Ri'valing (*p. a. from rival*) Opposing as a competitor, standing in competition, emulating, endeavouring to equal or excel.

Rival'ity (*s. from rival, but not much used*) Competition, rivalry. *Johnson.*

Ri'valry (*s. from rival*) Competition, emulation.

Ri'valship (*s. from rival*) The state or condition of a rival.

Ri'valty (*s. from rival, but little used*) Rivalry. *Scott.*

RIVE (*v. t. from the Sax. ryft broken*) To split, to cleave, to force asunder, to thrust, to stab; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Chaucer.*

Rive (*v. int.*) To part asunder, to fall into pieces, to become shivered.

Rive (*v. t. not used*) To point, to direct. *Shakespeare.*

Ri'ved (*p. from rive*) Riven, rent.

RIV'EL (*v. t. from the Sax. gerified rumpel*) To draw up into wrinkles.

Riv'eled (*p. from rivel*) Drawn up in wrinkles.

R O A

Riv'eling (*p. a. from rivel*) Drawing up in wrinkles.

Riv'eling (*adj. but now grown obsolete*) Wrinkled.

Riv'en (*p. from rive*) Split, cloven, forced asunder.

Riv'er (*s. from the Lat. rivus*) A stream of fresh water, a current of water larger than a brook, a current of water running in a channel from its source into the sea.

Riv'er (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to a river, produced in a river.

Riv'erdragon (*s. from river, and dragon*) The codile.

Riv'ergod (*s. from river, and god*) A supposed divinity presiding over rivers.

Riv'erhorie (*s. from river, and horse*) The hippopotamus.

Riv'et (*s. from rive*) A pin clinched at both ends.

Riv'et (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with a pin clinched at both ends; to fasten strongly, to fix immovably.

Riv'etted (*p. from rivet*) Fastened with a rivet; fast immovably.

Riv'etting (*p. a. from rivet*) Fastening with a rivet, fixing firmly.

RIVINA, RIVIN'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

RIVULET (*s. from the Lat. rivulus*) A little river, little brook.

RIXATION (*s. from the Lat. rixor to brawl*) A quarrel, a scolding.

RIX'DOLLAR (*s.*) A German silver coin in value about four shillings and sixpence.

RIZ'PAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying extension*) A woman's name.

ROACH (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a well known river fish.

Roach (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to the roach, fit for the roach.

ROACH (*adj. from the French roche a rock*) Belonging to a kind of alum.

Roach (*v. t. from the adj.*) To crystalize alum.

Roach'ed (*p. from roach*) Crystalized as alum.

Roach'fishing (*s. from roach, and fishing*) The method of fishing for roach.

Roach'hook (*s. from roach, and hook*) A hook for catching roach.

Roach'ing (*p. a. from roach*) Crystalizing alum.

Roach'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The last process in making alum, the crystalizing of alum.

ROAD (*s. from the French rode*) A path, a way, a large public way; the ground where ships may anchor, an inroad, an incursion; a journey.

Road'er (*s. a sea term*) A ship riding at anchor, a ship lying in the road.

ROAM (*v. int. the derivation is uncertain*) To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

Roam (*v. t.*) To range, to wander over.

Roam'er (*s. from roam*) One that roams.

Roam'ing (*p. a. from roam*) Wandering, roving.

ROAN (*adj. from the French rouan*) Bay sorrel or bay mixed with gray or white spots.

Roan (*s. from the adj.*) A variegated colour, the colour composed of bay sorrel or black plentifully mingled with gray or white spots.

ROAR (*v. int. from the Sax. roran*) To cry as a lion or other wild beasts; to make a loud noise, to sound the wind or sea; to cry out in great distress, to raise a clamour of mirth.

Roar (*s. from the verb*) The cry of the lion or other wild beast; an outcry of distress, a clamour of lament; a loud noise, the sound of the wind or sea.

Roar'ing (*p. a. from roar*) Crying out, making a great noise.

Roar'ing (*s. from the part.*) The cry of a lion or other wild beast; the cry of distress, a loud noise.

ROAR'Y (*adj. from the Lat. rores the dew*) Dewy, moist.

ROAST (*v. t. from the Lat. rostrum a grate*) To dress meat by putting it before the fire, to dress at the fire without water, to heat any thing violently; to roast greatly.

Roast (*s. from the verb*) That which is roasted; a roast, a matter in which many are concerned. *"Rule the roast."*

Roast (*adj. from the verb*) Roasted. *"We live on roast meat."*

Roast'ed (*p. from roast*) Dressed as meat at the fire without water; heated violently; teased greatly, but this sense is rather colloquial.

Roast'ing (*p. a. from roast*) Dressing at the fire without water, heating violently, teasing greatly.

Roast'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing meat at the fire without water, the act of heating violently.

ROC

(*v. t. from the French rober*) To deprive of, to under, to take away by unlawful violence.
 (s. in pharmacy) An inspissated juice, the juice of thing inspissated till it acquires the consistence of honey.
 and (s. a sea term) A rope band.
 (p. from rob) Plundered, deprived of any thing by unlawful violence.
 (s. from rob) A thief, a plunderer, one that robs.
 (s. from robber) Theft perpetrated by stealth and violence.
 (p. a. from rob) Thieving, plundering, taking away by unlawful violence.
 (s. from the part.) The act of taking away by theft or unlawful violence.
 (s. a sea term) Small ropes through the oilet-holes to fasten the sails to the yards.
 (s. from the French robbe) A vest that covers the whole body, a gown of state, a dress of dignity.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To dress pompously, to invest.
 (p. from robe) Dressed pompously, invested; as, "Robed in loose array."
 (s. a different spelling) A roberfman. Cole.
 (s. in old statutes) A stout bold audacious thief.
 (s.) A man's name.
 (s. in botany) The name of an herb, a kind of animum.
 (s. in church history) One of a particular order so called from one Robert their founder.
 (s. in cookery) A kind of sauce made of onions, hard butter pepper and vinegar.
 (s. in old statutes, supposed to be from Robin) A stout audacious thief, a bold daring robber.
 (s.) A man's name, the inventor of certain arts for the transmutation of figures.
 (s. from Robervol) Belonging to the arts invented by Robervol.
 (s. in antiquity, from Robigus) The festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Robigus.
 (s. from the Lat. robigo mildew) Blast-mildew.
 (s. in heathen mythology) A supposed deity who preserved corn from mildew.
 (s. in familiar style) A man's name, Robert.
 (s. in ornithology) The redbreast, a well known bird.
 (s.) A kind of pear.
 (s.) A famous robber in the reign of Edward the first.
 (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 (s. in ornithology) The robin, the redbreast, the rubecula.
 (s. a sea term) The robbers. Ainsworth.
 (s. in physic) Medicines to strengthen the heart. Scott.
 (s. from roborantia) Medicines to strengthen the parts and give vigor to the constitution.
 (s. from the Lat. robur, but not used) Confirmation of strength. Cole.
 (s. from the Lat. robur an oak) Having the nature of an oak, made of oak.
 (s. from the Lat. robur an oak) Made of oak. Johnson.
 (s. from the Lat. robur, but not used) Oak. Cole.
 (s. from the Lat. robur an oak) Strong, vigorous, forceful; boisterous, violent; requiring strength.
 (s. from robust, now used only in droll) Robust, boisterous in contempt.
 (s. from robust) Strength, vigour.
 (s. in botany) A kind of wild garlick.
 (s. in commerce) A kind of alga used in dying blue.
 (s. supposed to be from the Sax. roc) A great kind of cloak or coat. Scott.
 (s.) A town in Lancashire: it has a market on Tuesday, and is 195 miles from London.
 (s. from the sub.) Belonging to Rochdale, at Rochdale.
 (s. from the French, but now grown obsolete) A boast. Chaucer.
 (s. in medicine, and commerce) Alum crystal, the purer sort of alum.
 (s.) A city in Kent; it is the see of a bishop, has a market on Wednesday and Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles from London.

ROD

(s. from the sub.) Belonging to Rochester, made at Rochester.
 (s. from the French) A surplice, the white upper garment of an officiating clergyman.
 (s. in ornithology) The name of a fish, a roach.
 (s.) A town in Essex; it has a small market on Thursday, and is 41 miles from London.
 (s. from the sub.) Belonging to Rochford, made at Rochford.
 (s. from the French roche) A vast mass of stone, a very large stone; figuratively, a protection, a defence.
 (s. from the sub. frequently used in composition) Belonging to a rock.
 (s. from the Italian rocco) A distaff held in the hand from which the thread was spun by twirling a ball below.
 (v. t. from the French rocquer) To shake, to move backwards and forwards, to move the cradle; figuratively, to lull, to quiet.
 (v. int.) To move from side to side, to be violently agitated.
 (s. in confectionary) A kind of sweetmeat.
 (s. in zoology) A species of deer.
 (p. from rock) Shaken, moved from side to side; lulled, quieted.
 (s. from rock) One who rocks.
 (s. a kind of cant word with lapidaries) A kind of garnet.
 (s. from the Italian rochetto) A kind of artificial firework of a cylindrical form so constructed as to mount up to a great height in the air.
 (s. comp. of rocky) Rocky in a greater degree.
 (s. sup. of rocky) Rocky in the greatest degree.
 (s. from rocky) The state or quality of being rocky.
 (p. a. from rock) Shaking, moving from side to side, moving the cradle; lulling, quieting.
 (s. from the part.) The act of moving from side to side, the motion of a cradle, any motion like that of a cradle.
 (s.) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 85 miles from London.
 (s. from the sub.) Belonging to Rockingham, made at Rockingham.
 (s. from rock) Void of rocks.
 (s. from rock, and pigeon) A kind of pigeon which builds in the rocks by the sea coast.
 (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 (s. from rock, and salt) A mineral salt.
 (s. from rock, and water) Fine clear water issuing from a rock.
 (s. from rock, and work) Masonry representing the asperities of rocks.
 (s. from rock) Full of rocks, abounding with rocks, resembling rocks; hard, stoney, odurate.
 (s. from the Dutch roede) A long twig, any thing long and slender; an instrument of measuring, an instrument of correction.
 (s. from the French) An ancient fine for passing with a cart through a lordship. Cole.
 (v. int. pret. of ride) Did ride.
 (s. a local word) Complexion. Bailey.
 (s. obsolete) The cross. Chaucer.
 (s.) A man's name.
 (s. in ornithology) A kind of water fowl something less than a duck.
 (s. from the Sax.) A man's name.
 (s. an old word) A tenant who held lands by service on horseback.
 (s. with fowlers) A net to catch blackbirds, snipes, or woodcocks.
 (s.) A man's name.
 (s. from Rodomonte) A vain blustering fellow. Cole.
 (s. from Rodomonte) Empty bluster, rant.
 (v. int. from the sub.) To make an empty boast.
 (p. a. from rodomontade) Talking in an empty boasting manner.
 (s. a different spelling) Rodomontade.
 (s.) A fictitious name of a boasting blustering hero.

ROL

Rodondel'us (*s. in old records*) A roundel; an old riding coat.
 Ro'dy (*adj. obsolete*) Ruddy. *Chaucer.*
 Ro'dylefs (*adj. obsolete*) Void of colour, pale. *Chaucer.*
 ROE (*s. from the Sax. ra*) A kind of deer.
 Roe (*in ichthyology*) The spawn of fish; the milt, the spawn.
 Roe'buck (*s. from roe, and buck*) The male of the roe.
 ROEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Rose (*v. t. the old pret. of rive*) Did rive.
 Rosetile (*s. an old spelling*) A ridgetile, a roof tile, a crest-tile. *Cole.*
 RO'GA (*s. in antiquity*) A present from a sovereign to a subject; the common pay of a soldier.
 RO'GAE (*s. plu. of roga*) The gifts of emperors and other sovereigns to their subjects.
 Ro'gal (*adj. from rogas*) Belonging to a funeral pile.
 Rogal'ian (*adj. from rogal*) Rogal, belonging to a funeral pile. *Cole.*
 ROGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. rogo to pray*) A desire, a prayer, a litany.
 Rogat'ionday (*s. from rogation, and day*) One of the fast days in the week preceding Whitsunday.
 Rogat'ionweek (*s. from rogation, and week*) The week immediately preceding Whitsunday, so called on account of extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the preservation of the fruits of the earth.
 Rogatist (*s. in church history*) One of the moderate sort of Donatists.
 RO'GER (*s.*) A man's name.
 ROG'er (*s. an old word*) A cloakbag. *Bailey.*
 Rogg (*v. t. obsolete*) To rock. *Chaucer.*
 RO'GITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. rogitto, but not used*) To ask often. *Cole.*
 ROGUE (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A knave, a villain, a dishonest fellow; a vagrant, a wandering beggar; a wag; a name of slight endearment. "Alas, poor rogue."
 Rogue (*v. int. from the sub.*) To act the part of a knave, to play the vagabond.
 Ro'guery (*s. from rogue*) The life of a rogue, the tricks of a rogue; waggery, arch tricks.
 Ro'gueship (*s. from rogue*) The qualities or state of a rogue.
 Ro'gues yarn (*s. a sea term*) Rope yarn.
 Ro'guing (*p. a. from rogue*) Playing the part of a rogue.
 Ro'guish (*adj. from rogue*) Knavish, fraudulent; vagrant, vagabond; waggish, wanton, slightly mischievous.
 Ro'guishly (*adv. from roguish*) In a roguish manner.
 Ro'guishness (*s. from roguish*) The state of being roguish.
 RO'GUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A funeral pile.
 Ro'guy (*adj. from rogue, but not to be imitated*) Knavish, roguish. *LFStrange.*
 Ro'hob (*s. from rob*) The rob, an inspissated juice.
 Ro'valiche (*adj. obsolete*) Royally. *Chaucer.*
 Roig'nous (*adj. obsolete*) Ruinous. *Chaucer.*
 Roile (*v. int. obsolete*) To range, to rove. *Cole.*
 Roill (*v. int. obsolete*) To wander, to rove. *Chaucer.*
 Roin (*s. obsolete*) A scab. *Chaucer.*
 Roin'ous (*adj. obsolete, from roin*) Scabby. *Chaucer.*
 ROIST (*v. int. probably from the Islandick rister a violent man*) To bluster, to act at discretion, to be at free quarters.
 Roist'er (*v. int. from roist*) To roist, to bluster.
 Roist'er (*s. from the verb*) A turbulent blustering brutal fellow.
 Roist'erer (*s. from roister*) A turbulent brutish blustering fellow. *Johnson.*
 Roist'ering (*p. a. from roister*) Blustering; acting at discretion. *Swift.*
 Roist'ing (*p. a. from roist*) Blustering, acting at discretion. *Shakespeare.*
 Roke (*s. a local word*) A great sweat. *Phillips.*
 Ro'kette (*s. obsolete*) A frock. *Chaucer.*
 Ro'king (*p. a. an old spelling*) Rocking. *Chaucer.*
 Role (*s. not so common a spelling*) A roll, a bundle. *Bailey.*
 ROLL (*v. t. from the Lat. roto to turn round*) To move any thing round on its axis, to move in a circle; to enwrap, to involve; to form by rolling; to pour in a stream of waves.
 Roll (*v. int.*) To turn on wheels, to perform a revolution; to fluctuate, to move as waves of water; to move on tumultuously.
 Roll (*s. from the verb*) A bundle of any thing rolled up together, that which is formed by rolling; the act of rolling, the state of being rolled; a writing rolled on itself, a public writing, a record, a catalogue, a re-

ROM

gister, a chronicle; any thing rolling, a round cylindrical body drawn over any surface to make it smooth, a roller; a part, an office, a warrant; but these senses are now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 Roll'able (*adj. from roll*) Capable of being rolled.
 Roll'ed (*p. from roll*) Turned round, enwrapped, made up by rolling, pressed by a roller.
 Roll'er (*s. from roll*) Any thing that turns round on its own axis, a cylindrical stone or other substance to level the surface of the ground; a bandage, a fillet.
 Roll'ing (*p. a. from roll*) Turning round, moving in a circle, performing a revolution, fluctuating, moving on as waves in succession; enwrapping; involving, making up in rolls.
 Roll'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of revolving, the process of pressing the surface by means of a roller.
 Roll'ingpin (*s. from rolling, and pin*) The cylindrical pin with which paste is rolled.
 Roll'ingpress (*s. from rolling, and press*) A press for printing pictures on a copperplate.
 ROL'LO (*s.*) A man's name.
 Rolls (*s. from roll*) The office where the records of a chancery are kept.
 Roll'ypooly (*s. from roll*) A kind of unlawful game in which a ball is thrown on the ground to run into a certain place in order to win.
 ROM'AGE (*s. from the French ramage*) A tumult, a battle, an active tumultuous search for any thing.
 ROMAN'TIE'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying the station of help*) A man's name.
 Ro'man (*adj. from Rome*) Belonging to Rome, belonging to the people of Rome; popish, professing the religion of the papists.
 Ro'man (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Rome, one of the people of Rome; a papist, one who professes the religion of the pope.
 Ro'manbeam (*s.*) The stilliards.
 ROMAN'CE (*s. from the French, roman*) A kind of tale, a tale of wild adventures in war or love; a fiction.
 Roman'ce (*v. int. from the sub.*) To forge, to lie, to tell strange stories.
 Roman'cer (*s. from romance*) A liar, one who tells strange stories.
 Roman'cing (*p. a. from romance*) Telling lies, telling strange stories.
 Roman'cist (*s. from romance*) A writer of romance.
 ROMA'NIA (*s. from Rome*) A province of the provinces in Italy; the modern name of the modern Thracians.
 Ro'manist (*s. from Roman*) A papist, one who professes the religion of the church of Rome.
 Ro'manize (*v. t. from Roman*) To latinize, to fill with the idioms of the Latin tongue.
 Ro'manized (*p. from romanize*) Latinized, filled with the idioms of the Roman language.
 Ro'manizing (*p. a. from romanize*) Latinizing, filling with the modes of the Roman language.
 Ro'mans (*s. from Roman*) The people of Rome; the title of one of Paul's epistles.
 Ro'mant (*s. from Roman*) The politer dialect of the French language. *Diff. of French.*
 Ro'mant (*s. obsolete*) A romance. *Urry's Class.*
 Roman'tic (*adj. from romance*) Wild, improbable, resembling romance; fanciful; false, fictitious.
 Roman'tick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Romantic.
 Roman'ticness (*s. from romantic*) The state of being romantic.
 Roman'nce (*s. an old spelling*) A romance. *Chaucer.*
 Romau'nt (*s. obsolete*) A romance, a tale. *Chaucer.*
 Romboy'led (*adv. an old word*) With a warrant, posed to have been founded by Romulus, and the mistress of the world.
 Ro'mer (*adj. obsolete*) Larger, wider.
 Ro'mescot (*s. an old word*) Rome'scot, peterpence.
 Ro'mescot (*s. from Rome, and scot*) Peterpence.
 Ro'min (*v. int. obsolete*) To roam.
 Ro'mir (*adj. obsolete*) Wider larger.
 Ro'mish (*adj. from Rome*) Popish, adhering to the religion of the papists.
 ROM'NEY (*s.*) A town in Kent; it is one of the ports, has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 70 miles from London.
 Rom'ney (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Romney, made at Romney.
 ROMP (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A rude boisterous untaught girl; rough rude play.
 Romp (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play rudely, to play with a kind of noisy violence.

R O O

R O S

rope (*s. in heraldry*) Broken, having the upper part off.
romp (*adj. in heraldry*) Rompee. *DiEt. of Arts.*
romping (*p. a. from romp*) Playing rudely, playing with a kind of noisy violence.
rough (*s. from the adj.*) A rough kind of play.
rough (*adj. from romp*) Inclined to rough play.
ROULUS (*s.*) A man's name, the supposed founder of Rome.
round (*s. an old word*) A round target. *Cole.*
rounder (*s. from rondache*) One that bears a round target. *Cole.*
roudeau (*s. in poetry and music*) A kind of ancient poetry commonly consisting of thirteen lines of which eight have one rhyme, and five another, divided into couplets, and at the end of the second and third the beginning of the piece is repeated if possible in an equivocal sense; any song or tune which ends with the first strain.
rouel (*s. in fortification*) A kind of round tower. *Cole.*
rouel (*s. in music*) A roundelay.
rouel (*s. in heraldry*) A round ball, a rondle.
rouel/tia (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
rouel'er (*s. an old word*) One who uses a round target, one who makes round targets. *Cole.*
rouel (*s. obsolete*) A roundelay. *Chaucer.*
rouel (*s. in heraldry*) The representation of a roundel. *Peacocks.*
roue (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Rained, did rain. *Chaucer.*
roue (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did ring, rung. *Chaucer.*
roue (*s. obsolete*) The round of a ladder. *Chaucer.*
roue (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Rung, did ring. *Chaucer.*
roue (*s. a different spelling*) A ronyon. *Johnson.*
roue (*s. the derivation is not noted*) An animal stunted in the growth. *Spenser.*
roue (*s.*) A kind of pear.
roue (*s. of unknown derivation*) A fat woman. *Shak.*
roue (*s. from rod*) The fourth part of an acre; a pole or perch.
roue (*s. from the Sax. rode*) The cross.
roue (*v. int. the old pret. of ride*) Did ride. *Chaucer.*
roue (*s. obsolete*) The cross. *Chaucer.*
roue (*s. obsolete*) The cross. *Chaucer.*
roue (*s. from food, and lost*) The shrine on which the crucifix was placed in churches. *Phillips.*
roue (*s. from the Sax. hroft*) The cover of a house, the upper part of a building which keeps out the rain; the vault, the inside of an arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.
roue (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with a roof, to inclose a house.
roue (*p. from roof*) Covered with a roof.
roue (*p. a. from roof*) Covering with a roof.
roue (*v. t. pret. of roof*) Roofed, did roof.
roue (*v. t. from roof, and tile*) A cretile, a tile to put in the upper part of a roof.
roue (*s. from roof, and tree*) One of the timbers which go from the half deck to the forecabin of a ship.
roue (*adj. from roof*) Furnished with roofs, having roofs.
roue (*s. in ornithology, from the Sax. hroc*) A species of black corvus, a well known bird; a cheat, a tricking fellow.
roue (*s. from the Italian rocco*) A mean man at the game of chess.
roue (*v. int. from the sub.*) To act the part of a cheat, to rob.
roue (*s. from rook*) The place where rooks build and hatch their young.
roue (*p. a. from rook*) Cheating, robbing.
roue (*adj. from rook*) Inhabited by rooks.
roue (*s. from the Sax. rum*) Space, extent of space, place or space unoccupied; the place of another, undistracted opportunity; an apartment in a house, a part of an house inclosed within partitions. *Wotton.*
roue (*s. from room*) Space, place.
roue (*s. from room*) A very large ship.
roue (*adj. comp. of roomy*) Roomy in a greater degree.
roue (*adj. sup. of roomy*) Roomy in the greatest degree.
roue (*s. from roomy*) The state or quality of being roomy.
roue (*adj. from room*) Spacious, wide, large.
roue (*s. a local word*) Hoarseness. *Bailey.*
roue (*s.*) An East-India coin in value two shillings and sixpence. *Cole.*
roue (*s. an old word*) An uproar. *Bailey.*
roue (*v. int. the old pret. of rise*) Did rise, rose. *Chau.*

ROOST (*s. from the Sax. hroast*) That on which a bird sits to sleep; a state of sleep.
Roost (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sleep as a bird; to lodge in droll style.
Roosting (*p. a. from roost*) Sleeping as a bird, lodging in droll style.
ROOT (*s. from the Swedish rot*) That part of a plant which strikes into the ground, that part of a plant from which the stem receives its nourishment; a plant of which the root is eatable; the bottom, the lower part; the original, the first cause, the first ancestor; impression, durable effect, fixed residence.
Root (*v. int. from the sub.*) To take root, to strike far into the earth; to search in the earth.
Root (*v. t.*) To fix deep in the earth, to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground, to radicate, to destroy; with out, and up: "We must root him out." "Root up wild olives."
Rooted (*p. from root*) Fixed as a root in the ground, impressed deeply; with in; as, "It was deeply rooted in the heart."
Rooted (*adj. from the part.*) Fixed, radical.
Rootedly (*adv. from rooted*) Deeply, strongly.
Rooting (*p. a. from root*) Taking root, fixing in the ground; searching into the earth; radicating, extirpating; with in, and up, or out; as, "It was rooting itself in the memory." "They were rooting up all the trees in the garden."
Rooting (*s. from root*) The small root of a plant.
Rooty (*adj. from root*) Full of roots.
ROOVE (*s. in commerce*) The arrobas, a foreign weight from ten to forty pounds. *Phillips.*
ROPE (*s. from the Sax. rap*) A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending; an intestine; any thing resembling a cord.
Rope (*v. int. from the sub.*) To draw out in a line as viscous matter by pulling, to become ropy.
Ropeband (*s. a sea term*) A piece of small rope or braided cordage to fasten the sail to the yard.
Ropedancer (*s. from rope, and dancer*) An artist who dances on a rope.
Ropedancing (*adj. from ropedancer*) Dancing on a rope.
Ropedancing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of a ropedancer, the exhibition of a ropedancer.
Ropemaker (*s. from rope, and maker*) One that makes ropes.
Ropen (*v. t. an old word*) To reap. *Cole.*
Ropen (*p. obsolete*) Reaped. *Chaucer.*
Roper (*s. from rope*) A ropemaker. *Scott.*
Ropery (*s. from rope*) Roguery. *Shakespeare.*
Ropetrick (*s. from rope, and trick*) A trick that deserves the halter. *Shakespeare.*
Ropewalk (*s. from rope, and walk*) The place or walk where ropes are made.
Ropewort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Ropeyarn (*s. a sea term*) The untwisted yarn of a rope.
Ropier (*adj. comp. of ropy*) Ropy in a greater degree.
Ropiest (*adj. sup. of ropy*) Ropy in the greatest degree.
Ropinests (*s. from ropy*) The state or quality of being ropy.
Ropish (*adj. from rope*) Ropy, tending to ropiness. *Scott.*
Ropishness (*s. from ropish*) The state or quality of being ropy.
Ropy (*adj. from rope*) Tenacious, glutinous, viscous.
ROQUELAURE (*s. from the French*) A man's cloak. *Gay.*
Roquelo (*s. a different spelling*) A roquelaure, a kind of cloak for men.
RO'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. ros roris dew*) Dewy. *Cole.*
RORATION (*s. from the Lat. ros roris dew*) The falling of the dew.
RO'RID (*adj. from the Lat. ros roris dew*) Dewy.
RORIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ros due, and fero*) Producing dew.
RORIFLUENT (*adj. from the Lat. ros due, and fluo*) Flowing with due.
RORIFLUOUS (*adj. from rorifluent*) Flowing with due. *Sc.*
RORIGENOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ros dew, and gigno*) Produced of dew.
RO'RULENT (*adj. from the Lat. rorulentus*) Full of dew.
ROS (*s. from the Lat.*) The dew; a kind of moisture by which the animal frame is cherished.
RO'SA (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A rose.
Ros'acious (*s. from rosa*) Composed of several petals or flower leaves disposed after the manner of the rose.
Ros'ade (*s.*) A liquor made of pounded almonds milk and sugar. *Rosalia*

ROS

Rosa'lia (s. in *physic*) A disease resembling the measles incident to young children.

ROS'AMUND (s. from the Lat. *rosa* a rose, and *mundus* the world) The name of a woman.

ROS'ARY (s. from the Lat. *rosarium*) The bunch of beads on which the papists number their prayers; a mass or form of devotion addressed to the Virgin Mary.

ROS'SASO'LIS (s. from the Lat. *ros* dew, and *sol* splits the sun) A pleasant kind of liquor made of brandy, cinnamon, sugar and other ingredients.

ROSA'TUM (s. from the Lat.) Wine in which rose leaves have been infused.

Ros'cid (adj. from *ros*) Dewy, abounding with dew.

ROS'CIUS (s.) A man's name, a famous actor who taught Cicero the art of pronunciation, and action.

ROSCOMMON (s.) An inland county of Ireland.

Rose (s. from *rosa*) A well known shrub, the flower of the shrub. "Under the rose," in private, between friends.

Rose (adj. from the sub. much used in composition) Belonging to the rose.

ROSE (s.) The name of a woman.

Rose (v. int. pret. of rise) Did rise.

Ros'ciate (adj. from *rose*) Rosy, full of roses; blooming, fragrant; purple, having the colour of a rose.

Ros'ebud (s. from *rose*, and *bud*) The bud of a rose, the flower of the rose just appearing.

Ros'ebush (s. from *rose*, and *bush*) The rose tree.

Ros'e'copper (s. from *rose*, and *copper*) A fine kind of copper, copper well refined.

Ros'ed (adj. from *rose*) Flushed, crimsoned, painted with the colour of a rose.

Ros'e'leaf (s. from *rose*, and *leaf*) The leaf of a rose.

Ros'e'leaves (s. plu. of *rose'leaf*) The leaves of roses.

Ros'elly (adj. a different spelling) Roselly. *Johnson.*

Ros'emallow (s. in *botany*) The larger mallow.

Ros'emary (s. in *botany*) The name of a medicinal and fragrant shrub.

Ros'emarybush (s. from *rosemary*, and *bush*) The rosemary.

Ros'emaryflower (s. from *rosemary*, and *flower*) The flower of the rosemary.

Ros'emarytree (s. from *rosemary*, and *tree*) The rosemarybush.

Ros'en (adj. obsolete) Rosy. *Chaucer.*

Ros'enoble (s.) An old English coin in value sixteen shillings and eight pence.

Ros'eppear (s.) A kind of pear. *Bailey.*

Ros'eplat (s. from *rose*, and *plat*) A bed of roses. *Cole.*

Ros'ere (s. obsolete) A bed of roses. *Cole.*

Ros'ered (adj. obsolete) Red as a rose. *Chaucer.*

Ros'eroyal (s.) An ancient gold coin in value one pound ten shillings.

Ros'et (s. from *rose*) A red colour used in painting.

ROSETUM (s. from the Lat.) A garden of roses.

Ros'ewater (s. from *rose*, and *water*) Water distilled from roses.

Ros'ewood (s. from *rose*, and *wood*) A kind of shrub; the rodium.

Ros'ewort (s. in *botany*) The name of an herb.

ROSH (s. from the Heb. signifying the head) A man's name.

Ros'ial (adj. an old word) Red, having the colour of a rose. *Cole.*

ROSICRU'CIAN (s.) One of the sect of hermetical philosophers who styled themselves brothers of the holy cross.

RO'SIER (s. from the French) A rosebush.

Ros'ier (adj. comp. of *rosy*) Rosy in a greater degree.

Ros'iere (s. obsolete) The rosebush. *Spenser.*

Ros'iest (adj. sup. of *rosy*) Rosy in the greatest degree. *Bailey.*

Ros'il (s. a different spelling) Rosel. *Bailey.*

Ros'illy (adj. a different spelling) Roselly. *Bailey.*

Ros'in (s. not so correct a spelling) Resin, the inspissated juice of the pine, any inspissated juice of vegetables which will dissolve in spirits. *Chaucer.*

Ros'in (adj. obsolete) Rosy.

Ros'in (v. t. from the sub.) To rub with rosin.

Ros'ined (p. from *rosin*) Rubbed with rosin.

Ros'ingredde (adj. obsolete) Red as a rose. *Chaucer.*

Ros'ining (p. a. from *rosin*) Rubbing with rosin.

Ros'iny (adj. from *rosin*) Abounding with rosin, resembling rosin.

RO'SION (s. from the Lat. *rodo* to gnaw) A gnawing. *Bailey.*

Ros'ir (s. obsolete) The rosebush. *Chaucer.*

Ros'land (s. a local word) Heathy land, watery moorish land. *Bailey.*

ROT

Ro'soth (s. a local word) The dung of black cattle.

ROSS (s.) A county in Scotland.

ROSS (s.) A town in Herefordshire; it has a market Thursday, and is 119 miles from London.

Rofs (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Rofs, made of Rofs.

ROSSA'LIA (s. with physicians) A kind of cutaneous eruption, red spots breaking out in the skin.

ROSSE (s.) A port town in Ireland about 20 miles west of Kinsale.

ROS'SEL (s. the derivation is not noted) A light kind of land.

Ros'selly (adj. from *rossil*) Light as to soil.

Ros'sily (adj. a different spelling) Roselly.

ROSS'OLIS (s. from the Lat. *ros* dew, and *sol* splits the sun) The sun dew, a pleasant kind of liquor made of brandy, sugar, cinnamon, and other ingredients.

Ros'ed (adj. a colloquial and cant word) Arrested, taken into custody.

Ros'ing (s. a different spelling) Roasting, the act of roasting.

Ros'trated (adj. from *rostrum*) Adorned with the beak of ships; furnished with a beak.

Rostr'ation (s. from *rostrum*) The act of putting in the bill.

ROS'TRIFORM (adj. from the Lat. *rostrum* a beak, and *forma* a form) Having the form of a beak.

ROS'TRIFORMIS (s. in *anatomy*) The coracoides, the shoulder blade.

ROS'TRUM (s. from the Lat.) The beak of a bird, the beak of a ship; a kind of pulpit made of the prow of a ship, the place from which the orators were wont to make their harangues to the people; the pipe which conveys the distilled liquor into the receiver in a common alembic.

ROS'TRUM (s. in *surgery*) A crooked pair of scissors used in the dilatation of wounds.

Ros'ry (adj. from *rose*) Having the bloom of a rose.

Ros'sy (adv. from the adj.) With some resemblance to rose, with the bloom of a rose. "So rosy colour Helen is the pride of Lacedemon."

Ros'ycrucian (s. a different spelling) A rosicrucian. D. of A.

ROT (v. int. from the Sax. *rotan*) To putrify, to lose the cohesion of parts, to become rotten.

Rot (v. t.) To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

Rot (s. from the verb) A distemper incident to sheep and some other animals in which the liver is wasted, putrefaction, rottenness.

Rot (s. an old word) A file of soldiers.

Ro'ta (s. from the Lat.) A wheel, the first jurisdiction of the court of Rome; a list, a list of persons who are to serve in turn.

Ro'tan (s. a cant word) A carriage, a cart.

Ro'tary (adj. from *rota*) Turning round as a wheel.

Ro'tated (adj. from *rota*) Turned round as a wheel.

Ro'tation (s. from *rota*) The act of turning round as a wheel, the state of being turned round as a wheel, a revolution, the act of taking any thing in turn.

Ro'tator (s. from *rota*) That which gives a circular motion.

ROTATO'RES (s. in *anatomy*) The oblique muscles of the eye.

Rotch'ette (s. obsolete) A rocket, a bishop's rocket, a kind of frock, a short coat formerly worn. *Chaucer.*

ROTE (s. from the French *routine*) Words uttered by mere memory, the memory of words without knowing their meaning.

Rote (v. t. from the sub.) To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

Rote (s. an obsolete spelling) A root.

Rote (s. from the old French, obsolete) A harp.

Ro'ted (p. from *rote*) Fixed in the memory only, by heart without understanding the meaning.

Rot'ed (p. obsolete) Rotted, rotten.

Rot'gut (s. a cant word) Bad beer.

Roth (s. obsolete) Pity.

Roth'er (s. an obsolete spelling) A rudder.

Roth'erbeasts (s. in old statutes, and still used in the north of England) Horned cattle, black cattle.

ROTH'ERHAM (s.) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 163 miles from London.

Roth'erham (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Rotherham, made at Rotherham.

Roth'er nail (s. from *rother*, and *nail*) A nail with a large head used in fastening the rudderiron.

Roth'er soil (s. a local word) The dung of black cattle.

Roth'ir (s. an obsolete spelling) A rudder. *ROTH'S*

ROU

RU'SAY (s.) A parliament town in Scotland situate the Isle of Bute.

RU'WELL (s.) A town in Northamptonshire; it has market on Monday, and is 77 miles from London.

ru'well (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Rothwell, made at Rothwell.

ru'id (adj. an old spelling) Rooted. *Cb.*

ru'ing (p. a. from rote) Fixing in the memory without informing the understanding. *Cb.*

ru'ing (p. obsolete) Rotten.

RU'ON'DO (s. a different spelling) A retundo; the ancient pantheon at Rome.

ru'ed (p. from rot) Rotten, decayed.

RU'ELLO (s. from the Italian) A weight consisting of four pounds and odd ounces.

ru'en (p. from rot) Putrified, rotted.

ru'eness (s. from rotten) The state of being rotten, putrefaction.

RU'ETERDAM (s.) A city of the United Provinces situate about thirty miles south of Amsterdam.

ru'ing (p. a. from rot) Putrefying, turning to putrefaction, decaying.

RU'ULA (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) The bone of the kneecap.

RU'ULUS (s. from the Lat.) A roll, a book or writing after the manner of a roll.

RU'UND (s. from the Lat. rotundus) A round, a round building, a rotundo.

RU'UNDIFOLIOLUS (adj. from the Lat. rotundus and, and folium a leaf) Having round leaves.

ru'ndity (s. from rotund) Roundness, sphericity.

RU'UNDO (s. from the Lat. rotundus round) A building in a circular form both within and without.

RU'UNDUS (s. in anatomy) The name of several vessels so called from their circular form.

ru'adj. an old word) Ugly, froward. *Phillips.*

ru' (v. int. from the Dutch roffer) To ramble, to range, to wander.

ru' (v. t.) To wander over.

ru' (s. from rove) One that roves, a wanderer; a restless man; a robber, a pirate. "At rovers," without any particular aim. "This is a sort of shooting at rovers." *Addison.*

RU'GE (s. from the French) Red paint.

RU'GROIS (s.) The name of one of the heralds or purveyors at arms.

RU'EDRAGON (s.) The name of one of the purveyors at arms.

RU'GH (adj. from the Sax. hrug) Rugged, uneven on surface; hard featured, indelicate; coarse, harsh, rude, severe; harsh to the taste, ungrateful to the ear; unpolished, unrefined by art; tempestuous; stormy; terrible, dreadful.

ru' (s. from the adj.) The state of being unpolished.

ru'cast (s. from rough, and cast) A rude model, a cast in its first principles; a kind of plaster with qualities on the surface.

ru'cast (v. t. from the sub.) To form any thing in its first rudiments, to mould without nicety; to cast with asperities, to put on a kind of rough surface.

ru'cast (v. t. pret. of the verb) Did roughcast.

ru'cast (p. from the verb) Moulded without nicety, covered with rough kind of mortar.

ru'caster (s. from roughcast) One that puts on a kind of rough mortar.

ru'casting (p. a. from roughcast) Moulding without nicety, forming with asperities, putting on a rough kind of mortar.

ru'casting (s. from the part.) The act of forming the first rudiments, the act of putting on a rough kind of mortar, the rough mortar on the surface of building.

RU'draught (s. from rough, and draught) A draught in its first rudiments.

ru'draw (v. t. from rough, and draw) To trace in outline, to delineate coarsely.

ru'drawing (p. a. from roughdraw) Delineating coarsely, drawing the first sketch.

ru'drawn (p. from roughdraw) Drawn in its first rudiments, delineated coarsely.

ru'drew (v. pret. of roughdraw) Did roughdraw.

ru'en (v. t. from rough) To make rough.

ru'en (v. int.) To grow rough.

ru'ened (p. from roughen) Made rough.

ru'ening (p. a. from roughen) Making rough, making rough.

ROU

Rough'er (adj. comp. of rough) Rough in a greater degree.

Rough'est (adj. sup. of rough) Rough in the greatest degree.

Rough'hew (v. t. from rough, and hew) To hew into the first appearance of form, to form any thing in a rough manner.

Rough'hewing (p. a. from roughhew) Hewing into the first appearance of form, forming in a rough manner.

Rough'hewn (p. from roughhew) Hewn into the first appearance of form, formed in a rough manner.

Rough'ings (s. from rough) Later pastures, the grass that comes after reaping or mowing.

Rough'ly (adv. from rough) With uneven surface, with asperities; harshly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; with austerity to the ear, with harshness to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously.

Rough'ness (s. from rough) Unevenness of surface, coarseness of features, inelegance of dress, ruggedness of temper, austerity of taste, harshness to the ear, severity, violence, boisterousness.

Rought (v. int. the old pret. of reach) Reached, did reach. *Shakespeare.*

Rought (v. t. pret. obsolete of rue) Did pity, had pity. *Cb.*

Rought (v. t. pret. obsolete of reche) Did care for, regarded. *Chaucer.*

Rough'tree (s. a sea term) A mast rough and unfinished, a mast or pole used occasionally.

Rough'work (v. t. from rough, and work) To work coarsely, to work without any kind of nicety.

Rough'working (p. a. from roughwork) Working coarsely.

Rough'wrought (v. t. pret. of roughwork) Did roughwork. *Moxon.*

Rouk, Rouk'in (v. int. obsolete) To snore; to lie down. *Chau.*

Roul (v. int. a military term) To mount guard and relieve each others as officers of the same rank.

Roul'ing (p. a. from roul, a military term) Relieving one another as officers of the same rank.

Roume (s. an old spelling) Room. *Cb.*

Roume (adj. obsolete) Round. *Cb.*

Roun (v. int. obsolete) To whisper. *Cb.*

Rounce (s. perhaps from round) The handle of a printing press.

ROUN'CEVAL (s. in gardening) A kind of pea.

Roun'cy (s. obsolete) A tit, a poney. *Cb.*

ROUND (adj. from the Lat. rotundus) Circular, spherical, orbicular; plain, clear, candid; consisting of unbroken parts, whole; smooth, having no defect in found; quick, brisk; large, full.

Round (s. from the adj.) A circle, a sphere, an orb; a rundle, a step of a ladder; a revolution, a circular course; a walk performed by a guard or officer.

Round (adv. from the adj.) Every way, on all sides, by an indirect course, in a revolution.

Round (prep. from the adj.) On every side of, about, all over.

Round (v. t. from the adj.) To surround, to encircle, to make spherical, to raise in relief, to mould into smoothness, to move round about any thing; to manage a horse on rounds.

Round (v. int.) To grow into a round form, to go rounds; to whisper from one to another.

Round'about (adj. from round, and about) Ample, extensive: loose, indirect.

Round'ed (p. from round) Surrounded, encircled, raised in relief, smoothed, polished, made round.

Round'el (s. from round) A roundelay; a round form, a round figure, the representation of a bell in heraldry.

Round'elay (s. from round) A kind of poetry in which the first lines are repeated at the end of the piece or stanza; a song or tune in which the first strain is repeated; a kind of dance.

Round'elet (s. a different spelling) A rundlet, a small cask.

Round'ell (s. a different spelling) A roundel, a song beginning and ending with the same sentence, a roundelay. *Cb.*

Round'er (adj. comp. of round) Round in a greater degree.

Round'er (s. from round) An inclosure, a circumference. *Shakespeare.*

Round'est (adj. sup. of round) Round in the greatest degree.

Round'head

ROW

RUB

Round-head (*s. from round, and head*) One of the old puritans, one of the parliament party in the time of the civil war so called from a custom which prevailed amongst them of cutting their hair in a round form.

Round-house (*s. from round, and house*) A kind of prison in which disorderly persons are confined for a night, the uppermost room in the stern of a ship.

Round'il (*s. obsolete*) A ring, a circle, any thing round. *Chaucer.*

Round'ing (*p. a. from round*) Making round, raising in relief, surrounding, performing rounds.

Round'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making round, that which is made round; something bound about a rope or cable to prevent it from fretting.

Round'ing in, Rounding up (*s. a sea term*) The act of pulling a rope in a direction nearly horizontal.

Round'ish (*adj. from round*) Tending to roundness.

Round'ly (*adv. from round*) In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly; briskly, swiftly; completely, to purpose.

Round'ness (*s. from round*) The state of being round, the state or quality of running smoothly.

Round'o (*s. a different spelling*) A roundel, a roundelay. *Dict. of Arts.*

Rounds (*s. in masonry*) The fragments of statues.

Round'plice (*s. a sea term*) A particular method of splicing a rope.

Round'top (*s. a sea term*) A round frame of boards near the top of the mast.

Roune (*v. int. an old word*) To cease. *Cole.*

Rount (*s. in the manage*) A kind of flesh colour.

Roup (*s. from rump*) A disease incident to poultry. *Bai.*

Roup (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) An auction, a public sale.

Rou'rise (*v. t. an old word*) To gnaw. *Bailey.*

Rouise (*v. t. from raise*) To wake from rest, to excite to thought, to stir up to action, to drive a beast from his laire; to haul in part of a rope which lies slack in the water.

Rouise (*v. int.*) To awake from slumber, to rise to action.

Rouise (*s. from the verb*) A dose of liquor rather too large.

Rouise (*s. obsolete*) A wile, a cunning trick. *Ch.*

Rou'fied (*p. from rouise*) Raised from sleep, excited to thought, stirred up to action, driven from a laire.

Rou'fer (*s. from rouise*) One that rouses.

Rou'fing (*p. a. from rouise*) Raising from sleep, exciting to thought, stirring up to action; pulling together without the assistance of tackle.

Rou'fing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising from a state of inactivity, the act of pulling all together at a rope without the assistance of tackle.

ROUSSELET (*s.*) A delicious kind of small pear.

ROUSSEROLLE (*s. in ornithology*) The king's fisher.

ROUS'SIN (*s. in the manage*) A thick set well made horse.

Rou'sty (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Rusty. *Ch.*

ROUT (*s. from the Dutch, rot*) A clamorous multitude, a noise, a riot, a rabble, there or more persons met together in a riotous manner; the confusion of an army dispersed, the defeat of an army; an irregular kind of assembly among great people at their own houses.

Rout (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into confusion, to dissipate by defeat.

Rout (*v. int.*) To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds.

Rout (*v. int. a local word*) To snore, to snort. *Cole.*

ROUTE (*s. from the French*) A road, a way, a journey.

Route (*v. int. in falconry*) To lift up and shake itself as a hawk.

Rout'ed (*p. from rout*) Defeated, thrown into confusion, dissipated.

Routhe (*s. obsolete*) Pity, compassion. *Ch.*

Routh'elese (*adj. from routhe, obsolete*) Having no pity, void of mercy. *Ch.*

Routh'ful (*adj. obsolete*) Pitiful, sorrowful.

Routh'fully (*adv. obsolete, from routh'ful*) Compassionately, sorrowfully. *Ch.*

Rouze (*v. t. a hunting term*) To raise a hart from its harbour. *Scott.*

Rouze (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To rouse. *Scott.*

Rouzed (*p. from rouze*) Roused, raised as a hart from its harbour.

Rouzing (*p. a. from rouze*) Rousing.

ROW (*s. from the Sax.*) A rank, a file, a number of persons or things ranged in a line.

ROW (*v. t. from the Sax. rofan*) To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

Row (*v. int.*) To use oars in order to impel a vessel in the water.

Row (*adj. obsolete*) Rough. *Ch.*

Rowe (*v. int. obsolete*) To whisper. *Ch.*

Row'ed (*p. from row*) Impelled by oars.

Row'el (*s. from the French, rouelle*) The points of a spur turning on an axis.

Row'el (*s. in farriery*) A kind of issue, a string put into a wound to keep it from healing and provoke a discharge.

Row'el (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut a kind of issue in a horse, to put a thread into a wound to keep it open and provoke a discharge.

Row'eled (*p. from rowel*) Furnished with a rowel.

Row'eling (*p. a. from rowel*) Making a rowel.

Row'en (*s. in husbandry*) A field kept up till Michaelmas for the waste corn to spring.

ROW'E'NA (*s.*) The name of a woman, the daughter of Hengist and wife of Vortigern.

Row'enhay (*s. in husbandry*) A second crop of hay, the second mowing.

Row'er (*s. from row*) One that rows, one that manages an oar.

Row'galley (*s. from row and galley*) A small vessel managed with oars as well as sails.

Row'ing (*p. a. from row*) Managing an oar, impelling a vessel with oars.

Row'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of impelling a vessel with oars; the method of smoothing cloth with a roller.

Row'inguard (*s. from rowing, and guard*) The guard appointed to row round the harbour or place where ships of war are laid up in ordinary.

Row'ith (*s. obsolete*) Pity, compassion.

Row'lack (*s. from row, and lack*) That part of the wale on which the oar rests in the action of rowing.

ROW'LAND (*s.*) A man's name.

ROWNE (*v. int. from the Sax. rounian*) To whisper.

Row'ney (*s. an old word*) A cart horse.

Row'n'ing (*s. an old word*) Silence, a whisper in the ear.

Row'pand (*p. a. obsolete*) Calling, lowing.

Rowie (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To rouse, to stir up.

Rowse (*v. t. a sea term*) To haul or pull in.

Row'fied (*p. from rowse*) Pulled in.

Row'fing (*p. a. from rowse*) Pulling in.

Row'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling in; the act of driving a deer from its resting place.

Rowt (*s.*) A company, a number of wolves.

Rowt (*v. int. a local word*) To low as an ox or cow.

Rowte (*s. obsolete*) A rout, a company.

Rowt'y (*adj. in husbandry*) Rank, over rank as grass in corn.

ROY'AL (*adj. from the French, roy a king*) Becoming a king, regal, done by the king; noble, illustrious.

Roy'al (*s. from the adj.*) One of the shoots of a deer's antler.

Roy'al (*s. a sea term*) The highest sail of a ship.

Roy'alist (*s. from royal*) An adherent to a king.

Roy'alize (*v. t. from royal*) To make royal.

Roy'alized (*p. from royalize*) Made royal.

Roy'alizing (*p. a. from royalize*) Making royal.

Roy'ally (*adv. from royal*) Regally, in a manner becoming a king.

Roy'alty (*s. from royal*) Kingship, the office or character of a king, the state of a king, the emblem of kingly authority, a manor of which the king is lord.

ROY'ENE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ROY'E'NIA (*s. in botany*) The loeselia, a genus of plants.

Royne (*v. t. from the French, rogner*) To gnaw, to bite.

Roy'ned (*p. from royne*) Gnawn, bitten.

Roynes (*s. in old records*) A water course, a stream of water.

Roy'ning (*p. a. from royne*) Gnawing, biting.

ROY'NISH (*adj. from the French, rogneux*) Proud, mean, rude, clownish. *Shakespeare.*

Roy'ter (*s. a different spelling*) A roister, a rude fellow.

ROYSTON (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it is a market on Wednesday, and is 37 miles from London.

Roy's'on (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Royston, made at Royston.

RUB (*v. t. from the Brit. rhubio*) To clean by rubbing, to move one body upon another, to smooth by rubbing, to touch over so as to leave something behind, to polish, to retouch, to touch hard, to obtain friction. "To rub up," to furbish, to polish.

Rub (*v. int.*) To fret, to make a friction; to go through difficulties.

Rub (*s. from the verb*) A collision, an obstruction.

RUB

RUD

of rubbing, an inequality of ground which retards motion; a difficulty, a cause of uneasiness.
RUBACE, RU'BACEL (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone. *Phillips.*
RUBARB (*s. a different spelling*) Rhubarb. *D. of A.*
RUBAGE (*s. from rub, but not used*) Rubbish. *Wotton.*
RUBBED (*p. from rub*) Cleaned by rubbing, touched over, taken off by rubbing, polished, touched hard.
RUBBER (*s. from rub*) One that rubs, an instrument with which any thing is rubbed, a whetstone, a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.
RUBBING (*p. a. from rub*) Cleaning by friction, touching over again and again, moving one body on another, touching hard.
RUBBING (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving one body on another, friction.
RUBBISH (*s. from rub*) The ruins of buildings, fragments of stone or mortar used in building; any thing vile and refuse; a confused mingled mass.
RUBBLE (*s. from rub*) Rubbish, rubble stones.
RUBBLESTONE (*s. from rub, and stone*) Fragments of stone, unhewn stone.
RUBECULA (*s. in ornithology*) The red breast.
RUBELIO (*s. in ichthyology*) The roach.
RUBELIUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The roach.
RUBEO'LA (*s. with physicians*) A kind of smallpox, a kind of measles.
RUBET (*s. from rubeta*) The toadstone, a stone said to be found in the head of a toad.
RUBETA (*s. in zoology*) A red kind of toad, a land toad.
RUBETARIANA'TRIX (*s. in zoology*) A kind of water snake.
RUBETARIUS (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk.
RUBETRA (*s. in ornithology*) The stonechatter, a kind of bird.
RUBETUM (*s. in old records*) An inclosure, a ground full of brambles and rushes. *Chaucer.*
RUBIUS (*s. obsolete*) Mars direct.
RUBIA (*s. in botany*) The clivers.
RUBIATINCTORUM (*s. in botany*) The madder.
RUBIASYLVESTRII (*s. in botany*) The wood ruff.
RUBICAN (*adj. in the manage*) Mixed roan.
RUBICEL'US (*s. in natural history*) A pale ruby.
RUBICIL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) The bulfinch.
RUBICON (*s. in antiquity*) A pillar in the environs of Rome at which every one was to put off his armour, without which, if he passed it but ever so little, he was not suffered to retreat, but was immediately secured as a rebel and enemy to his country.
RUBICUND (*adj. from the Lat. rubicundus*) Inclined to redness. *Johnson.*
RUBICUNDITY (*s. from rubicund*) A disposition to redness. *Scott.*
RUBID (*adj. from the Lat. rubidus*) Reddish, red. *Sc.*
RUBIED (*adj. from ruby*) Red as a ruby. *Milton.*
RUBIFY (*adj. from rubify*) Making red.
RUBIFICK (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Rubific.
RUBIFIED (*p. from rubify*) Made red.
RUBIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. ruber red, and forma a form*) Having the form of red. *Newton.*
RUBIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. ruber red, and facio to make*) To make red.
RUBIFYING (*p. a. from rubify*) Making red.
RUBIGINOUS (*adj. from rubigo*) Rusty.
RUBIGALIA (*s. in antiquity*) A feast celebrated by the Romans in honour of Rubigus.
RUBIGO (*s. from the Lat.*) Rust, rustiness; mildew.
RUBIGO (*s. in beaten mythology*) A goddess who was supposed to preserve corn from blast or mildew.
RUBIGUS (*s. in beaten mythology*) A god who was supposed to preserve corn from rust or mildew.
RUBINUS (*s. in natural history*) The ruby.
RUBIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. rubeus, but not used*) Red, ruddy. *Shakespeare.*
RUBRIC (*adj. from the Lat. rubrica*) Red, marked in red.
RUBRIC (*s. from the adj.*) Directions in the liturgy and prayer book so called because formerly distinguished by red letters, a title or article in antient law books written in red letters. *Johnson.*
RUBRIC (*v. t. from the adj.*) To adorn with red. *Johnson.*
RUBRICA (*s. with physicians*) A kind of ringworm, a red letter.
RUBRICA (*s. in natural history*) Red marking stone, red oker.
RUBRICATED (*adj. from rubrica*) Done over with red, painted with red.
RUBRIC (*s. the less modern spelling*) The rubric.

RUBUS (*s. in botany*) The bramble.
RUBY (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a red colour.
RUBY (*s. with physicians*) A blain, a carbuncle.
RUBY (*s. from the foregoing*) A red colour, redness, any thing red; the red colour in the coats armorial of the nobility.
RUBY (*adj. from the sub.*) Having a red colour.
RUCK (*s. in ornithology*) A bird said to be of prodigious size and strength.
RUCK (*v. int. a local word*) To stoop down as though about to ease nature.
RUCKING (*p. a. from ruck, obsolete or local*) Stooping down as though about to ease nature, lying, lurking. *Chaucer.*
RUCKLE (*v. int. a local word*) To make a sort of rustling noise, to wave in small risings. *Scott.*
RUCKLING (*p. a. from ruckle*) Making a kind of rustling noise.
RUCTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ructo to belch*) A belching, the act of breaking wind upwards.
RUCTUOSITY (*s. from the Lat. ructuosus*) A frequent eructation. *Bailey.*
RUD (*v. t. from the Sax. rudu redness*) To make red.
RUDE (*s. obsolete*) A colour, a bluish, ruddiness of complexion. *Chaucer.*
RUDDED (*p. from rud*) Made red. *Spenser.*
RUDDER (*s. from the Dutch, roeder*) The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which the course is governed; any thing which guides or governs a course.
RUDDER (*s. a local word*) A wide sort of sieve for separating the corn from the chaff.
RUDDERIRON (*s. from rudder, and iron*) One of the checks on the rake of the rudder.
RUDDEROPE (*s. from rudder, and rope*) A rope let through the stern post and the head of the rudder.
RUDIER (*adj. comp. of ruddy*) Ruddy in a greater degree.
RUDIEST (*adj. sup. of ruddy*) Ruddy in the greatest degree.
RUDINESS (*s. from ruddy*) The state or quality of being ruddy.
RUDLE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of red earth, red oker.
RUDLE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark with red oker.
RUDLED (*p. from ruddle*) Marked with ruddle.
RUDDLING (*p. a. from ruddle*) Marking with ruddle.
RUDDOC (*s. from the Sax. rudu redness*) The red breast; the land toad.
RUDDOCK (*s. the more common spelling*) The ruddoc.
RUDDY (*adj. from the Sax. rudu redness*) Approaching to redness, full red; yellow, having the colour of gold. *Dryden.*
RUDE (*adj. from the Lat. rudis*) Rough, savage, uncivil, brutal; violent, tempestuous, turbulent, boisterous; uneven, shapeless; artless, inelegant; done by mere strength without art.
RUDE (*s. obsolete*) Colour, a ruddy complexion. *Chaucer.*
RUDELY (*adv. from rude*) In a rude manner.
RUDENESS (*s. from rude*) Coarseness of manners, incivility; ignorance, rusticity; artlessness, inelegance; boisterousness, violence.
RUDENTURE (*s. in architecture, from the Lat. rudis a rope*) A member or moulding representing a rope either plain or carved.
RUDENTURED (*adj. from rudenture*) Furnished with rudentures.
RUDER (*adj. comp. of rude*) Rude in a greater degree.
RUDERARY (*adj. from the Lat. rudera*) Belonging to rubbish, consisting of rubbish. *Johnson.*
RUDERATION (*s. in architecture*) The method of laying a floor with pebbles or small stones.
RUDSBY (*s. a low word*) An uncivil turbulent fellow, a rude girl. *Shakespeare.*
RUDEST (*adj. sup. of rude*) Rude in the greatest degree.
RUDGE (*s. an old spelling*) A ridge, the back, the rump.
RUDGEbone (*s. from rudge, and bone*) The rump-bone. *Bailey.*
RUDGEWASHED (*adj. with clothiers*) Washed only on the back of the sheep.
RUDIA'RIOUS (*s. in antiquity*) A veteran gladiator discharged from the service.
RUDIMENT (*s. from the Lat. rudimentum*) The first principles, the elements of a science, the first part of education; a rough draught or origin of any thing.

RUI

Rudimen'tal (*adj. from rudiment*) Relating to first principles, initial.

RU'DIS (*s. in antiquity*) A rough knotted stick which the pretors gave to the gladiators as a mark of their freedom or dismissal.

Ru'dity (*s. from rude*) Ignorance. *Bailey.*

RUE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. ruta*) The name of an herb.

RUE (*v. t. from the Sax. reowfian*) To grieve for, to lament, to fret at.

Rue (*v. t. obsolete*) To pity, to compassionate. *Chaucer.*

Ru'ed (*p. from rue*) Lamented, grieved for.

Rue'ful (*adj. from rue*) Woeful, sorrowful.

Rue'fully (*adv. from rueful*) Woefully, sorrowfully.

Rue'fulness (*s. from rueful*) Sorrowfulness.

Ru'elbone (*s.*) The round bone of the knee. *Scott.*

RUEL'LE (*s. from the French*) A little street; a circle, an assembly at a private house.

RUEL'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ru'eth (*s. obsolete*) Pity, compassion. *Chaucer.*

RUFF (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A puckered ornament worn about the neck; a state of roughness, an unpolished state. "In the ruff of all their glory." *L'Estr.*

RUFF (*s. in ornithology*) A species of tringa; it is about the size of a jackdaw.

RUFF (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of perca, a small river fish.

Ruff (*v. int. in falconry*) To strike at the prey but not to trust it.

Ruff (*v. with card players*) To trump a card that is not a trump; to get the better of the game.

Ruffed (*p. from ruff*) Trumped.

Ruffian (*s. perhaps from rough*) A brutal fellow, a robber, a murderer.

Ruffian (*adj. from the sub.*) Brutal, savage.

Ruffian (*v. int. but not used*) To play the ruffian. *Shak.*

Ruffianly (*adv. from ruffian*) Like a ruffian, besitting a ruffian. *Bailey.*

Ruffing (*p. a. from rough*) Striking at the prey but not trusting it; trumping a card that is not a trump.

RUF'FLE (*v. t. from the Dutch ruyffeden*) To disorder, to put out of form, to disturb, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits, to wrinkle, to pucker.

Ruffle (*v. int.*) To grow rough, to flutter, to jar, to be in contention.

Ruffle (*s. from the verb*) Plaited linen used for an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.

Ruffled (*p. from ruffle*) Drawn up in plaits, made like a ruffle; disordered, put out of temper, disturbed.

Ruffler (*s. a cant word*) A notorious villain. *Bailey.*

Ruffling (*p. a. from ruffle*) Drawing up in plaits, putting on ruffles; putting into disorder, putting out of temper, disturbing.

Rufftree (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The roof-tree. *Phillips.*

RUFIL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a man remarkable for his softness and effeminacy. *Horace.*

RUFFINUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Ruffterhood (*s. in falconry*) A plain leathern hood.

Ru'ful (*adj. from rue*) Sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

RUFUS (*s.*) A man's name.

RUG (*s. from the Swedish rugget rough*) A coarse nappy kind of cloth, a coarse nappy coverlet for beds, a rough woolly dog.

RUG'BY (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 85 miles from London.

Rug'by (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Rugby, made at Rugby.

RUG'ELY (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 125 miles from London.

Ru'gely (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Rugely, made at Rugely.

Rug'ged (*adj. from rug*) Rough, full of inequality; savage, brutal; sour, surly, discomposed; violent, rude, boisterous; harsh, ungrateful to the ear.

Rug'gedly (*adv. from rugged*) In a rugged manner.

Rug'gedness (*s. from rugged*) The state or quality of being rugged.

Ru'gin (*s. in surgery*) A soft kind of nappy cloth. *Wifem.*

RUG'INE (*s. from the French*) A surgeon's rasp.

RUG'LIUS (*s. with physicians*) A commotion, a grumbling in the intestines.

RU'GOSE (*adj. from the Lat. rugosus*) Full of wrinkles.

Ru'goseness (*s. from rugose*) The state or quality of being rugose. *Scott.*

Rugosity (*s. from rugose*) Rugoseness. *Scott.*

RUHA'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying Mercy*) A woman's name. *Hol. 2.*

RU'IN (*s. from the Lat. ruina*) The fall of an edifice, the destruction of a building; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, bane, mischief; the loss of fortune.

RUM

Ru'in (*v. t. from the sub.*) To subvert, to demolish, to impoverish, to destroy.

Ru'in (*v. int.*) To fall into ruins, to run to ruin, to come to poverty.

Ru'inant (*adj. in fortification*) Sunk, applied to a battery.

Ru'inate (*v. t. from ruin*) To ruin.

Ru'inated (*p. from ruinate*) Ruined.

Ru'inating (*p. a. from ruinate*) Ruining.

Ruina'tion (*s. from ruinate, but now out of use*) Ruination, destruction.

Ru'ined (*p. from ruin*) Fallen into ruins, demolished, impoverished, destroyed.

Ru'ining (*p. a. from ruin*) Demolishing, impoverishing, destroying.

Ru'inous (*adj. from ruin*) Fallen into ruin, demolished, lying in ruins; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

Ru'iously (*adv. from ruinous*) In a ruinous manner.

Ru'inousness (*s. from ruinous*) The state of being in ruins.

RULE (*s. from the Lat. regula*) An instrument by which lines are drawn or measured; a precept, a canon, regularity, propriety of behaviour; government, firm dominion.

Rule (*v. t. from the sub.*) To settle as by a rule, to manage, to govern.

Rule (*v. int.*) To have power, to have command.

Ru'led (*p. from rule*) Determined as by a rule, managed, governed.

Ru'ler (*s. from rule*) An instrument by which lines are drawn; a governor, one that has supreme command.

Ru'ling (*p. a. from rule*) Drawing lines by a ruler, managing, governing.

RUM (*s. in commerce*) A kind of spirits distilled from sugar.

Rum (*s. a cant word*) A country parson. *Shak.*

Rum (*adj. a colloquial word*) Odd, queer.

RU'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying exalted*) The name of a city. *2 Kings.*

Rumb (*s. a different spelling*) A rhumb.

RUM'BEG (*s.*) The title given by the Turks to the pope.

RUM'BLE (*v. int. from the Dutch rommelen*) To make a hoarse low continued noise.

Rum'bler (*s. from rumble*) The person that rumbles, the thing that rumbles.

Rum'bling (*s. a different spelling*) A rumbling.

Rum'bling (*p. a. from rumble*) Making a kind of hoarse low continued noise.

Rum'bling (*s. from the adj.*) A hoarse low continued noise.

Rum'boyl (*s. a cant word*) The watch. *Bailey.*

Rum'cully (*s. a cant word*) A rich fool. *Bailey.*

Rum'dropper (*s. a cant word*) A vintner. *Bailey.*

RUME'LIA (*s. in geography*) The ancient Greece.

RU'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) The cud of beasts, the stomach of beasts that chew the cud.

RU'MEN (*s. in botany*) The sorrel.

RU'MEX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the sorrel.

RUM'FORD (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Tuesday and Wednesday, and is 11 miles from London.

Rum'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Rumford, made at Rumford.

Rum'gutlets (*s. a cant word*) Canary wine. *Bailey.*

Rum'hooper (*s. a cant word*) A drawer. *Bailey.*

RU'MIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over sucking children.

Rum'idg (*v. t. an old sea term*) To rummage, to search the hold of a ship.

RUMIF'ORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. rumor a rumor and foras abroad, but not used*) To report, to spread abroad by report. *Philos.*

RUMIGERATION (*s. from the Lat. rumor a report, and gero to carry*) The spread of a report.

Ru'minant (*adj. from rumen*) Chewing the cud.

RUMINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. rumino*) To chew the cud; to muse.

Ru'minate (*v. t.*) To chew over again, to muse upon.

Ru'minated (*p. from ruminate*) Chewed as a cud; involved in the mind.

Ru'minating (*p. a. from ruminate*) Chewing the cud, musing, revolving in the mind.

Rumination (*s. from ruminate*) The act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

RU'MINAX (*s. in ichthyology*) The codfish.

RU'MINUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

RUM'MAGE (*v. t. from the German roumen*) To search to empty, to plunder.

Rum'mage (*v. int.*) To search about. *Rum'mage*

R U N

rumaged (*p. from rummage*) Searched, emptied, plundered.
rumager (*s. from rummage*) One that rummages.
rumaging (*p. a. from rummage*) Searching, emptying, plundering.
rumaging (*s. from the part.*) The act of searching out in order to plunder.
rummer (*s. from the Dutch roemer*) A drinking cup, drinking glass.
rumor (*s. the modern and correct spelling, from the t.*) A flying report, the voice of fame.
rumor (*v. t. from the sub.*) To report abroad.
rumored (*p. from rumor*) Reported abroad.
rumorer (*s. from rumor*) One that spreads a report.
rumoring (*p. a. from rumor*) Reporting, spreading a report.
rumour (*s. the less modern spelling, from the French meur*) A rumor.
rumour (*v. t. the less modern spelling*) To rumor, to report.
rumored (*p. from rumour*) Rumored.
rumorer (*s. from rumour*) One that circulates a report.
rumoring (*p. a. from rumour*) Rumoring, circulating a report.
rump (*s. from the German rumpff*) The end of the backbone, the buttocks.
rumpia (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
rumpel (*v. t. from the Dutch rumpelin*) To crush out shape, to crush together in wrinkles.
rump (*s. from the verb*) A pucker, a rough plait, a wrinkle in a garment.
rumped (*p. from rumpel*) Crushed out of form, crushed together in wrinkles.
rumping (*p. a. from rumpel*) Crushing out of form, crushing together in wrinkles.
rumping (*s. from the part.*) A pucker, a wrinkle in a garment, the act of crushing together in wrinkles.
rumpder (*s. a cant word*) A highwayman. *Bailey.*
rumschah (*s.*) The title given to the pope by the Christians.
runsey (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 78 miles from London.
runsey (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Rumsfey, the end at Rumsfey.
run (*v. int. from the Sax. runian*) To use the legs in running, to move swiftly, to pass on the surface, to move violently, to contend in a race, to stream, to flow, to melt, to become liquid, to have its course, to pass, to proceed, to be predominate, to grow luxuriant, to charge matter, to emit liquor. *To run after*, to chase for. *To run away with*, to hurry without consent. *To run in with*, to close, to comply with. *To run on*, to continue. *To run over*, to overflow. *To run out*, to be at an end, to spread exuberantly, to dissipate, to be wasted.
run (*v. t.*) To pierce, to stab, to force, to drive, to ward, to incur, to import or export without paying duty, to push on, to prosecute. *To run down*, to run to overbear. *To run over*, to recount cursorily, to consider hastily. *To run through*, to pierce to the other surface, to pass over all the articles.
run (*s. from the verb*) The act of running, a course, motion, a way, a passage, a flow, a cadence, continued success, a modish clamour; the hinder part of a ship's bottom. *At the long run*, in the end.
run (*s. from run*) A fugitive, a rebel, an apostate.
run (*s. from run*) One that flies from danger, a fugitive.
run (*s. from the Lat. runco to weed, but not the act of destroying weeds.*) *Bailey.*
run (*s. a local word*) Dried charlock.
run (*s. a local word*) Withered charlock.
run (*s. a different spelling*) A runcinus, a sumpter-horse.
run (*s. in beatben mythology*) The goddess who is supposed to preside over weeding.
run (*s. in old records*) A sumpterhorse; a cart or pack horse.
run (*s. from round*) A round, a step of a ladder; something put round an axis.
run (*s. from round*) A rundlet, a small cask.
run (*s. from run*) A water course. *Scott.*
run (*v. t. pret. of ring*) Did ring.
run (*p. from ring*) Made to sound.
run (*s. from round*) One of the floor timbers that cross the keel of a ship.
run (*s. a local word*) The round or step of a ladder.
run (*s. a sea term*) The end of one of the floor beams of a ship.

R U S

runic (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Belonging to the Goths, Gothic.
runic (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the ancient Goths.
runlet (*s. from rundlet*) A rundlet, a small cask. *Johnson.*
runnel (*s. from run*) A rivulet, a small brook.
runner (*s. from run*) One that runs, a racer, a messenger; a shooting frigate; one of the stones of a mill; a rope which belongs to the garnet and belt tackles on board a ship.
runner (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
runnet (*s. from the Sax. gerunnah coagulated*) The juice drawn from the maw of a calf used in coagulating milk in order to make cheese.
running (*p. a. from run*) Moving swiftly, using the legs in motion, moving over the surface, contending in a race, taking a course, shooting out into collateral or exuberant branches, discharging matter, emitting liquor.
running (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving on with speed; the discharge of a wound.
runningout (*s. a sea term*) The act of carrying the end of a rope out of the ship.
runningrigging (*s. a sea term*) That part of a ship's rigging which runs through blocks.
runnion (*s. from the French rognant scrubbing*) A mean poultry wretch. *Shakespeare.*
run (*s. from the Teutonic runte*) A cow of the smaller size, an animal below the natural growth; a dwarf.
run (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of pigeon; a canary bird above three years old.
rupee (*s.*) An East-India coin in value about two shillings and three-pence.
rupert (*s.*) A man's name.
rupicapra (*s. in zoology*) The capri goat.
rupia (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
rupta (*s. an old law term*) A troop, a company of soldiers.
ruptile (*adj. from the Lat. rumpo to break*) Broken, easily broken.
ruption (*s. from the Lat. rumpo to break*) A breach, a dissolution of parts.
ruptory (*s. in surgery, from the Lat. rumpo to break*) A corrosive medicine, a caustic.
ruptura (*s. in old records*) Ploughed land.
rupture (*s. from the Lat. rumpo to break*) The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a breach of peace, an open hostility; a hernia, an eruption of a part of the intestines through the inner coat of the abdomen.
rupture (*v. t. from the verb*) To break, to burst.
ruptured (*p. from rupture*) Broken, burst.
rupturewort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
rupturing (*p. a. from rupture*) Breaking, bursting.
rus (*adj. from the Lat. rus ruris the country*) Belonging to the country, rustic.
rural (*s. from rural*) Ruralness.
ruralness (*s. from rural*) The state of being rural.
ruricolist (*s. from the Lat. rus the country, and colo to cultivate*) An inhabitant of the country.
rurigne (*adj. from the Lat. rus the country, and gigno to beget*) Produced in the country, born in the country. *Bailey.*
rurigenous (*adj. from the Lat. rus the country, and gigno to beget*) Born in the country. *Johnson.*
rusca (*s. in old records*) A hive, a tub.
ruscum (*s. in botany*) The ruscus.
ruscus (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the butcher's broom.
russe (*s. from the French*) Cunning, craft, artifice. *Ray.*
russe (*v. t. obsolete*) To praise. *Cbauer.*
rush (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
rush (*s. from the foregoing*) Any thing proverbially worthless.
rush (*v. int. from the Sax. hrusan*) To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity; *with to, into, and upon: as, "The armies rush to battle."*
rush (*s. from the verb*) A violent course.
rushcandle (*s. from rush, and candle*) A candle in which the wick is made of a rush.
rushgrown (*adj. in archery*) Having a knob near the point.
rusher (*adj. comp. of rushy*) Rushy in a greater degree.
rushiest (*adj. sup. of rushy*) Rushy in the greatest degree.
rushiness (*s. from rushy*) The state of being rushy.
rushing (*p. a. from rush*) Moving with violence, going on with tumultuous rapidity.

R U T

Rush'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving with tumultuous rapidity.
Rush/light (*s. from rush, and light*) A rush candle.
Rush'y (*adj. from rush*) Full of rushes, abounding with rushes, made of rushes.
RUS'RI (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the rural deities.
RUSK (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Hard bread for stores.
RUS'MA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of iron substance used by the women in Turkey with other ingredients to take off their hair.
RUS'SET (*adj. from the Lat. rufus*) Reddish brown; coarse, homespun, rustic.
Rus'set (*s. from the adj.*) A country dress; the name of an apple.
Rus'setin (*s. from russet*) The name of an apple. *Phil.*
Rus'seting (*s. from russet*) The russet, the name of an apple.
RUS'SIA (*s. in geography*) A vast empire comprehending the most northern parts of Europe and Asia.
Rus'sian (*adj. from Russia*) Belonging to Russia, produced in Russia, imported from Russia.
Rus'sian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Russia.
RUST (*s. from the Sax.*) A kind of reddish crust that grows on iron, the corroded surface of any metal; matter bred by inactivity and corruption, the loss of power by inactivity or want of proper exercise.
Rust (*v. int. from the sub.*) To gather a kind of corroded crust; to degenerate in idleness.
Rust (*v. t.*) To make rusty, to impair by time or inactivity.
Rust'd (*p. from rust*) Affected with rust, impaired by time or inactivity.
RUST'IC (*adj. from the Lat. rus the country*) Rural, belonging to the country; rude, untaught; artless, simple; plain, unadorned; brutal, savage; rough hewed, done in a rough manner.
Rust'ic (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of the country, a swain, a clown.
Rust'ical (*adj. from rustic*) Rude, untaught, boisterous, savage.
Rust'ically (*adv. from rustical*) Rudely, inelegantly, boisterously, savagely.
Rust'icalness (*s. from rustical*) The state or quality of being rustical.
RUS'TICATE (*v. int. from the Lat. rusticor*) To reside in the country.
Rust'icate (*v. t.*) To banish into the country.
Rust'icated (*p. from rusticate*) Banished into the country.
Rust'icating (*p. a. from rusticate*) Banishing into the country.
Rustica'tion (*s. from rusticate*) The state of dwelling in the country. *Cole.*
Rust'ici (*s. in old records*) The country people, peasants; inferior tenants.
Rusticity (*s. from rustic*) A rural appearance, country life, simplicity; rudeness, savageness.
RUSTIC'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The woodcock, the rail, the snipe.
Rus'tick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Rustic, rough, imitating nature.
Rus'tier (*adj. comp. of rusty*) Rusty in a greater degree.
Rus'tiest (*adj. sup. of rusty*) Rusty in the greatest degree.
Rus'tiness (*s. from rusty*) The quality of being rusty.
RUSTLE (*v. int. from the Sax. hriflan*) To make a low continued rattle, to make a noise like that of silks or stuffs when rubbed one against another.
Rus'tling (*p. a. from rustle*) Making a noise like silks or stuffs, rubbed one against another.
Rus'tling (*s. from the part.*) The noise resembling that of silks or stuffs rubbed together.
RUS'TRE (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing of a diamond shape pierced through in the middle.
Rust'y (*adj. from rust*) Affected with rust, covered with rust; impaired by inactivity.
RUS'Y (*adj. from the French ruse*) Subtle, empty. *Sc.*
RUT (*s. from the French*) The copulation of deer; the dashing of the sea.
RUT (*s. from the French route*) The track of a wheel.
Rut (*v. int. from the sub.*) To copulate as deer.
RU'TA (*s. in botany*) The rue.
Ruta'rii (*s. in old records*) Mercenary forces.
Rute (*v. int. an old word*) To cry with vehemence. *Co.*
Ruth (*s. from rue*) Pity. *Milton.*
RUTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying satisfied*) A woman's name; the title of one of the books of the Old Testament.

R Y V

Ruthe (*s. obsolete*) Pity, compassion.
Ruth'ful (*adj. from ruth*) Pitiful, compassionate.
Ruth'fully (*adv. from ruthful*) Pitifully, miserably.
Ruth'fulness (*s. from ruthful*) Compassionateness.
Ruth'less (*adj. from ruth*) Relentless; void of pity.
Ruth'lessly (*adv. from ruthless*) Without pity, cruelly, barbarously.
Ruth'lessness (*s. from ruthless*) The want of pity.
RUTH'YN (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire; it hath a market on Monday, and is 202 miles from London.
Ruth'yn (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ruthyn, made at Ruthyn.
Ruticil'la (*s. in ornithology*) The redstart.
RU'TILANT (*adj. from the Lat. rutilo to shine*) Shining like gold.
RU'TILATE (*v. int. from the Lat. rutilo to shine*) To appear bright.
Ru'tilate (*v. t.*) To make bright.
Rutil'ian (*adj. from Rutilius*) Belonging to an illustrious Roman family.
RUTIL'IUS (*s.*) A man's name, the name of an illustrious Roman.
RUT'ILUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The roach.
RUT'LAND (*s.*) An inland county of England, reckoned the smallest in the kingdom; it is about forty miles in circumference, the soil for the most part fertile and the air salubrious; it contains two market towns and forty-eight parishes, and sends two members to parliament.
Rut'land (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Rutland, produced in the county of Rutland.
Rut'landshire (*s. from Rutland, and shire*) The county of Rutland.
Rut'landshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Rutland, produced in the county of Rutland.
RUTTIE'R (*s. from the French routier*) A directed old experienced soldier.
Rut'ting (*p. a. from rut*) Copulating as deer.
Rut'tish (*adj. from rut*) Wanton, libidinous.
Rut'tishness (*s. from rut'tish*) Wantonness, libidinousness.
Rut'tler (*s. a different spelling*) A ruttier, an old soldier.
RUTU'LI (*s.*) A very ancient people of Italy.
Rutu'lian (*adj. from Rutuli*) Belonging to the Rutuli.
RY (*s. from the Brit.*) A shore, a coast, a bank.
RY'AL (*s. a different spelling*) The rial, an ancient coin of different values in different reigns; a Spanish coin in value about sixpence three farthings.
Ry'as (*s. a different spelling*) The rhyas, a disease of the eyes.
RYE (*s.*) A town in Sussex; it is one of the cinque ports, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 64 miles from London.
Rye (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Rye, made at Rye.
RYE (*s. in botany and agriculture, from the Sax. rye*) A coarse kind of bread corn.
Rye (*s. in falconry*) A disease incident to hawks.
Ry'ebread (*s. from rye, and bread*) Bread made of rye.
Ry'efield (*s. from rye, and field*) A field in which rye is cultivated.
RY'E'GATE (*s.*) A borough town in Surrey; it has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 23 miles from London.
Ry'egate (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ryegate, made at Ryegate.
Ry'egrass (*s. in botany and agriculture, from rye*) A strong kind of grass.
Ry'eland (*s. from rye, and land*) Land fit for the culture of rye, a light kind of soil.
Ry'felere (*s. an old word*) A hawk that only takes feathers of a fowl.
Ryff (*adj. obsolete*) Rife, frequent, common.
Ryme (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Rhyme, familiarly found in poetry.
Ry'medin (*v. int. an old pret. of rhyme*) Did make rhymes.
Rym'mer (*s. in old records*) A vagabond, an idle fellow.
Rynt (*v. int. a local word*) To stand fair, to give.
RY'SACON (*s. in pharmacy*) The cassumunar, a root.
RYTH (*s. from the Brit.*) A ford.
Ryve (*adj. obsolete*) Rife, common, frequent.
Ryve (*v. t. obsolete*) To split, to rend; to stab.

S A B

S.

(*s.*) The eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant of the English alphabet; it is frequently used as a contraction for the Lat. *societas* a society, and *focius* fellow: as, R. S. S. As an old numeral, it stands for seven.
adv. obsolete So, in such a manner. *Cb.*
(adj. obsolete) Safe. *Cb.*
ing (p. a. obsolete) Saving, escaping. *Cb.*
(s. an obsolete spelling) The soul. *Cb.*
SE/AN (s. from the Heb. signifying conversion) One of a very ancient sect of idolaters. *Dict. of Arts.*
SE/OTH (s. from the Heb.) Hosts, armies.
SE/SIA (s. not so correct a spelling) The Sabazia.
SE/IOUS (s. an old word) Boots formerly worn by soldiers.
SE/uthian (s. from Sabathius) A follower of Sabathius.
SE/ATHIUS (s.) A man's name, the head of a sect in the fourth century.
SE/zia (s. from Sabazius) A festival in honor of Bacchus, a festival in honor of Jupiter.
SE/ZIUS (s. in beaten mythology) The name given to Bacchus by the Thracians, the name given to Jupiter by the Cretans.
SE/batharian (s. from sabbath) One who keeps the sabbath; one who is strict in the observation of the sabbath.
SE/batharian (adj. from sabbath) Belonging to the sabbath, belonging to those who keep the seventh day as the sabbath.
SE/bATH (s. from the Heb. signifying rest) The seventh day of the week set apart by divine appointment for a holy rest among the Jews, the holy rest among the Jews, the first day of the week among Christians set apart for the purposes of religion; a time of rest, intermission of pain or labour; a holy day, a day devoted to the exercises of public worship.
SE/bathbreaker (s. from sabbath, and breaker) One that violates the sabbath.
SE/bathday (s. from sabbath, and day) The sabbath, the day set apart for public worship.
SE/batic (adj. from sabbath) Resembling the sabbath, pertaining to the sabbath, bringing rest.
SE/batical (adj. from sabbatic) Sabbatic, belonging to the sabbath.
SE/baticalness (s. from sabbatical) The state of being sabbatical. *Scott.*
SE/bATIVE (s. in the colleges at Paris) A thesis, a proposition in logic or moral philosophy.
SE/batism (s. from sabbath) A time of rest, the keeping of the sabbath, a strict observation of the sabbath.
SE/batum (s. in old records) The sabbath, rest, quiet.
SE/BE/AN (s. the more common spelling) A Sabæan, one of an ancient sect of idolaters, distinguished by their worship of images.
SE/bel (adj. an old spelling) Sable. *Chaucer.*
SE/bEL/LI (s.) An ancient people of Italy descended from the Sabines.
SE/bellian (adj. from Sabellius) Belonging to the doctrine or followers of Sabellius.
SE/bellian (s. from the adj.) One who embraces the doctrine taught by Sabellius, a follower of Sabellius who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead.
SE/bEL/LIUS (s.) A man's name, the head of a sect in the third century who denied the personality of the Son and Holy Spirit.
SE/bI/NA (s. in botany) The savin.
SE/bine (adj. from Sabini) Belonging to the Sabini.
SE/bine (s. from the adj.) One of the Sabini.
SE/bINI (s.) A very ancient people of Italy.
SE/BLE (s. in zoology from the Lat. zibella) A little beast producing a fine fur, the fur of the beast.
SE/ble (adj. in heraldry and poetry) Black.
SE/ble (s. from the adj.) The black colour, the black colour in the coats armorial of the gentry.
SE/ble (s. not so common a word) A fabre. *Phillips.*
SE/blemouse (s. from fable, and mouse) The Norway rat.

S A C

SA/BLIERE (s. from the French) A sand pit; in carpentry, a long slender kind of beam.
SA/BRE (s. from the French) A cymetar, a kind of broadsword.
SABRI/NA (s. from the Lat.) The Severn.
SABTE/CHA (s. from the Heb. signifying wounding) A man's name. *Gen.*
Sabulona/rium (s. in old records) Liberty to dig gravel or sand within a certain district.
Sabulos/ity (s. from fabulous) The state of abounding with sand or gravel.
SAB/ULOUS (adj. from the Lat. fabulum) Sandy, gravelly.
Sab/ulouficus (s. from fabulous) The state or quality of being fabulous. *Scott.*
SABUR/RÆ (s. in natural history) A genus of fossils, grit.
Sab/urrate (v. t. from saburrae) To ballast a ship. *Cole.*
SAC (s. an old law term) The ancient privilege which the lord of a manor claims of holding his court in cases of trespass among his tenants and imposing fines.
Sac/abere, Sac/aburth (s. an old word) One that has been robbed. *Cole.*
SA/CÆ (s. in geography) An ancient people of Scythia.
SA/CÆ/A (s. a different spelling) The sacæa. *Scott.*
SACCA/DE (s. in the manage from the French) A violent check given to a horse by the rider.
SAC/CHARINE (adj. from the Lat. saccharum sugar) Having the qualities of sugar, having the taste of sugar.
SAC/CHARUM (s. from the Lat.) Sugar.
SAC/COBENEDIT/TO (s. a different spelling) The saccobenito. *Scott.*
SAC/COBENI/TO (s. in the inquisition) A kind of linen garment painted over with flames and devils worn by condemned persons as they go to execution. *Dict. of Arts.*
Sac/culi (s. plu. of faccus) Little bags; the little cells in which the fat of the body is contained.
SAC/CULUS (s. from the Lat.) A little bag, a sachel, a purse.
SAC/CUS (s. from the Lat.) A sack, a bag.
SAC/CUS (s. in anatomy) The rectum.
SACE/A (s. in beaten mythology) A festival held by the Babylonians in honor of Anaitides.
SA/CER (s. in ornithology) The bluelegged falcon.
SA/CER (adj. from the Lat.) Holy, sacred; dreadful, horrid.
Sac/erborth (s. an old word) A pledge, a sufficient surety. *Bailey.*
SACERDO/TAL (s. from the Lat. sacerdos a priest) Belonging to the priesthood, priestly.
SA/CERIG/NIS (s. from the Lat. sacer holy, and ignis fire, with physicians) A kind of herpes.
SA/CERMOR/BUS (s. from the Lat. sacer holy, and morbus a disease) The epilepsy, the falling sickness.
Sach/baro (s. an old word) One who hears causes, a justice. *Bailey.*
Sach/el (s. from faccus) A small bag, a little sack.
SA/CHEM (s. with the Indians) A ruler, a great prince.
SACK (s. from the Heb. this word is said to be found, with little variation, in all languages, and therefore supposed to be antediluvian) A large bag, a bag, a pouch; the quantity of four bushels; a certain quantity or weight; a woman's loose robe.
Sack (v. t. from the sub.) To put up in bags.
SACK (v. t. from the Spanith, facer) To plunder, to pillage, to take by storm.
Sack (s. from the verb) The storm of a town, pillage, plunder.
SACK (s. from the French, fac) A kind of sweet wine.
SACK/BUT (s. from the Lat. sambuca) A musical instrument, a kind of pipe.
Sack/cloth (s. from sack, and cloth) The cloth of which sacks are made, a coarse kind of cloth sometimes worn by way of mortification.
Sack/ed (p. from sack) Put up in sacks; plundered, pillaged, taken by storm.
Sack'er (s. from sack) One that plunders, one that takes a town by storm.
Sack/ful (s. from sack, and full) A sack thoroughly filled, the quantity contained in a full sack; a large quantity, a great deal.
Sack/id (adj. obsolete) Wearing sackcloth; wearing a coarse upper garment. *Sack'ing*

S A C

Sack'ing (*p. a. from sack*) Putting up in sacks; plundering, pillaging, taking by storm.

Sack'ing (*s. from the part.*) The cloth of which sacks are made; the coarse cloth which is fixed to a bedstead and supports the bed.

SACK'LESS (*adj. from the Sax. sacles, but now become local*) Guiltless, innocent. *Bailey.*

Sackpos'et (*s. from sack, and posset*) A posset made of sack, a posset made of wine.

Sacks'pettes (*s. an old word*) Full sacks. *Cole.*

Sack'whey (*s. from sack, and whey*) The whey procured from milk curdled with wine.

SAC'RA (*s. in anatomy*) An artery descending to the pelvis which takes a different course in different subjects and is sometimes entirely wanting.

Sa'crafield (*adj. a local word*) Belonging to certain small rents paid by some tenant to the lord of a manor. *Scott.*

SAC'RAMENT (*s. from the Lat. sacramentum an oath*) The Lord's supper, the eucharist; an outward sign of inward grace; an oath, a ceremony inducing an obligation.

Sacramen'tal (*adj. from sacrament*) Belonging to the sacrament, constituting a sacrament.

Sacramenta'lia (*s. in old records*) Offerings made at the sacrament.

Sacramen'tally (*adv. from sacrament*) After the manner of a sacrament.

Sacramenta'rian (*s. from sacrament*) One who holds erroneous doctrines concerning the Lord's supper; a protestant so called by the papists.

Sacramenta'rium (*s. from sacrament*) An ancient church book containing the prayers and ceremonies then used at the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Sacramen'tary (*s. from sacrament*) The sacramentarium.

SACRAMEN'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) An oath; the common form of inquisition by a jury; a sacrament.

Sa'crary (*s. an old word*) A vestry, an apartment in a church where the vestments are kept. *Cole.*

Sa'cre (*s. obsolete*) A coronation, a consecration, the solemnization of matrimony. *Chaucer.*

Sa'cre (*v. t. obsolete*) To hallow, to consecrate. *Chaucer.*

SA'CRED (*adj. from the Lat. sacer*) Holy, devoted to religious use; dedicated, consecrated; inviolable, strictly to be observed.

Sa'credly (*adv. from sacred*) Religiously, inviolably.

Sa'credness (*s. from sacred*) The state of being sacred.

SACRIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sacer holy, and fero to bring, but not used*) Bearing holy things. *Bai.*

SACRIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. sacer holy, and facio to do*) Employed in sacrifice.

Sacrificable (*adj. from sacrifice*) Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Sacrifica'tor (*s. from sacrifice*) A sacrificer, one that offers sacrifice.

Sacrifica'tory (*adj. from sacrificator*) Offering sacrifice, belonging to sacrifice.

SA'CRIFICE (*v. t. from the Lat. sacer, holy, and facio to make*) To offer up to heaven, to immolate; to devote with loss, to give up for the sake of something else, to destroy, to kill.

Sa'crifice (*v. int.*) To offer sacrifice, to make an offering.

Sa'crifice (*s. from the verb*) The act of offering to heaven, the thing offered; any thing given up for the sake of something else, any thing destroyed.

Sa'crificed (*p. from sacrifice*) Offered in sacrifice, immolated, given up, destroyed, killed.

Sa'crificer (*s. from sacrifice*) One that sacrifices.

Sa'crificial (*adj. from sacrifice*) Performing sacrifice, including sacrifice, belonging to sacrifice.

Sa'crificing (*p. a. from sacrifice*) Offering in sacrifice, giving up for something else, suffering loss, destroying, killing.

Sa'crificing (*s. from the part.*) The act of offering in sacrifice.

Sa'srifice (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To sacrifice. *Cb.*

SA'CRILEGE (*s. from the Lat. sacer sacred, and lego to gather*) The act of appropriating to one's self what is devoted to religion, the crime of violating sacred things.

Sacrile'gious (*adj. from sacrilege*) Violating sacred things, guilty of sacrilege.

Sacrile'giously (*adv. from sacrilegious*) With sacrilege.

Sacrile'giousness (*s. from sacrilegious*) Sacrilege, a disposition to sacrilege. *Scott.*

Sa'cring (*p. a. from sacre*) Consecrating. *Sb.*

Sa'cring (*s. from the part.*) The act of consecrating. *Temple.*

Sa'cringbell (*s. from sacring, and bell*) The little bell

S A F

that is rung in the procession of the host to notice of its approach in popish countries.

SA'CRIST (*s. from the Lat. sacer sacred*) A sexton, who has the care of a church.

Sa'cristan (*s. from sacrist*) A sexton.

Sa'cristy (*s. from sacrist*) A vestry, the apartment in a church where the vestments are kept.

SA'CRO'LEUMBA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the loins.

SA'CRO'LEUM'BUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the loins.

SA'CROS (*s.*) An Arabian weight, an ounce.

SA'CRUM (*s. in anatomy*) The lower extremity of the spine, the broadest bone of the back.

SAD (*adj. the etymology is not known*) Sorrowful, grief, serious, grave; dull, melancholy; calamitous; dark coloured, dusky; bad, vexatious, cohesive, close.

Sadde (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Sad.

Sad'den (*v. t. from sad*) To make sad, to gloom, to make of a dark colour, to cohesive.

Sad'dened (*p. from sadden*) Made sad.

Sad'dening (*p. a. from sadden*) Making sad; cohesive.

Sad'der (*adj. comp. of sad*) Sad in a greater degree.

Sad'dest (*adj. sup. of sad*) Sad in the greatest degree.

SAD'DLE (*s. from the Sax. sadl*) The seat or pad which is put on a horse to save the back and accommodate the rider; two loins of mutton cut together, small wooden block hollowed on the upper and lower side nailed to the yard arm of a ship to keep the boom of the studding sail in a firm and steady position.

Sad'dle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with a saddle; load, to burden.

Sad'dlebacked (*adj. from saddle, and back*) Having low back with a raised head and neck.

Sad'dled (*p. from saddle*) Covered with a saddle; loaded, burdened.

Sad'dlegall (*s. from saddle, and gall*) A hurt from the saddle.

Sad'dlegalled (*adj. from saddlegall*) Hurt with the saddle.

Sad'dlemaker (*s. from saddle, and maker*) One who makes saddles.

Sad'dler (*s. from saddle*) A saddle maker, one who makes or deals in saddles.

Sad'dling (*p. a. from saddle*) Covering with a saddle; loading, burdening.

SAD'DUCEE (*s. probably from Sadok*) One of a sect among the Jews who received only the five books of Moses, denied the existence of angels and spirits, the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body.

Sadducee'an (*adj. from Sadducee*) Belonging to the Sadducees.

Sad'ducism (*s. from Sadducee*) The doctrine of the Sadducees.

Sad'dly (*adv. from sad*) Sorrowfully, miserably.

Sad'dness (*s. from sad*) Sorrowfulness, dejection of countenance, dejection of mind, seriousness, gravity.

SA'DOC (*s. from the Heb. signifying just*) A man's name, the supposed founder of the Sadduceean sect.

SA'DOK (*s. a different spelling*) A man's name, Sadoc.

SAFE (*adj. from the Lat. salvus*) Secure from danger, free from hurt, affording security.

Safe (*s. from the adj.*) A secure place to put valuables in, a pantry, a buttery.

Sa'feconduct (*s. from safe, and conduct*) A conveyance guard through an enemies country, a pass, a passport.

Sa'feguard (*s. from safe, and guard*) A defence, a protection; a convoy, a guard through an enemies country, a pass, a passport; a kind of petticoat worn by women on horseback to preserve their other cloaths.

Sa'feguard (*v. t. from the sub.*) To guard, to protect.

Sa'feguarded (*p. from safeguard*) Guarded, protected.

Sa'feguarding (*p. a. from safeguard*) Guarding, protecting.

Sa'fely (*adv. from safe*) In a safe manner, out of danger, without hurt.

Sa'feness (*s. from safe*) The state of being safe.

Sa'fepledge (*s. a law term*) A security for a man's appearance on a certain day.

Sa'fer (*adj. comp. of safe*) Safe in a greater degree. *Sa'fer*

S A G

(adj. sup. of safe) Safe in the greatest degree.
 (s. from safe) Security from danger, freedom from hurt; custody, security from escape.
 (obsolete) Saving, excepting. *Ch.*
 (s. in architecture, but not so common a spelling) Sagitta, the drip of a cornice; the plafond. *Sc.*
 (s. in botany) A kind of bastard saffron.
 (s. in botany and medicine) The crocus, the root of the crocus preferred for medical uses.
 (adj. from the sub.) Yellow, having the colour of saffron.
 (s.) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 43 miles from London.
 (int. probably from sack) To hang on one side as a bag.
 (int.) To load, to burden.
 (adj. from the Lat. sagax) Quick of sight, quick at making discoveries; quick of intellect.
 (adv. from sagacious) With quickness of penetration, with quick scent.
 (s. from sagacious) The state or quality of being sagacious.
 (s. from sagacious) Quickness in making discoveries, quickness of scent.
 (s. with the native Americans) A king, a supreme ruler; the juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.
 (s. with old chymists) The imaginary spirits of four elements.
 (s. in medicine) The gum of the galingale.
 (s. in commerce) A kind of stuff sometimes dyed with a little silk.
 (s. in natural history) A kind of gem which resembles wood.
 (s. a different spelling) The sagda. *Phillips.*
 (adj. from the French) Wise, prudent, grave.
 (s. from the adj.) A wise man, a philosopher.
 (s. in botany, from the Lat. favia) A well known bean reckoned by the ancients exceedingly wholesome.
 (s. an old word) One who heard causes, a judge. *Bailey.*
 (adv. from sage) Wisely, prudently, with discretion.
 (s. in commerce) A Russian measure equal to ten feet.
 (s. from sage) Wisdom, prudence, gravity.
 (adj. comp. of sage) Sage in a greater degree.
 (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the name of a flower.
 (adj. sup. of sage) Sage in the greatest degree.
 (v. int.) To sag, to hang on one side as a bag. *Shakespeare.*
 (s. a local word) A kind of flag growing by the river's side.
 (p. from sag) Loaden, burdened.
 (s. in botany) The name of a flower.
 (p. a. from sag) Loading, burdening; hanging as a bag on one side; moving as a ship to starboard.
 (s. a sea term) The motion of a ship to starboard.
 (s. a local word) A law. *Bailey.*
 (s. an old word) A judge, a justice. *Pb.*
 (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 (v. t. from the Lat. sagino, but not used) To fatten. *Coie.*
 (s. from the Lat.) An arrow, a dart.
 (s. in astronomy) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.
 (s. in botany) The point or top of any small cone.
 (s. in trigonometry) The versed sine.
 (adj. from sagitta) Belonging to an arrow.
 (adj. in anatomy) Belonging to that future of the skull which resembles an arrow.
 (s. from the adj.) The future of the skull which resembles an arrow.
 (s. in anatomy) The sagittal future.
 (s. in botany) The arrowhead.
 (s. in astronomy) The archer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
 (s. from sagitta) A centaur, the archer, sagittarius.
 (adj. in botany) Having a leaf in the form of an arrow.

S A I

SAGITTIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. sagitta an arrow, and fero to bear) Bearing arrows, bearing a shaft of arrows.
 SAGITTIPOTENT (s. from the Lat. sagitta an arrow, and potum to be able) An expert archer. *Coie.*
 SAG'MEN (s. in botany) The vervain.
 SA'GO (s. in medicine) A drug, a kind of edible grain reckoned a great restorative.
 SAG'REE (s. in ichthyology) A species of squalus.
 SA'GUM (s. from the Lat.) A kind of military garment worn by the Greeks and Romans; a soldiers cloak.
 Sagun'tine (adj. from Saguntum) Belonging to Saguntum.
 SAGUN'TUM (s.) A city of Spain famous for its attachment to the Romans against Hannibal; the inhabitants were reduced to mere skeletons for want of provisions, and at last chose rather to set fire to the city and perish in the flames than submit to the conqueror.
 SA'IC (s. a different spelling) A saick, a kind of Grecian ketch. *Dict. of Arts.*
 SA'ICK (s. from the Italian falca) A Turkish vessel appropriated to the carriage of merchandize.
 Said (v. t. pret. of say) Did say.
 Said (p. from say) Spoken, mentioned, mentioned before.
 SAIE (s. in commerce) A kind of stuff.
 Saie (v. t. obsolete) Saw, did see. *Chaucer.*
 Saig'ner (v. t. in fortification) To empty, to draw water out of a mote by a subterraneous passage or drain.
 SAIL (s. from the Sax. segl) The expanded sheet which catches the wind and moves the vessel on the water, a ship, a vessel; ships, collectively; wings. To strike sail; to lower the sail, to come down, to abate of pomp or superiority. *Spenser.*
 Sail (v. int. from the sub.) To move by the help of sails, to pass on the sea, to pass smoothly along, to swim.
 Sail (v. t.) To pass with sails, to fly through.
 Saile (s. obsolete) A Sale. *Chaucer.*
 Saile'd (p. from sail) Passed with sails.
 Saile'r (s. from sail, but not so usual) Sailor.
 Saile'in (v. t. obsolete) To assail, to assault. *Chaucer.*
 Saile'ing (p. a. from sail) Passing by means of a sail, passing on smoothly, flying.
 Saile'ing (s. from the part.) The art or act of passing on the water with sails; navigation.
 Saile'iant (adj. not so correct a spelling) Saliant. *D. of A.*
 Saile'or (s. from sail, the common spelling) A sailor, a seaman, one that practises navigation.
 Saile'yard (s. a sea term, from sail, and yard) The pole on which the sail is extended.
 SAIM (s. in the Scotch dialect) Lard, the fat of swine.
 Sain (p. obsolete from see) Seen. *Sh.*
 Saine (p. obsolete from see) Seen. *Ch.*
 SAIN'FOIN (s. in botany and agriculture) A kind of grass.
 SAINT (s. from the Lat. sanctus holy) A person eminent for piety and virtue; one who on account of extraordinary piety was honored with a day of religious commemoration amongst the papists, a person canonized.
 Saint (v. t. from the sub.) To put among the saints, to canonize.
 Saint (v. int.) To act with a shew of piety.
 SAINTAL'BANS (s.) A borough town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles from London.
 SAINTAN'DREWS (s.) A city and university in Scotland.
 SAINTAS'APH (s.) A city in Flintshire; it is the see of a bishop, has a small market on Saturday, and is 209 miles from London.
 SAINTCOL'UMB (s.) A town in Cornwall; it has a market on Thursday, and is 250 miles from London.
 SAINTDAVIDS (s.) A city in Pembrokeshire; it is the see of a bishop, has a market on Wednesday is 272 miles from London.
 Sainted (p. from saint) Numbered among the saints, canonized.
 SAINTGERMAINS (s.) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a small market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 223 miles from London.
 Saint'ing (p. a. from saint) Numbering among the saints, canonizing.
 SAINTJOHNS'WORT (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 SAINTIVES (s.) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two

members to parliament, and is 274 miles from London.
SAINTI/VES (s.) A town in Huntingdonshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 64 miles from London.
Saint/like (adj. from faint, and like) Suited a faint; resembling a faint.
Saint/linefs (s. from faint) The state of being faint-like.
Saint/ly (adj. from faint) Resembling a faint.
SAINTMAW'S (s.) A borough town in Cornwall; it has no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 267 miles from London.
SAINTNE/OTS (s.) A town in Huntingdonshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 57 miles from London.
Saintpi/atre (s. an old word) The palley and cramp together.
Saint/ship (s. from faint) The character of a faint, the state of being a faint.
Saint/wary (s. an old spelling) A sanctuary.
Sai/que (s. a different spelling) The faick. *Diff. of Arts.*
SAKE (s. from the Sax. fac) The final cause, the end, the purpose; account, regard.
Sa/kebere (s. an old word) One that has been robbed of his goods.
SA/KER (s. in falconry, from the Spanish sacre) A kind of hawk.
Sa/ker (s. from the foregoing) A kind of great gun of which there are three sizes.
Sakere/t (s. from faker) The male of the fakerhawk.
SAL (s. from the Lat.) Salt.
SAL (s. from Sarah, in familiar style) A woman's name, Sarah.
SALA/CIA (s. in zoology) A genus of gymnarthria, a kind of insects with soft and naked bodies furnished with limbs.
SALA/CIA (s. in beaten mythology) The supposed goddess of the sea, the wife of Neptune.
SALA/CIOUS (adj. from the Lat. salacia) Wanton, soliciting the male.
Sala/ciously (adv. from salacious) Wantonly, in a manner soliciting the male.
Sala/ciousness (s. from salacious) Wantonness, salacity.
Salac/ity (s. from salacious) Wantonness, the solicitation of the female.
SAL/AD (s. from the French salade) Raw herbs for food, herbs eaten raw.
SAL/ADE (s. from the French) A salad; a kind of helmet.
SA/LAH (s. from the Heb. signifying mission) A man's name.
Salalka/li (s. from sal, and alkali) An ingredient in making glass.
SAL/AMANDER (s. from the Lat. Salamandra) A fabulous animal supposed to have lived in the fire, and to have been exceedingly poisonous; a kind of lizard.
Sal/amandersblood (s. with chymists) The redness remaining in the receiver after distilling the spirits of nitre.
Sal/amandershair (s. in natural history) A kind of mineral flax.
Sal/amanderswool (s. in natural history) A kind of asbestos, a kind of mineral flax.
SALAMAN/DRA (s. in zoology) The salamander.
Salaman/drine (adj. from salamander) Resembling the salamander, belonging to the salamander.
SAL/AMIS (s. in ancient geography, from the Greek σάλαια to tals) An island in the Aegean sea.
SALAMMO/NIAC (s. from the Lat. sal salt, and the Greek αἰμος sand) A kind of salt formerly dug up in lumps under the sands in some parts of Africa; a kind of artificial salt much used by braziers.
Salana/tron (s. in natural history) Anatron, a kind of native salt.
Sal/arated (adj. from salary) Having a salary.
Sala/rian (adj. from sal, but not used) Belonging to salt, impregnated with salt.
Sala/rian (adj. from Salii) Belonging to a kind of verse sung by the Salii.
Sala/rium (s. in old records) The duty on salt; a salary.
Salarmo/niac (s. a different spelling) Salammoniac.
SAL/ARY (s. from the Lat. salarium) A stated hire, an annual or periodical payment.
SALA/THIEL (s. from the Heb. signifying the loan of God) A man's name.
SALE (s. from the Dutch saal) The act of selling, the power of selling; a vent, a market; a proclamation for selling, an auction; a price, the state of being venal; a kind of wicker basket.
Sa/leable (adj. from sale) Fit for sale, marketable.
Sa/leableness (s. from saleable) The state of being saleable.

Sa/leably (adv. from saleable) In a saleable manner.
Sa/lebrot (s. a different spelling) The fallambrot.
Sale/brity (adj. from salebrous) Roughness, ruggedness.
SALE/BROUS (adj. from the Lat. salebrosus) Rough, uneven.
Sale/broufness (s. from salebrous) Roughness, unevenness.
SA/LEM (s. from the Heb. signifying peace) The name of a city, Jerusalem.
Salen/tine (adj. from Salentini) Belonging to the Salentini.
Salen/tine (s. from the adj.) One of the Salentini.
SALENTI/NI (s. in ancient geography) A people of Italy.
SA/LEP (s. in pharmacy) The root of one particular species of orchis.
Sa/lesman (s. from sale, and man) One who sells ready made; one that sells any commodity by pointment.
Sa/leswork (s. from sale, and work) Work done for work slightly performed.
Sa/let (s. a different spelling) A salade, a light cover for the head, a kind of helmet.
Salew' (v. t. obsolete) To salute.
Salew'ed (p. obsolete, from salew) Saluted.
Salew'ing (p. a. obsolete, from salew) Saluting.
Salv (s. an old word) Salve.
SALGEM'MA (s. in natural history) A fossil salt of parent brightness.
SALGALVEB'RI (s. in medicine) The glaubers salt.
SA/LI (s. in ornithology) The heath cocks.
SAL/IANT (adj. from the French) Leaping; bearing point outward in fortification; depicted as a lion other beast in a leaping posture in coats of arms.
SALIA'RIA (s. in antiquity) A festival in honour of Mars in which the priests danced with targets in their hands.
SAL/IC (adj. from the French salique) Belonging to the famous law in France by which females were excluded of the right of inheritance; incapable of being inherited by females.
SALICA'RIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
SALICAS/TRUM (s. in botany) A kind of wild rose.
SALICOR'NIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
Sal'idone (s. obsolete) A cassidony.
SAL/IENT (adj. from the Lat. salio to leap) Leaping, bounding, moving by leaps, springing, shooting, a quick motion; beating, panting.
Sal'igot (s. in botany) The name of an herb; a thistle.
SA/LII (s. in Roman antiquity) The priests of Mars.
SA/LIM (s. from the Heb. signifying a fox) The name of a place.
Sali'na (s. in old records) A saltpit, a place where salt is made.
Sali'ne (adj. from salt) Consisting of salt, impregnated with salt.
Sali'nenefs (s. from saline) Saltiness.
Salini'trous (adj. from sal, and nitre) Composed of salt, consisting of saltpetre.
SALI/NOSAPONA'CEOUS (adj. from the Lat. salapo soap) Composed of salt and soap, having qualities of salt and soap.
SALI/NOSULPHU'REOUS (adj. from the Lat. sal and sulphur brimstone) Consisting of salt and sulphur having the qualities of salt and brimstone.
Sali'nous (adj. from salt) Consisting of salt, impregnated with salt.
Sali'nousness (s. from salinous) Saltiness.
SAL/IQUE (adj. from the French) Belonging to the law by which females are deprived of the right of inheritance, incapable of being inherited by a female.
SAL/ISBURY (s.) A city in Wiltshire; it is a bishop, has a stately cathedral, a large market, and is 82 miles from London.
Sal'isbury (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the Salisbury, made at Salisbury.
SALI'VA (s. from the Lat.) The spittle; the secretion by the glands of the mouth.
Sali'val (adj. from saliva) Belonging to spitting, the spittle.
Saliva'rious (adj. from saliva) Belonging to the spittle, resembling the spittle.
Sal'ivary (adj. from saliva) Salival.
Sal'ivate (v. t. from saliva) To purge by the salivary glands.
Sal'ivated (p. from salivate) Put into a state of being purged by the salivary glands.

ing (*p. a. from salivate*) Putting into a saliva-
 purging by the salival glands.
 on (*s. from salivate*) A purgation by the salival
 s, a kind of cure by promoting a profuse secre-
 of the saliva.
 NCA (*s. in botany*) A kind of lavender.
 s (*adj. from saliva*) Consisting of spittle, resem-
 (spittle).
 (*s. in botany*) The willow.
 MBROT (*s. with chymists*) An eager kind of salt.
 ce (*s. not used*) The act of issuing forth. *Scott.*
 NA (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of saltpetre.
 s. a different and less correct spelling) A salad,
 eaten raw.
 s. in old records) A kind of headpiece or helmet.
 g (*s. from sallet*) Salad. *Mortimer.*
 t (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The saligot,
 water caltrop.
 W (*s. in botany*) A kind of willow. *Dryden.*
 W (*adj. from the German salo black*) Yellow,
 nef s (*s. from fallow*) A sickly paleness.
 tree (*s. in botany*) A kind of willow.
 ST (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous Roman
 lian.
 (*s. the diminutive of Sarah*) A woman's name,
 (*s. from the French salie*) An eruption from a
 besieged, a sudden egress; an excursion, a flight;
 ape, a frolick, a volatile exertion.
 v. int. from the sub.) To make an eruption, to
 out; with from: as, "To sally from one port."
 g (*p. a. from sally*) Making an eruption, issuing
 rt (*s. from sally, and port*) The gate at which
 are made.
 an (*adj. from Salmacis*) Belonging to Salmacis.
 CIS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A nymph
 to have been turned into a fountain of that
Ovid.
 andi (*s. in cookery*) A mixture of chopped meat and
 herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions.
 RINUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The salmonpeel. *Pb.*
 RO (*s. in ichthyology*) The salmonpeel. *Pb.*
 andi (*s. a different spelling*) The salmagundi. *Pb.*
 undin (*s. a different spelling*) The salma-
Scott.
 O (*s. in ichthyology*) The salmon.
 (*s. in ichthyology, from salmo*) A large fine fish
 comes from the sea to breed in fresh water.
 ON (*s. from the Heb. signifying peaceable*) The name
 an; the name of a place.
 NE (*s.*) The name of a city. *Acts 27.*
 ta (*s. from salmon*) A young salmon.
 NEUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The
 of a man, said to have been struck dead by Jupi-
 imitating thunder, on a bridge of brass, which
 made for that purpose.
 peel (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish resembling a sal-
 pipe (*s. from salmon, and pipe*) A contrivance
 line for catching salmon.
 leuse (*s. in ichthyology*) The fry of salmon.
 spear (*s. from salmon, and spear*) An instrument
 ke salmon.
 trout (*s. from salmon, and trout*) A samlet, a
 that has some resemblance to a salmon.
 TRUM (*s. in pharmacy*) Nitre, saltpetre.
 OID (*adj. from the Lat. sal salt, and acidus four*)
 g a salt and sour taste. *Scott.*
 E (*s.*) The name of a woman. *Mark.*
 (*s. in architecture, from the French*) A lofty
 as hall.
 N (*s. a different spelling*) Salon.
 (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the gold-
 species of sparus.
 TRÆ (*s. in medicine*) The nitre.
 us (*adj. from saltpetre*) Belonging to saltpetre,
 the qualities of saltpetre. *Scott.*
 ON (*s. in cookery*) A kind of farce put into leggs
 of mutton or veal.
 YCHRE/STUM (*s. in pharmacy*) Saltpetre burnt
 equal parts of sulphur.
 c (*adj. not much used*) Belonging to the aurum-
 ans. *Scott.*
 NEL/LA (*s. in pharmacy*) A preparation of salt-
 GA (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of veno-
 ant.

SAL/SA (*s. in botany*) The mediola, a genus of plants.
 SALSAMENTA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. salsamenta-
 rius, but not much used*) Belonging to salt, pertaining
 to any thing salt.
 Sal/aparil/la (*s. a different spelling*) The sarfaparilla. *Pb.*
 SAL/SIFIE (*s. a different spelling*) The falsify, the goats-
 beard. *Scott.*
 SAL/SIFY (*s. in botany*) The goatsbeard. *Mortimer.*
 SALSIPOTENT (*adj. from the Lat. sal salt, and potens
 powerful*) Ruling the sea. *Bailey.*
 SALSOAC/ID (*adj. from the Lat. salsus salt, and acidus
 four*) Having a taste compounded of saltness and four-
 ness.
 SALSO/LA (*s. in botany*) The kali.
 SALSU'GINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. salsugo the liquor at
 the bottom of salt-pits*) Salty, impregnated with salt.
 SAL/SURE (*s. from the Lat. falsura*) The act of falsing,
 the state of being falsed. *Bailey.*
 SALT (*s. from the Lat. sal*) A substance which has a
 sharp and pungent taste on the tongue, and easily dis-
 solves in water; it is natural and artificial, and is
 said to give consistence to all bodies, and to preserve
 them from corruption; a smack, a taste; wit, merri-
 ment.
 Salt (*adj. from the sub.*) Having the taste of salt, impreg-
 nated with salt, abounding with salt; falacious,
 wanton. *Shakespeare.*
 Salt (*v. t. from the sub.*) To season with salt.
 SALT (*s. in the manage*) A vault, a leap.
 SALT'ANT (*adj. from the Lat. salto to leap*) Leaping,
 jumping, dancing.
 SALT'ASH (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a
 market on Saturday, sends two members to parlia-
 ment, and is 220 miles from London.
 Salt'ash (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Saltash, made
 at Saltash.
 SALTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. salto to leap*) A leaping,
 a dancing; a palpitation.
 Saltato'rium (*s. in old records*) A deer leap, a place to
 keep deer in.
 SALTA'TORY (*adj. from the Lat. salto to leap, but not
 much used*) Leaping, belonging to a dance or
 leap. *Bailey.*
 Salt/cat (*s. from salt, and cat*) A lump of salt made at the
 saltens, and usually put into pigeon houses.
 Salt/celler (*s. from salt, and cell*) A small vessel for salt on
 the table.
 Salt'ed (*p. from salt*) Seasoned with salt.
 Saltee'r (*s. a different spelling*) A saltier. *Pb.*
 Salt'er (*s. from salt*) One who salts, one who deals in
 salt.
 Salt'er (*adj. comp. of salt*) Salt in a greater degree.
 Salt'ern (*s. from salt*) The place where salt is made, a
 saltwork.
 Salt'est (*adj. sup. of salt*) Salt in the greatest degree.
 SALT'FLEET (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a
 market on Saturday, and is 162 miles from London.
 Salt'fleet (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Saltfleet, made
 at Saltfleet.
 SAL'TIER (*s. in heraldry, from the French saltiere*) A
 bearing in the form of a Saint Andrew's cross; a Saint
 Andrew's cross.
 SALTINBAN'CO (*s. from the Italian saltare to jump, and
 banco a bench*) A mountebank.
 Salt'ing (*p. a. from salt*) Seasoning with salt.
 Salt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of seasoning with
 salt.
 Salt'ish (*adj. from salt*) Somewhat salt.
 Salt'ishness (*s. from salt*) The state of being saltish.
 Salt'less (*s. from salt*) Fresh, insipid.
 Salt'ly (*adv. from salt*) With the taste of salt.
 Salt'marsh (*s. from salt, and marsh*) A pasture which is
 sometimes overflowed by the saltwater.
 Salt'ness (*s. from salt*) The state of being salt, the taste of
 salt.
 Salt'pan (*s. from salt, and pan*) A salt-pit; the pan in
 which salt is made.
 SALT/PETRE (*s. from the Lat. sal salt, and petra a stone*)
 Nitre, a kind of salt impregnated with much air.
 Salt/silver (*s. from salt, and silver*) A duty formerly paid
 by some tenants to be excused from carrying salt for
 the lord of the manor.
 SALT'UARY (*s. from the Lat. saltuarius*) A forester.
 Salt'uose (*adj. from saltus*) Full of woods, abounding
 with forests.
 SAL'TUS (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) A wood, a
 high tall wood.
 Saltz (*s. in chymistry*) A pickle made of salt dissolved by
 the coldness of a cellar.

S A L

Salvabil'ity (*s. from salvable*) The possibility of being saved.

SAL/VABLE (*adj. from the Lat. salvo to save*) Capable of being saved, possible to be saved.

Sal/vableness (*s. from salvable*) Salvability.

Salvagar'dia (*s. a law term*) The security given to a foreigner to preserve him from the outrage of the people while seeking his right by a course of law.

SAL/VAGE (*adj. a less modern, but correct spelling, from the Lat. filva a wood*) Savage, wild, cruel. *Johnson.*

SAL/VAGE (*s. from the Lat. salvo to save*) A recompense allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandise.

Sal/vagemoney (*s. from salvage, and money*) The allowance to those who have assisted in saving ships, goods or merchandise.

Salva'gius (*adj. in old records*) Savage, wild.

Salvagar'dia (*s. a different spelling*) The salvagarda.

SAL/VATEL (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the vein that runs through the wrist to the third and little fingers. *Cole.*

SALVATEL/LA (*s. a different spelling*) The salvatilla. *Diët. of Arts.*

SALVATIL/LA (*s. in anatomy*) The branch of the axillary vein which passes between the little finger and the ring finger, so called because it has been supposed that the opening of that vein was a cure for the melancholy. *Scott.*

SALVATION (*s. from the Lat. salvo to save*) A preservation from the consequences of sin, an admission to the happiness of heaven.

Salva'tionwork (*s. from salvation, and work*) The operations of grace in salvation.

SAL/VATORY (*s. from the Lat. salvatorium*) The place where any thing is preserved; the box in which a surgeon carries his preparations of salve and unguents.

SALU'BRIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. salubris*) Healthful, wholesome, tending to preserve health.

Salu'briousness (*s. from salubrious*) Salubrity, the state of being salubrious.

Salu'brity (*s. from salubrious*) Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

SALVE (*s. from the Lat. salvus safe*) A medicated glutinous matter applied to wounds, an empiaster; a help, a remedy.

SALVE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cure with medicated applications; to save, to preserve; to help, to remedy; to save by an excuse or reservation; to salute; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

SALVE (*v. int. imp. mode, used in salutation, from the Lat.*) Be you well, health to you.

Salu'e' (*v. t. obsolete*) To salute. *Chaucer.*

Salved (*p. from salve*) Cured by medicated applications, helped, saved, reserved, remedied; saluted; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Chaucer.*

SALVEDIC'TION (*s. from the Lat. salve health to you, and dico to say*) A salutation, the act of wishing health.

Sal'ver (*s. from salve*) One that has saved; a plate on which any thing is presented.

SAL/VIA (*s. in botany*) The sage.

SALVIA/TI (*s. in botany*) A kind of pear.

SALV/NIA (*s. in botany*) The marfilea.

Salu'ing (*p. a. from salve, obsolete*) Saluting. *Chaucer.*

Salu'ing (*s. from the part. obsolete*) A salutation. *Chau.*

SAL/VO (*s. from the Lat. salvo to save*) A reservation, an exception, an excuse.

SA/LUS (*s.*) A gold coin of Henry the Fifth.

SA/LUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of health.

Sal'utariness (*s. from salutary*) Wholesomeness, the state of being salutary.

SAL/UTARY (*adj. from the Lat. salus health*) Healthful, wholesome, contributing to health, contributing to safety.

Saluta'tion (*s. from salute*) A greeting, the act of saluting, the style of saluting.

Salutato'res (*s. in church history*) A sect of enthusiasts in Spain who pretended to the cure of diseases by touching or breathing on the patient.

SALUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. saluto*) To greet, to hail; to please, to gratify; to kiss.

Salu'te (*s. from the verb*) A salutation; a greeting, a kiss.

Salu'ted (*p. from salute*) Greeted, hailed, kissed.

Salu'ter (*s. from salute*) One that salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. salus health, and fero to bring*) Producing health, wholesome.

SALUTIGEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. salus health, and*

S A M

gero to bring) Bringing salutation, bringing commendation.

Salu'ting (*p. a. from salute*) Greeting, hailing, kissing.

Sal'z (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of pickle made of saltz. *Diët. of Arts.*

Sam (*s. a contraction of Samuel*) A man's name, Same. *Diët. of Arts.*

Sam (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Same.

Sam'ar (*s. an old word*) A sort of long robe.

SAM/MARA (*s. in botany*) The seed of the elm.

SAMA'RIA (*s. from the Heb. signifying his throne*) name of a city in the land of Canaan.

Samar'itan (*adj. from Samaria*) Belonging to Samaria.

Samar'itan (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Samaria, a habitant of Samaria.

Sam'marr (*s. a different spelling*) The samar, a kind of robe.

SAMBEN/ITO (*s. from the Spanish*) A coat of sack, the dress of a penitent.

SAMBU/CA (*s.*) A musical instrument of a triangular form, a kind of dulcimer; a warlike engine, a portable bridge.

SAMBU/CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A musical instrument, the ancients resembling a flute; the elder tree.

SAME (*adj. from the Gothic samo*) Identical, being the same sort or degree; mentioned before.

Same (*s. from the adj.*) The identical person, the identical thing; equality of import or degree.

SA/MECH (*s.*) The Hebrew letter which answers in our alphabet.

Sam'eness (*s. from same*) Identity, the state of being same.

Samet'ti (*s. an old word*) Sattin. *Chau.*

Sam'ian (*adj. from Samos*) Belonging to Samos, being to a kind of medical earth brought from Samos.

Sam'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Samos.

Sam'min (*s. obsolete*) The same. *Chau.*

Sam'ite (*s. obsolete*) Sattin. *Chau.*

SAM/LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying raiment*) A name.

Sam'let (*s. from salmon*) A young salmon.

Sam'me (*v. t. a local word*) To curdle milk, to milk in order to make cheese.

Sam'med (*p. a local word, from samme*) Curdled, as milk to be made into cheese.

Sam'ming (*p. a. a local word, from samme*) Curdling milk to make it into cheese.

Sam'my (*s. the diminutive of Sam*) A man's name, muel.

SAMO/DA (*s. in geography*) The most northern part of the Russian empire.

SAMO/LUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

SAM/MOS (*s. in geography*) A fertile island in the pelago.

Samofete'nian (*s. in church history*) One of an sect of antitrinitarians.

Samofete'nian (*adj. from Samofetenus*) Belonging to sect or doctrine of the Samofetenians.

SAMOSE/TENUS (*s.*) A man's name, the founder of Samofetenian sect.

SAMOTHRA/CIA (*s. in geography*) A small island on coast of Thrace.

Samothra'cian (*adj. from Samothracia*) Belonging to Samothracia.

Samothra'cian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Samothracia.

SAM/PHIRE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, frequently preserved in pickle; it usually grows on cliffs of a rock.

Sam'pire (*s. a different spelling*) The samphire.

Sam'plar (*s. from sample*) A pattern, a model; a piece of canvas on which girls learn to mark needle work.

Sam'ple (*s. from example*) A specimen, a part of whole.

Sam'ple (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shew by something lar. *Chau.*

Sam'pled (*p. from sample*) Shewn by something lar.

SAMP/LER (*s. from the Lat. exemplar*) A pattern, model; a lettered piece of canvas for girls to work on.

Samp'ling (*p. a. from sample*) Shewing by something similar.

Sampog'na (*s. a different spelling*) The zampogna, a flute.

SAMPS/EAN (*s. in church history*) One of an ancient kind of deists, the Essenes.

SAMP/SON (*s. from the Heb. signifying his sun*) A name.

Samp'sonpost (*s. a sea term*) A kind of pillar in a

with notches which serve as steps to ascend or descend as occasion requires.

U/CHION (*s. in pharmacy, from the Greek*) An agent in which majoram is the chief ingredient.

SUCHUM (*s. in botany*) The majoram.

U/CUS (*s. in botany*) The majoram.

EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying herd of God*) A name; the title of two of the books of the Old Testament.

la (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BLE (*adj. from the Lat. sano to heal*) Capable of being healed, curable.

enefis (*s. from sanable*) The state of being sanable.

TION (*s. from the Lat. sano to heal*) The act of healing.

TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. sano to heal*) Healing, giving power to heal.

enefis (*s. from sanative*) The state or quality of being sanative.

LET (*s. from the Heb. signifying an enemy in war*) A man's name.

bell (*s. an old word*) Without. *Chaucer.*

bell (*s. an old word*) The little bell that calls to service, the bell that rings just as the service begins.

HIA (*s.*) A woman's name.

ication (*s. from sanctify*) The act of making holy, the state of being freed from sin; a consecration.

fied (*p. from sanctify*) Made holy, freed from the power of sin; freed from guilt, secured from violation, separated, set apart to religious use or office.

fier (*s. from sanctify*) One that sanctifies.

TIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. sanctus holy, and facio to make*) To make holy, to free from the power of sin, to free from guilt, to secure from violation; to consecrate, to set apart to a sacred use or office.

ifying (*p. a. from sanctify*) Making holy, freeing from the power of sin; consecrating, setting apart to a sacred use or office.

TILOQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. sanctus holy, and pro to speak*) Declaring sacred things, speaking of things.

monious (*adj. from sanctimony*) Having the appearance of sanctity.

moniousness (*s. from sanctimonious*) The state or quality of being sanctimonious.

TIMONY (*s. from the Lat. sanctimonia*) Holiness; appearance of holiness.

TION (*s. from the Lat. sanctio*) That which gives any thing its obligatory power, a ratification; a decree ratified; but this is judged improper. *Denham.*

TITUDE (*s. from the Lat. sanctus holy*) Holiness, holiness, the state of being saintlike.

TITY (*s. from the Lat. sanctitas*) Holiness; purity, godliness; a saint, a holy being. *Milton.*

uarise (*v. t. from sanctuary*) To shelter as in a sanctuary. *Shakespeare.*

uaried (*p. from sanctuarise, but not much used*) Sheltered as in a sanctuary.

uarising (*p. a. from sanctuarise, but not used*) Sheltering as in a sanctuary.

TUARY (*s. from the Lat. sanctuarium*) A holy place, the most retired part of a temple; a place of devotion, an asylum; protection, security.

uary (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to an asylum, sanctified by the sacredness of the place.

*Of have I heard of sanctuary men,
But sanctuary children ne'er till now.* *Shake.*

TUM SANCTORUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The holy places, the most sacred part of the Jewish temple.

CUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A god of the Sages, from whom they reckoned their descent.

stones (*s. from the Dutch*) Small particles of stone not joined, stone broken to powder; a barren coun-

try. (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with sand.

DAL (*s. from the Lat. sandalium*) A loose shoe; a kind of clog formerly worn upon the naked foot instead of a shoe.

ALI (*s. in botany and medicine*) A kind of wood brought out of India.

ALIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of palm, a kind of fan.

ALUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A sandal, a fine rich kind of fanal formerly worn by the Roman ladies.

DALL (*s. in commerce*) A kind of thin silk like eye.

ALUM (*s. in botany*) The brank.

ARAC (*s. in natural history*) A mineral resembling red arsenic; the gum of the junipertree.

SAND/ARACH (*s. a different spelling*) The sandarac.

SAND/BACK (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 161 miles from London.

Sand/back (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sandback, made at Sandback.

Sand/bag (*s. from sand, and bag*) A small bag filled with sand much used in sieges.

Sand/blind (*adj. from sand, and blind*) Purblind, near sighted.

Sand/box (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Sand/boxtree (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Sand/eel (*s. from sand, and eel*) A kind of eel which lies in the sand.

Sand/en (*adj. from sand*) Covered with sand, marked with small spots like sand; barren.

Sand/erling (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

SAN/DERS (*s. in botany and commerce*) A precious kind of Indian wood.

SAND/EVER (*s. in glass work*) A kind of sulphureous salarising from the melted metal.

Sand/fire (*s. from sand, and fire*) An ash fire, a mild fire.

Sand/flood (*s. from sand, and flood*) A flow of sand from the hills very injurious to some countries.

Sand/floor (*s. from sand, and floor*) A floor made of sand.

Sand/gavel (*s. an old word*) A duty paid for digging sand.

Sand/heat (*s. from sand, and heat*) The heat of warm sand used in chymical operations.

Sand/ier (*adj. & mp. of sandy*) Sandy in a greater degree.

Sand/iest (*adj. sup. of sandy*) Sandy in the greatest degree.

Sand/ing (*p. a. from sand*) Covering with sand, sprinkling with sand.

Sand/ish (*adj. from sand*) Approaching to the nature of sand.

Sand/iver (*s. a different spelling*) The sandever. *D. of A.*

SAN/DIX (*s. in natural history*) A kind of red lead.

Sand/land (*s. from sand, and land*) Light sandy land.

Sand/ling (*s. from sand*) The name of a sea-fish.

Sand/mortar (*s. from sand, and mortar*) Mortar in which sand is a principal ingredient.

Sand/stone (*s. from sand, and stone*) A stone composed of sandy particles, the freestone.

Sand/walk (*s. from sand, and walk*) A walk made of sand.

SAND/WICH (*s.*) A town in Kent; it is one of the cinque ports, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles from London.

Sand/wich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sandwich, made at Sandwich.

Sand/y (*adj. from sand*) Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, loose in texture; yellowish, having the colour of sand.

SAND/YX (*s. a different spelling*) The sandix. *Scott.*

SANE (*adj. from the Lat. sanus*) Sound, healthy; having the due exercise of the rational powers.

San/enefs (*s. from sane*) The state of being sane. *Bailey.*

Sang (*v. t. pret. of sing*) Did sing.

SAN/GIAC (*s. in Turkey*) The governor of a city or province.

SANG/LIER (*s. a hunting term*) A wild boar of five years old.

SANG/LOUT (*adj. from the French*) Bloody. *Bailey.*

SANGUIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sanguis blood, and fero to bear*) Conveying blood.

Sanguification (*s. from sanguify*) The production of blood, the conversion of the chyle into blood.

San/guifier (*s. from sanguify*) That which produces blood.

SANGUIF/LOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sanguis blood, and fluo to flow*) Flowing with blood.

SAN/GUIFY (*v. int. from the Lat. sanguis blood, and facio to make*) To produce blood.

San/guifying (*p. a. from sanguify*) Producing blood.

San/guin (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Sanguine. *Cole.*

SANGUINARIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the bloodwort.

San/guinariness (*s. from sanguinary*) The state or quality of being sanguinary.

SAN/GUINARY (*adj. from the Lat. sanguis blood*) Bloody, cruel, murderous.

SAN/GUINARY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the bloodwort.

SAN/GUINE (*adj. from the Lat. sanguis blood*) Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood, full of blood; warm, ardent, confident.

San/guine

San'guine (*s. from the adj.*) The blood colour.
 San'guineous (*s. from sanguine*) The state of being sanguine.
 Sanguin'eous (*adj. from sanguine*) Sanguine, bloody.
 San'guinestone (*s. from sanguine, and stone*) The blood-stone, a kind of jasper.
 SANGUIN'ITY (*s. from sanguine*) Nearness of blood; ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.
 Sanguinolent *adj. from sanguine*) Sanguine, bloody. *Co.*
 SAN'GUIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) Blood.
 SAN'GUISDRACO'NIS (*s. in pharmacy*) The dragons blood.
 SAN'GUISHIR'CI (*s. in medicine*) The dried blood of a goat.
 SAN'GUISSOR'BA (*s. in botany*) The barret.
 SAN'GUISUGA (*s. in zoology*) The leech.
 SAN'HEDRIM (*s. a different spelling*) The sanhedrin.
 SAN'HEDRIN (*s. from the Greek, cov with, and edea a seat*) The supreme council among the Jews in which the high priest presided.
 SAN'JACK (*s. in Turkey*) An officer next in dignity to a bashaw. *Cole.*
 SAN'ICLE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. sanicula*) The name of a plant.
 SA'NIES (*s. from the Lat.*) The thin undigested matter that issues from a wound, a ferous excretion.
 SANIDO'DES (*s. a different spelling*) The saniodes. *Sc.*
 SANIO'DES (*s. from the Greek, cov a table*) A disease in which the breast is flattened like a table.
 Sa'nious (*adj. from sanies*) Discharging an ill digested pus, running with thin ferous matter.
 San'ity (*s. from sane*) Soundness of mind.
 Sank (*v. t. pret. of sink*) Did sink.
 Sank'fin (*s. an old word*) The end of a lineage. *Cole.*
 Sank'fin (*s. an old word and different spelling*) The sankfin. *Cole.*
 SAN'QUHAR (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale.
 SAN3 (*prep. from the French, but not used*) Without. *Shakespeare.*
 SANSPRE'NDRE (*s. at quadrille, from the French sans without, and prendre to catch at*) The method of play without taking any fresh cards after the deal.
 Sanspre'ndrevole (*s. from sansprendre, and vole*) The whole vole, all the ten tricks.
 SANTA'LUM (*s. in medicine*) The sandus.
 SANIER'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) The artificial borax used in soldering gold.
 SAN'TO (*s. from the Italian*) A saint, a great saint.
 SANTOL'INA (*s. in botany*) The lavender cotton.
 SANTOLINO'DES (*s. in botany*) The anacyclus.
 SANTO'NICA (*s. in botany*) A kind of wormwood.
 SAN'TONS (*s.*) A kind of prophets held in great veneration among the Turks.
 SAP (*s. from the Sax. saepe*) The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.
 SAP (*v. t. from the French, sapper*) To undermine, to subvert by digging under.
 Sap (*v. int.*) To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.
 Sap (*s. from the verb*) The operation of digging under a fortification to destroy it; the mine which is dug to destroy a fortification.
 SA'PA (*s. in pharmacy*) An old form of medicine like rob.
 SAPA'TA (*s. a different spelling*) The zapata, a kind of Italian festival.
 Sape (*s. a less common spelling*) Sap, the vital juice of plants. *Bailey.*
 Sape (*v. t. a different spelling*) To sap.
 Sap'grun (*s. with painters*) A kind of green colour.
 SAPH (*s. from the Heb. signifying rushes*) The name of a giant. *2. Sam.*
 SAPH'AE'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The crural vein.
 SAPHATUM (*s. with physicians*) A dry scurf on the head.
 SAPH'EN (*s. in anatomy*) The nether vein, the first branch of the thigh vein.
 SAPH'IR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Mic.*
 Saph'ire (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The sapph'ire. *Phillips.*
 Sap'id (*adj. from the Lat. fapidus*) Tasteful, palatable, stimulating the palate.
 Sapid'ity (*s. from fapid*) Sapidness.
 Sapid'ness (*s. from fapid*) Tastefulness, the power of stimulating the palate.
 Sap'ience (*s. from sapient*) Wisdom, prudence, knowledge.

SA'PIENT (*adj. from the Lat. sapiens*) Wise, prudent.
 Sapien'tal (*adj. from sapient*) Tending to instruct, affording maxims of prudence as some books of Scripture.
 SAPIENTIF'OTENT (*adj. from the Lat. sapiens wisdom, and potens able*) Mighty in wisdom.
 SAPI'NA (*s. in botany*) A kind of pine nut.
 SAPI'NUS (*s. in botany*) The pine tree.
 SAPI'NUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of pine.
 Sap'less (*adj. from sap*) Void of sap; dry, husky.
 Sap'lessness (*s. from sapless*) The state of being sapless.
 Sap'ling (*s. from sap*) A young tree.
 SA'PO (*s. in medicine*) The soap.
 Saponace'ous (*adj. from sapo*) Resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.
 SAPONA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The soapwort.
 Saponary (*s. from sapo*) Saponaceous.
 SA'POR (*s. from the Lat.*) Taste, the power of stimulating the palate.
 SAPORIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. sapor taste, and facere to make*) Having the power to produce tastes.
 Saporif'icness (*s. from saporific*) The state or quality of being saporific.
 Sa'porous (*adj. from sapor*) Savoury, stimulating the palate.
 SAPOSAPIEN'TIA (*s. with chymists*) The soap of soda, common salt.
 SAPO'TA (*s. in botany*) The achros, the wild pear.
 Sappe (*s. a different spelling*) A sap. *Phillips.*
 Sap'ped (*p. from sap*) Undermined, subverted by means.
 Sapph'ic (*adj. from Sappho*) Belonging to a kind of verse supposed to be invented by Sappho; consisting of five feet, the first fourth and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyle.
 SAPPHI'RA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
 SAPPH'IRE (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of blue colour.
 Sapph'irine (*adj. from sapph'ire*) Made of sapph'ire, resembling sapph'ire.
 SAPPHI'RUS (*s. in natural history*) The sapph'ire.
 SAPPH'O (*s.*) The name of a woman, a famous poetess of Lesbos in the forty fourth olympiad.
 Sap'pier (*adj. comp. of sappy*) Sappy in a great degree.
 Sap'piest (*adj. sup. of sappy*) Sappy in the greatest degree.
 Sap'piness (*s. from sappy*) The state or quality of being sappy.
 Sap'ping (*p. a. from sap*) Undermining, subverting, digging underneath.
 Sap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of subverting by digging.
 Sap'py (*adj. from sap*) Full of sap, succulent; young, not confirmed by age.
 SA'RA (*s.*) A woman's name.
 SA'RABAITES (*s. in church history*) A kind of heretics among the primitive christians.
 SA'RABAND (*s. from the French sarabande*) A kind of dance; a musical composition in triple time rather slow and serious.
 SA'RACEN (*s. from the Arabic fara a desert*) An inhabitant of Arabia; a disciple of Mahomet.
 SAR'ACEN (*s. in botany*) A kind of birthwort.
 SARACE'NICA (*s. in botany*) A kind of birthwort.
 SA'RAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the princess of multitude*) A woman's name.
 SA'RAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a lady*) A woman's name, the name of Abraham's wife before it was changed to Sarah.
 Sarasan'tick (*adj. from Saracen*) like a Saracen. *Bailey.*
 SAR'CASM (*s. from the Lat. sarcasmus must*) A keen reproach, a taunt.
 Sarcastic (*adj. from sarcasm*) Keen, containing sarcasm.
 Sarcastical (*adj. from sarcastic*) Keen, containing sarcasm.
 Sarcastically (*adv. from sarcastical*) In a sarcastic manner, with sarcasm.
 Sarcas'ticalness (*s. from sarcastical*) The state or quality of being sarcastical.
 SAR'CEL (*s. in falconry*) The pinion, the first joint of a hawk's wing.
 SARCHEDO'NUS (*s.*) A man's name.
 Sar'cil (*s. a different spelling*) The farcel.
 Sar'cin'arious (*adj. from farcinatus*) Belonging to carrying packs.

S A R

S A S

INATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sarcina a pack*) To load
in packs. *Cole.*

NET (*s. in commerce*) A fine thin kind of

LE (*v. t. from the Lat. sarculo*) To weed
Ainsworth.

ed (*p. from sarcle*) Weeded as corn.

ing (*p. a. from sarcle*) Weeding.

OLE (*s. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh, and κηλη*
rupture) An excrescence of the testicles.

OCOLLA (*s. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh, and*
αἰματή) A kind of Persian gum.

ORPILOACELE (*s. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh,*
show the omentum, and κηλη a rupture) A kind of
leous rupture of the omentum.

OLOGY (*s. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh, and λογος*
description) A discourse on the fleshy parts of the
man body.

OMA (*s. from the Greek*) A fleshy ex-
crescence.

OMPHALUM (*s. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh, and*
αλός the navel) An excrescence of flesh at the
el.

OPHAGE (*s. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh, and*
φαγ to eat) A kind of stone which is remarkable for
eating flesh; a tomb. *Cole.*

OPHAGOUS (*adj. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh, and*
φαγ to eat) Eating flesh, feeding on flesh.

OPHAGUM, SARCOPHAGUS (*s. from sarcopha-*
gus) A medicine to eat off proud flesh.

OPHAGY (*s. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh, and*
φαγ to eat) The practice of eating flesh.

OSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The faculty of breeding;
the new flesh that fills up in a wound.

OTIC (*adj. from the Greek σαρκὸς flesh*) Generating

ic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to generate

ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sarculo to weed, but*
used) To weed, to clear from weeds. *Cole.*

ation (*s. from sarculate*) The act of weeding.

atura (*s. in old records*) The act of weeding corn,
service of weeding corn for the lord.

A (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a flesh
ur, the cornelian.

A (*s. in ichthyology*) The pilchard.

ACHATES (*s. in natural history*) An agate of a
colour.

EL (*s. in natural history*) The fardine stone.

INAPALUS (*s.*) A man's name, the last king of
ria.

ne (*adj. from fardius*) Belonging to the
us.

ne (*s. from the adj.*) The fardius.

NIA (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediter-
anean sea which gives title to his Sardinian
ity.

lian (*adj. from Sardinia*) Belonging to Sardinia.

lian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Sardinia.

IS (*s. in geography*) The capital of Lydia in Asia
in ruins.

IUS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone.

IUS LAPIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The fardine

ON (*s. in botany*) A poisonous herb.

ian (*s. in natural history*) The fardonix, the
ne.

ian (*adj. from fardon*) Belonging to an invo-
lary or convulsive laughter occasioned by eating
fardon.

nic (*adj. from fardon*) Sardonian; belonging to a
pulsive and dangerous kind of laughter occasioned
eating the fardon.

ONYX (*s. in natural history*) A genus of semipel-
ed gems; a cornelian, an onix.

adj. an old word) Sore, tender. *Chaucer.*

TA (*s.*) A city of Sidon.

(s. in ichthyology) A species of cyprinus.

to (*s. in botany*) The sea lentile. *Bailey.*

ON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man, a king
of Syria.

IUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of sparus.

a different spelling) The shark, a large sea fish.

(s. in the Scotch dialect) A shirt. *Arbutnot.*

IUS (*s. in old records*) A kind of unlawful net or
me for destroying fish.

Ithe (*s. an old word*) A kind of sarcenet, a thin
Chaucer.

SARMA'TIA (*s. in geography*) A large tract of country
containing the northern parts of Asia and Europe.

Sarmat'ian (*adj. from Sarmatia*) Belonging to
Sarmatia.

Sarmat'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Sarmatia.

SARMEN'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sarmentum a*
twig) Sarmentous. *Cole.*

SARMEN'TOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sarmentum a twig*)
Full of twigs. *Scott.*

SARMEN'TUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a silly
buffoon. *Juvenal.*

Sar'moning (*p. an old word*) Talking, preaching.

Sar'moning (*s. obsolete*) The act of talking, the act of
preaching. *Cb.*

SARN (*s. from the Brit. but is now become local*) A pave-
ment, stepping stones. *Johnson.*

SA'RON (*s. a different spelling*) Sharon.

Sarp'cloth (*s.*) A packing cloth.

SARPE'DON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The sup-
posed son of Jupiter by Laodamia slain at the Trojan
war.

Sarp'lar (*s. from sarplier*) Half a sack of wool; a
packet.

Sarp'leris, Sarplesis (*s. obsolete or local*) Packs, far-
dels. *Chaucer.*

Sarp'liar (*s. a different spelling*) A sarplier. *Phillips.*

SAR'PLIER (*s. from the French sarpilliere*) A piece
of canvas to pack up goods in, a packing cloth.

SARRACE'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

SAR'RASIN (*s. in fortification*) A herse, a kind of port-
cullis.

SARRAS'NE (*s. in fortification*) A herse, a kind of fort-
cullis.

Sar'razin (*s. a different spelling*) The sarrafin. *D. of A.*

SARRI'TION (*s. in old husbandry*) The act of hoeing.

SAR'RITOR (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the rural
gods.

SARSAPARIL'LA (*s. in botany and medicine*) An Ame-
rican plant, a sudorific of great efficacy.

SARSE (*v. t. from the French sasier*) To sift through a
fine sieve.

Sarfe (*s. from the verb*) A fine lawn sieve.

SAR'SECHIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying master of the*
wardrobe) A man's name.

Sar'ied (*p. from sarfe*) Passed through a sarfe.

Sar'ing (*p. a. from sarfe*) Sifting through a sarfe.

SARF (*s. in agriculture*) A piece of woodland turned into
tilage.

SAR'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A butcher. *Cole.*

SARTORIUS (*s. in anatomy*) That muscle which
serves to throw one leg across the other, the tay-
lor's muscle.

SA'RUCH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a branch*) A man's
name.

SA'RUCK (*s. with the Turks*) A turban.

Sarve (*v. t. a sea term*) To strengthen a rope by laying
on yarn or canvas.

Sar'ved (*p. from sarve*) Strengthened as a rope with
a bandage of yarn or canvas.

Sar'ving (*p. a. a sea term*) Strengthening with a ban-
dage of yarn or canvas.

SA'RUM (*s. a formal sword*) Salisbury.

SA'RUM (*s.*) Old Sarum, a place near Salisbury where it
is supposed the old town stood; there is scarcely a
house on the spot but, some how or other, it sends
two members to parliament.

Sar'fed (*adj. an old word*) Stuffed. *Cole.*

SASH (*s. the derivation is not known*) A belt worn by
way of distinction; a silk band worn by officers in the
army.

SASH (*s. probably from the French chasser a frame*) A
window composed of wood work with large squares.

Sash'frame (*s. from sash, and frame*) The outward frame
of a sash window.

Sash'line (*s. from sash, and line*) The cord which
draws up a sash.

Sash'oon (*s.*) A kind of stuffing of leather put into a boot
for the ease of the wearer.

Sash'pulley (*s. from sash, and pulley*) The pulley in
which the sashline runs.

Sash'weight (*s. from sash, and weight*) The weight
that runs in the frame and balances the sash.

Sash>window (*s. from sash, and window*) A
window made of a wooden frame and large
squares.

SAS/SAFRAS (*s. in botany and medicine*) A species of the
cornelian cherry, the wood of the tree.

SAS'SE (*s. from the Belgick*) A sluice, a lock on a navi-
gable river.

Sas'.

S A T

Sas'finate (*v. t. from assassinate*) To assassinate. *Cole.*
 Sat (*v. int. pret. of sit*) Did sit.
 Sat (*v. t. pret. of sit obsolete*) Did become, suited. *Ch.*
 SA'TAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying an adversary*) The Devil, the prince of hell.
 Satan'ic (*adj. from Satan*) Belonging to Satan, infernal.
 Satan'ical (*adj. from satanic*) Infernal, devilish.
 Satan'icalness (*s. from satanical*) The state or quality of being satanical.
 SAT'CHEL (*s. from the Lat. sacculus*) A little bag, the bag in which schoolboys carry their viuals.
 SATÉ (*v. t. from the Lat. satio*) To satiate, to glut, to pall.
 Sat'ed (*p. from fate*) Satiated, glutted, palled; *with* with: "Sated with rage."
 SATEL'LITE (*s. from the Lat. satelles an attendant, commonly pronounced in three syllables*) A small planet revolving round another, a secondary planet.
 Satel'liteguard (*s. from satelkite, and guard*) A person who attends another. *Scott.*
 Satel'liteinstrument (*s. from satelkite, and instrument*) An instrument to assist in finding out the longitude by the satelkites of Jupiter.
 Satel'lites (*s. plu. of satelkite, pronounced by Pope in four syllables*) The secondary planets, the attendants of Jupiter and Saturn.
 Satel'litious (*adj. from satelkite*) Consisting of satelkites, attending as satelkites.
 SA'TIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. satio*) To satisfy, to fill, to glut, to pall; to impregnate with as much as can be contained; to gratify desire.
 Sati'ate (*adj. from the verb*) Full to satiety, glutted.
 Sat'iated (*p. from satiate*) Satisfied, filled, saturated, gratified to the full; *with* with: as, "Satiated with my blood."
 Sat'iating (*p. a. from satiate*) Satisfying, filling, saturating, gratifying desire.
 Sati'ety (*s. from satiate*) The state of being satiated.
 SA'TIN (*s. from the French*) A soft kind of close shining silk.
 Sat'in (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to satin, made of satin.
 Sat'inet (*s. from satin*) A kind of slight satin.
 Sat'ing (*p. a. from fate*) Satisfying, filling, palling.
 Sat'ion (*s. from the Lat. satio but not used*) A sowing, the act of sowing. *Cole.*
 Sat'ir (*s. a different spelling*) A satire.
 Sat'ira (*s. in old records*) A platter, a bread dish.
 SAT'IRE (*s. from the Lat. satira*) A kind of general lampoon, a poem in which vice is exposed to ridicule.
 Satir'ic (*adj. from satire*) Belonging to satire, satirical.
 Satir'ical (*adj. from satire*) Belonging to satire, conveying censure, containing satire.
 Satir'ically (*adv. from satire*) In the manner of satire, with satire.
 Satir'icalness (*s. from satirical*) The quality of being satirical.
 Sat'irist (*s. from satire*) One who writes satire.
 Sat'irize (*v. t. from satire*) To censure as in a satire.
 Sat'irized (*p. from satirize*) Censured in satire.
 Sat'irizing (*p. a. from satirize*) Censuring as in satire.
 SATISDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. satis enough, and do to give, but not used*) The act of giving security.
 Satisfaction (*s. from satisfy*) The act of pleasing to the full, the state of being pleased to the full; an atonement for a crime, a recompence for an injury.
 Satisfac'tive (*adj. from satisfaction*) Giving satisfaction. *Brown.*
 Satisfac'torily (*adv. from satisfactory*) To satisfaction.
 Satisfac'toriness (*s. from satisfactory*) The state or quality of being satisfactory.
 Satisfac'tory (*adj. from satisfaction*) Giving satisfaction, giving content, making amends, making atonement.
 Sat'isfied (*p. from satisfy*) Contented, pleased, led to the full; convinced, freed from suspense.
 SAT'ISFY (*v. t. from the Lat. satis enough, and facio to make*) To content, to please, to feed to the full; to recompense, to pay to content; to convince, to free from doubt.
 Sat'isfy (*v. int.*) To make payment.
 Sat'isfying (*p. a. from satisfy*) Contenting, pleasing, feeding to the full; recompensing, convincing, freeing from doubt.
 SA'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. sero satus to sow*) Sowed, sowed in gardens.
 SA'TOR (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the rural gods.

S A V

Sato'rious (*adj. from sator, but not used*) Sown, being to sowing.
 Satour'nade (*adj. obsolete*) Blackish, yellow, having lead colour.
 Sat'rap (*s. from satrapa*) The satrapa.
 SATRA'PA (*s. from the Greek satrapas*) The peer, a chief governor of a province in Persia.
 SATRA'PES (*s. from the Greek*) The chief governor of a province in Persia.
 Sat'rapy (*s. from satrapa*) The jurisdiction of a satrapa.
 Sat'ten (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Satin.
 Sat'tin (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Satin.
 Sat'tinet (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Satinet.
 Sat'urable (*adj. from saturate*) Capable of being saturated; *with* with; as, "Saturable with the quantity."
 SAT'URANT (*adj. from the Lat. saturo to fill*) Impregnating to the full.
 Sat'urant (*s. from the adj.*) An absorbent.
 SATURAN'TIA (*s. with physicians*) Medicines to thin.
 SAT'URATE (*v. t. from the Lat. saturo*) To fill to full, to fill till it can receive no more.
 Sat'urated (*p. from saturate*) Filled to the full; *with* with; as, "Rain water is plentifully saturated with terrestrial matter."
 Sat'urating (*p. a. from saturate*) Filling to the full, filling till it can receive no more.
 Sat'urday (*s. probably from Saturn, and day*) The day of the week, the Jewish sabbath.
 Satur'dayevening (*s. from Saturday, and evening*) The evening of a Saturday.
 Sat'urdaymorning (*s. from Saturday, and morning*) The morning of a Saturday.
 Sat'urdaynight (*s. from Saturday, and night*) The night of a Saturday.
 Sat'urdaystop (*s. a local word*) The space of time from Saturday evening to Monday morning in which it is not lawful to catch salmon.
 SATURE'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a favory.
 SATU'RITY (*s. from the Lat. saturo to fill*) Representing the state of being saturated.
 SA'TURN (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed father of the gods.
 SA'TURN (*s. in astronomy*) The planet which is farthest from the sun of any other in our system; it is commedated with an amazing phenomenon called a ring, and five satelkites.
 SA'TURN (*s. in hymistry*) Lead.
 SA'TURN (*s. in heraldry*) The black colour in the arms of sovereign princes.
 Satur'nal (*s. from Saturn*) A feast celebrated in honour of Saturn.
 Saturna'lia (*s. from Saturn*) The feasts celebrated in honour of Saturn.
 SATUR'NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Juno.
 SATURN'IA (*s. in palmistry*) The line which runs through the middle of the hand to the root of the middle finger.
 Satur'nian (*adj. from Saturn*) Belonging to Saturn, happy, golden, like what was supposed in the reign of Saturn.
 Satur'nine (*adj. from Saturn*) Belonging to the planet Saturn; dull, heavy, melancholy.
 SATURNIN'IAN (*s. in church history*) A kind of persecution.
 SA'TYR (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek satyros*) A sylvan god supposed to be rude and lascivious.
 SA'TYR (*s. in zoology*) A beast of the monkey kind, approaching very near to the human form.
 Sat'yr (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A satire, a kind of general lampoon.
 SATYRI'ASIS (*s. from the Greek*) The extension of the penis, the desire of venery.
 SATYRI'ASIS (*s. with physicians*) A swelling of the glands behind the ears; a kind of leprosy.
 Satyr'ic (*adj. from satyr, but not so correct a spelling*) Satire.
 Satyr'ical (*adj. from satyric, but not so correct a spelling*) Satirical.
 SATYR'ION (*s. in botany*) The ragwort.
 Sat'yrift (*s. from satyr, but not so correct a spelling*) Satirist.
 SATYR'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ragwort.
 Sat'yrize (*v. t. from satyr, but not so correct a spelling*) To satirize.
 SAV'AGE (*adj. from the French sauvage*) Wild, untamed, cruel, untamed, barbarous, untaught.

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(*s. from the adj.*) A man untaught, a barbarian.
 (*v. t. from the adj. but not sufficiently authorized*)
 make barbarous. *Thomson.*
 (*p. from savage*) Made barbarous. *Thom.*
 (*adv. from savage*) In a savage manner,
 barously.
 (*s. from savage*) Ferocity, wildness, barba-
 rousness.
 (*s. from savage*) Cruelty, barbarity; wild-
 ness. *Shakespeare.*
 (*s. not so common a spelling*) A savanna. *Scott.*
 (*s. from the Spanish*) An open meadow, pas-
 ture ground in America. *Locke.*
 (*adj. a different spelling*) Scavant, learned. *D. of A.*
 (*s. from the French*) Something eaten with
 to improve the taste.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To accompany with some-
 thing of higher relish; to intermix with something
 bad, to mix in an ironical sense with something bad;
 to gratify with rich tastes. *Shakespeare.*
 (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 (*s. from fauce, and box, a kind of cant word*)
 saucy pert fellow.
 (*p. from fauce*) Dressed up with fauce, accom-
 panied with something of higher relish.
 (*s. from fauce, and pan*) A kind of skillet with
 long handle to boil fauce or other little things.
 (*s. from fauce*) A small pan in which fauce is
 at table, the small plate into which a teacup is set.
 (*s. a sea term*) The part that receives the pivot
 of the capstern.
 (*v. t. from the Lat. faucio but not used*)
 wound. *Cole.*
 (*s. a different spelling*) A sausage. *Phillips.*
 (*adj. comp. of faucy*) Saucy, in a greater de-
 gree.
 (*adj. sup. of faucy*) Saucy in the greatest de-
 gree.
 (*adv. from faucy*) In a saucy manner, impu-
 dently.
 (*s. from faucy*) Impudence, petulance.
 (*s. in cookery*) A kind of thick sausage.
 (*s. in gunnery*) A long train of powder sewed
 in a roll to fire a bombshell, mine, or other com-
 bustible.
 (*s. in fortification*) A fascine or faggot made
 of large boughs of trees bound together.
 (*adj. from fauce*) Pert, petulant, insolent to su-
 periors.
 (*v. t. from the Lat. salvo*) To preserve from dan-
 ger, to preserve from destruction, to preserve from
 final condemnation; to reserve, to lay up; to solve,
 reconcile; to take opportunely.
 (*v. int.*) To come at a less expence.
 (*adj. from the verb*) Excepting, saving. "They
 are all left save three."
 (*adj. an old word*) Sage, wise. *Cole.*
 (*s. obsolete*) Salvia, the sage. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. from save, and all*) A small pan inserted in
 a candlestick to save the ends of candle.
 (*p. from save*) Reserved, laid up, freed from eter-
 nal condemnation; cured, healed. *Chaucer.*
 (*adv. obsolete*) Safely. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. from save*) One that saves.
 (*v. t. a sea term*) To excuse, to give reason for
 commission of a fault.
 (*adj. obsolete*) Relished, approved. *Chaucer.*
 (*adj. a local word*) Fallow. *Bailey.*
 (*adj. obsolete*) Safe. *Chaucer.*
 (*adj. obsolete*) Redfaced. *Chaucer.*
 (*adj. a local word*) Fallow.
 (*v. t. the old pret. of see*) Saw, did
 see. *Chaucer.*
 (*v. int. obsolete*) To agree. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. obsolete*) The sage. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. in botany*) The name of an ever-
 green shrub.
 (*p. a. from save*) Reserving; laying up, freeing
 from eternal condemnation; excepting, leaving out of
 computation. "They all went saving five."
 (*s. from the part.*) The act of preserving, a salva-
 tion, a preservation; a diminution of expence; an
 exception in favour.
 (*adj. from the part.*) Near, penurious.
 (*adv. from saving*) With parcimony, in a sav-
 ing manner.
 (*s. from saving*) Frugality, parcimony; a
 tendency to salvation. *Johnson.*
 (*s. the modern spelling, from the Lat. servator*)
 saviour, a redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ.

(*s. from the French sauveur*) A savior, the re-
 deemer, Jesus Christ.
 (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To favour. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. obsolete*) Safety. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. from the Heb. signifying desired*) A man's name.
 (*s. an old spelling*) The foul. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. a different spelling, in heraldry*) The saltier,
 the Saint Andrew's cross. *Cole.*
 (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The sanders.
 (*s. an old law word*) The end of a pedi-
 gree.
 (*adv. obsolete*) Without doubt. *Cole.*
 (*v. int. probably from the French sans with-
 out, and terre land*) To wander about, to stroll about,
 to stroll about as one that has no habitation; to go
 about any thing in a careless idle manner.
 (*p. a. from saunter*) Wandering about, go-
 ing about in an idle careless manner.
 (*s. from the part.*) The act of sauntering
 about in an idle careless manner.
 (*s. from the French*) A washball.
 (*s. the modern spelling, from the Lat. sapor*) A
 favour, a taste, the power of affecting the palate; a
 scent, an odour.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To favour.
 (*v. int.*) To favour; with of: as, "It favors of
 pride."
 (*p. from favor*) Savoured.
 (*adv. from savory*) Savourily.
 (*s. from savory*) Savouriness.
 (*p. a. from favor*) Savouring.
 (*adj. from favor*) Savoury, sweet. *Chaucer.*
 (*adj. from favor*) Savoury.
 (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 (*s. from the French sauveur*) A taste, the pow-
 er to affect the palate; a scent, an odour.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To relish, to like; to sea-
 son, to make savory.
 (*v. int.*) To send forth a smell, to give a taste;
 with of: as, "They all favour of a bumble spirit."
 (*p. from favour*) Relished, liked, seasoned,
 made favoury.
 (*adv. from favoury*) With a favour, with a
 pleasing relish.
 (*s. from favoury*) A pleasing taste, a pleasing
 smell.
 (*p. a. from favour*) Tasting, smelling, relish-
 ing, liking, seasoning, giving a favour.
 (*s. from the part.*) The taste. *Chaucer.*
 (*adj. from favour*) Pleasing to the taste, pleasing
 to the smell.
 (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The savory,
 the name of an herb.
 (*s. in gardening*) A fine kind of cabbage.
 (*s. in natural history*) A stone found in the
 belly of a lizard.
 (*s. a local word*) A dead stinking pool. *Bailey.*
 (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 (*s. in zoology*) The lizard.
 (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pudding boiled in
 a gut.
 (*s. in gunnery, but not so common a spelling*) The
 faucisse.
 (*s. in the manage*) The fault, the leap.
 (*s. obsolete*) An assault. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. obsolete*) A palfrey. *Chaucer.*
 (*s. an old spelling*) A palfrey. *Cole.*
 (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 (*s. from the Sax. faga*) A dentated instrument for
 cutting any thing asunder.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut with a dentated instru-
 ment.
 (*v. t. the pret. of fee*) Did fee.
 (*s. from the Sax. faga, but now grown obsolete*) A say-
 ing, a sentence, a proverb. *Milton.*
 (*s. from saw, and dust*) The dust or small par-
 ticles made by the operation of the saw.
 (*s. obsolete*) An old saying. *Chaucer.*
 (*p. from saw*) Cut with the saw.
 (*s. from saw*) One that saws.
 (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish with a snout like a saw.
 (*p. a. from saw*) Cutting with a saw.
 (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting with the
 saw.
 (*s. from saw, and mill*) An engine for sawing.
 (*p. from saw*) Sawed.
 (*s. from saw, and pit*) The pit over which large
 timber is laid to be sawn.
 (*adj. a local word*) Red faced. *Bailey.*
 (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Sawwort*

S C A

Saw-wrest (*s. from saw, and wrest*) The instrument with which the teeth of a saw are set.

Saw-yer (*s. from saw*) One that saws, one whose trade is to saw timber.

SAX'AFRAS (*s. a different spelling*) The sassifras, an American wood.

SAXA'TILIS (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea gudgeon.

SAXIF'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. saxum a stone, and facio to make*) Forming into stone, turned into stone. *Cole.*

SAXIFRA'GA (*s. with physicians*) Medicines to break the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

SAXIFRA'GANT (*adj. from the Lat. saxum a stone, and frango to break*) Breaking stones. *Cole.*

SAX'IFRAGE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. saxum a stone, and frango to break*) The name of an herb so called on account of its efficacy for the stone.

SAXMUND'HAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 89 miles from London.

Saxmund'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Saxmundham, made at Saxmundham.

SAX'ON (*adj. supposed to be from the Sax. seax a crooked sword*) Belonging to a warlike people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, got scoting in Britain about the year 440, and subdued a great part of the island; belonging to the language or country of that people.

Sax'on (*s. from the adj.*) One of the people described in the foregoing article; the language of the people described in the foregoing article.

SAX'ONLAGE (*s. from the Sax. seaxen the Saxons, and laga a law*) The laws of the Saxons.

SAX'ONY (*s. in geography*) One of the two circles of the German empire, distinguished by the epithets upper and lower; one of the electorates of the German empire.

SAX'UM (*s. from the Lat.*) A stone, a great stone, a part of a rock.

SAY (*v. t. from the Sax. facgan*) To utter in words, to tell, to alledge.

Say (*v. int.*) To speak, to utter, to pronounce.

Say (*s. from the verb*) A speech, what one has to say.

Say (*s. from assay*) A sample, a trial, an experiment.

Say (*s. in commerce*) A kind of woolen stuff.

Say (*v. t. pret. of see*) Did see, saw. *Chaucer.*

Saying (*p. a. from say*) Declaring, uttering, alledging.

Say'ing (*s. from the part.*) An expression, a proverb, an opinion sententiously delivered.

SCAB (*s. from the Sax. scab*) An incrustation formed over a sore by dry matter, any thing like a scabby incrustation; the itch, a disease incident to sheep; a mean paltry fellow.

SCAB'BARD (*s. from the German scap*) The sheath of a sword; a sheath for the yard of a horse.

Scab'bed (*adj. from scab*) Covered with scabs; paltry, mean.

Scab'bedness (*s. from scabbed*) The state of being covered with scabs.

Scab'bier (*adj. comp. of scabby*) Scabby in a greater degree.

Scab'biest (*adj. sup. of scabby*) Scabby in the greatest degree.

Scab'biness (*s. from scabby*) The quality of being scabby.

Scab'by (*adj. from scab*) Afflicted with scabs, covered with incrustations.

SCABEL'LUM (*s. in architecture*) A kind of pedestal to support a bust. *Dict. of Arts.*

SCAB'IES (*s. from the Lat.*) The itch, the mange, the scab.

SCABINUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A sheriff, an alderman, the clerk of a market, a warden.

SCABIO'SA (*s. in botany*) The scabious.

SCAB'IOUS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

SCAB'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. scabiosus*) Itchy, leprous.

SCAB'ROUS (*adj. from the Lat. scaber*) Rough, rugged; harsh, unmusical.

Scab'rousness (*s. from scabrous*) Roughness, ruggedness, harshness.

Scab'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

SCACUR'CULE (*s. in chemistry*) A kind of spirit drawn from the bone of a hart.

Scad (*s. in ichthyology*) The shad. *Carew.*

Scad'le (*adj. a local word*) Flying from the touch, tender, unable to bear the touch. *Bailey.*

SCÆ'VA (*s.*) The name of a man.

SCÆ'VITY (*s. from the Lat. scævus sinister*) The state of being left handed, unluckiness. *Cole.*

Scafe (*adj. a local word*) Wild as boys. *Bailey.*

SCAF'FOLD (*s. from the French échaffaut*) A tempo-

S C A

rary gallery; a frame raised on the side of a building for the workmen to stand on.

Scaff'old (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with a frame of timber.

Scaff'oldage (*s. from scaff'old*) A gallery, a hollow frame.

Scaff'olded (*p. from scaff'old*) Furnished with a scaffolding.

Scaff'olding (*p. a. from scaff'old*) Making scaffolds, finishing with scaffolds.

Scaffolding (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming scaffolds, temporary frames; a building slightly erected.

Scaff'oldpole (*s. from scaff'old, and pole*) A long pole used in forming scaffolds.

SCA'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The cochlea of the ear.

SCA'LA (*s. in architecture*) A staircase.

SCALA'DE (*s. from the Lat. scala a ladder*) A ladder given to a place by raising ladders against the wall.

SCALA'DO (*s. a different spelling*) The scalade.

Scal'ar (*adj. from scale*) Belonging to a scale, belonging to a ladder.

Scal'ary (*adj. from scalar*) Proceeding by steps, ascending by a ladder.

SCALD (*v. t. from the Lat. calidus*) To burn with liquor; to fallow land in the height of summer; *this sense is local.*

Scald (*s. from the verb*) Scurf on the head.

Scald (*adj. from the sub.*) Paltry, mean. *Shakespeare.*

Scald'ed (*p. from scald*) Burnt with hot liquor.

Scald'head (*s. from scald, and head*) A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

Scald'ing (*p. a. from scald*) Burning with hot liquor.

Scald'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of burning with liquor.

SCALE (*s. from the Sax.*) A balance, one of the scales suspended by a beam in weighing.

SCALE (*s. from the Lat. scala a ladder*) A regular gradation, a ladder, a means of ascent; any thing made of equal distances, any thing graduated; the act of forming a place by ladders, a scalade; a series of harmonical proportions.

SCALE (*s. from the Lat. squama*) One of the small scales or cruets which cover the coats of fishes or other animals.

Scale (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cline as by ladders, to measure or compare by weighing; to pare off a surface, to take off lamina; to clean the inside of a cannon by discharging a small quantity of powder.

Scale (*v. int.*) To come off in thin particles.

Scal'ed (*p. from scale*) Climbed by ladders, measured, weighing, cleared of scales or thin surfaces.

Scal'ed (*adj. from scale*) Squamous, having scales.

SCALE'NE (*s. in geometry*) A triangle with unequal sides.

Scalene'ous (*adj. from scalene*) Having unequal sides and angles.

SCALE'NI (*s. plu. of scalenus*) Three muscles of the neck so called because their three sides are unequal.

SCALE'NUM (*s. in geometry*) A triangle with unequal sides.

SCALE'NUS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the three muscles of the chest.

Scal'ier (*adj. comp. of scaly*) Scaly in a greater degree.

Scal'iest (*adj. sup. of scaly*) Scaly in the greatest degree.

Scal'iness (*s. from scaly*) The state of being scaly.

Scal'ing (*p. a. from scale*) Storming a place by the use of ladders, throwing off scales, weighing in cleaning a cannon by firing a small charge of powder.

Scal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method of storming a place by the help of ladders, the method of cleaning a cannon by a small discharge of powder, the throwing off scales.

Scalin'ga (*s. in old records*) A quarry or pit where stone is dug.

Scal'ion (*s. a different spelling*) The scallion.

Scall (*s. from scald*) A morbid baldness, the scabbiness.

SCAL'LION (*s. in botany, from the Lat. escaion*) A kind of onion.

SCAL'LOP (*s. from the French escallope*) A fish with pectinated shell; a mark on the edge in the form of the segment of a circle.

Scal'lop (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

Scal'loped (*p. from scallop*) Marked on the edge with small segments of circles.

Scal'loping (*p. a. from scallop*) Marking on the edge with cutting out pieces of a circular form.

Scal'lophell (*s. from scallop, and shell*) The shell of a scallop.

SCALP (*s. from the Italian scalpo the skull*) The

covers the head; the skull, the bone that encloses the brain.

(*v. t. from the sub.*) To deprive the skull of its covering, to take off the skin of the head on which the hair grows.

(*p. from scalp*) Deprived of the skin of the head on which the hair grows.

SCALPEL (*s. in surgery*) The instrument to scrape a bone; a dissecting knife.

SCALPER (*s. in surgery*) The scalpel.

SCALPING (*p. a. from scalp*) Depriving the skull of its covering, taking off the scalp.

SCALPING-IRON (*s. from scalp, and iron*) The scalpel.

SCALPING-KNIFE (*s. from scalp, and knife*) The knife used in scalping.

SCALPING-KNIVES (*s. plu. of scalpingknife*) More than one scalpingknife.

SCALPTOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the arm.

SCALES (*adj. from scale*) Having scales, covered with scales.

SCANDER (*s.*) A man's name, the son of Hector and Andromache.

SCAMBLE (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly.

SCAMBLE (*v. t.*) To mangle, to maul.

SCAMBLE (*s. from the verb*) A struggle with others, an awkward shift.

SCAMBLER (*p. from scramble*) Mangled, mauled. Mortifier (*s. from scramble, in the Scotch dialect*) An insider; one that makes too free with the generosity of another.

SCAMBLING (*p. a. from scramble*) Acting in a turbulent manner, intruding on the generosity of others, scrambling, getting by a struggle with others, shifting awkwardly; mangling, mauling.

SCAMBLINGLY (*adv. from scrambling*) In a scrambling manner, with noise and turbulence.

SCAMBLING (*s. in ancient architecture*) The blocks which serve to raise the other members and shew them greater advantage.

SCAMBLING (*s. in ancient architecture*) One of the scambles, a block, a footstool.

SCAMMONIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the scammony.

SCAMMONIATE (*adj. from scammonia*) Made with scammony.

SCAMMONIUM (*s. in medicine*) The juice of scammony.

SCAMMONY (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

SCAMMOZZI (*s.*) The name of a man, an architect who invented the jointed rule.

SCAMMOZZI (*s. from Scammozzi*) The common jointed rule two feet in length.

SCAMP (*v. int. from the Dutch schampen*) To fly with speed and trepidation.

SCAMP (*s. from the verb*) A hasty kind of flight.

SCAMPING (*p. a. from scamper*) Running away with speed and trepidation.

SCAND (*v. t. from the Lat. scando*) To examine nicely, to examine a verse by counting the feet.

SCANDAL (*s. from the Greek σκανδαλον*) An infamy, a reproachful aspersion; an offence given by the fault of another.

SCANDAL (*v. t. from the sub.*) To treat opprobriously, to charge with false imputations.

SCANDAL (*p. from scandal*) Treated opprobriously, charged with false imputations.

SCANDAL (*p. a. from scandal*) Treating with infamy, charging with false imputations.

SCANDALIZE (*v. t. from scandal*) To reproach, to disgrace, to defame; to offend by something supposed criminal.

SCANDALIZED (*p. from scandalize*) Reproached, disgraced; offended by something supposed criminal.

SCANDALIZING (*p. a. from scandalize*) Reproaching, disgracing, offending by something supposed to be criminal.

SCANDALOUS (*adj. from scandal*) Opprobrious, disgraceful, shameful, openly vile; giving public offence.

SCANDALOUSLY (*adv. from scandalous*) In a scandalous manner, with public offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS (*s. from scandalous*) The state or quality of being scandalous.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM (*s. from the Lat. scandala, and magnatum of great men*) An offence given to a person of dignity by opprobrious speech or action; a writ to recover damages in such cases.

SCANDENT (*adj. from the Lat. scando to climb*) Climbing, as the vine by the help of tendrils.

SCAN'DIA (*s. in geography*) Scandinavia.

SCANDINAVIA (*s. in geography*) A large country including Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

SCANDINAVIAN (*adj. from Scandinavia*) Belonging to Scandinavia.

SCAN'DULAR (*adj. from the Lat. scandula a single*) Belonging to singles or wooden tiles, done withingles. Co.

SCAN'NED (*p. from scan*) Examined as verses by counting the feet.

SCAN'NING (*p. a. from scan*) Examining minutely, examining of verses by counting the feet.

SCAN'NING (*s. from the part.*) The method of examining verses by counting the feet.

SCAN'SION (*s. from scan*) The examination of a verse by counting the feet. Johnson.

SCANT (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Sparing, parsimonious, scarcely competent.

SCANT (*adv. from the adj.*) Scarcely, hardly. "O'er yonder hills scant does the dawn appear." Gay.

SCANT (*v. t. from the adj.*) To limit, to straiten.

SCANT'ED (*p. from scant*) Limited, straitened.

SCANT'ER (*adj. comp. of scant*) Scant in a greater degree.

SCANT'EST (*adj. sup. of scant*) Scant in the greatest degree.

SCANT'IER (*adj. comp. of scanty*) Scanty in a greater degree.

SCANT'IEST (*adj. sup. of scanty*) Scanty in the greatest degree.

SCANT'ILONE (*s. obsolete*) A scantling; a measure. Chaucer.

SCANT'ILY (*adj. from scanty*) In a scanty manner.

SCANT'INESS (*s. from scanty*) The state or quality of being scanty.

SCANT'ING (*p. a. from scant*) Limiting, straitening.

SCANT'ING (*s. a sea term*) The variation of the wind by which it becomes unfavourable to the ship's course.

SCANT'LET (*s. from scant*) A small quantity, a small pattern, a little piece.

SCANT'LING (*s. from scant*) A quantity cut for a particular purpose, a piece that does not hold out its full breadth or thickness, a certain proportion, a small quantity.

SCANT'LING (*s. a sea term*) The dimensions of a piece of timber respecting its breadth and thickness.

SCANT'LY (*adv. from scant*) Scarcely, hardly, narrowly, penuriously.

SCANT'NESS (*s. from scant*) Narrowness, smallness, meanness.

SCANT'Y (*adj. from scant*) Narrow, small, short of a sufficient quantity; sparing, parsimonious.

SCAPE (*v. t. from escape*) To escape, to avoid, to shun, to fly.

SCAPE (*v. int.*) To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE (*s. from the verb*) An escape, a flight from hurt or danger; an evasion, a means of escape; a negligent frolick, a mistake through indolence; a loose act, an act of lewdness.

SCAPELLA'TUM (*s. in anatomy*) The denudation of the glans, a contraction of the prepuce.

SCAP'HA (*s. in anatomy*) The inner rim of the ear.

SCAPH'ISM (*s. from the Greek σκαπτω to make hollow*) A barbarous kind of punishment among the Persians in which the criminal was inclosed in a tree made hollow to receive his body and there tied till his excrements became putrid, and he died a miserable death.

SCAPHO'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The third bone of the tarsus joined to the ankle and so called on account of its resemblance to a boat.

SCAP'LERIE (*s. obsolete*) The scapulary. Chaucer.

SCAP'ULA (*s. in anatomy*) The shoulderblade.

SCAP'ULAR (*adj. from scapula*) Belonging to the shoulderblade.

SCAP'ULAR (*s. from the adj.*) The scapulary.

SCAPULA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) The scapular vein.

SCAP'ULARY (*adj. from scapula*) Belonging to the shoulders, scapular.

SCAP'ULARY (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of cloak worn by the religious of various orders as a badge of their veneration for the Virgin Mary.

SCAP'US (*s. in botany*) The upright stalk of a plant.

SCAP'US (*s. in architecture*) The first shaft of a column.

SCAR (*s. from the Greek σκαρφα*) A cicatrix, a mark made by a wound or burn.

SCAR (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark as with a sore or wound.

SCAR (*s. an old word*) A steep rock.

SCAR'AB (*s. in the history of insects, from the Lat. scarabæus*) The beetle.

SCARABÆ'US (*s. in zoology*) The beetle, a genus of insects.

SCAR'ABEE (*s. from scarabæus*) The beetle.

SCARA

S C A

SCARAMON/GIS (*s.*) A kind of garment which the ancients wore over a coat of mail.

SCAR/AMOUCH (*s. from the French escaramouche*) A buffoon in motly dress.

SCAR/BOROUGH (*s.*) A borough town in Yorkshire; it is famous for conveniences of bathing in the salt water, has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 241 miles from London.

Scar'borough (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Scarborough, made at Scarborough.

SCARCE (*adj. from the Italian scarso*) Rare, uncommon, not plenty.

Scarce (*adv. from the adj.*) Scarcely. *Dryden.*

Scarce (*adj. obsolete*) Near, niggardly. *Chaucer.*

Scar'cheed (*s. an old word*) Scarcity. *Bailey.*

Scar'cely (*adv. from scarce*) Hardly, scantily, with difficulty.

Scar'cely (*adv. obsolete*) Sparingly, parcimoniously. *Ch.*

Scar'cenels (*s. from scarce*) Scarcity.

Scar'cer (*adj. comp. of scarce*) Scarce in a greater degree.

Scar'cest (*adj. sup. of scarce*) Scarce in the greatest degree.

Scar'city (*s. from scarce*) Rarities, uncommonness; want of plenty.

SCARE (*v. t. from the Italian scare*) To frighten, to terrify, to strike with sudden fear.

SCARE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

Scar'crow (*s. from scare, and crow*) An image set up to frighten birds; something to affright, a vain terror.

Scar'crowgull (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of larus.

Scar'ed (*p. from scare*) Frightened, terrified, struck with sudden fear.

Scar'efire (*s. from scare, and fire*) A fright by fire. *Holder.*

SCARF (*s. from the French escharfe*) Any thing that hangs loose on the shoulders, something thrown loose over the common dress; a long piece of silk or fash worn over the shoulder on funeral occasions.

Scarf (*v. t. from the sub.*) To throw loosely on, to dress in any loose vestment.

Scarf (*s. a sea term*) A particular method of uniting two pieces of timber in which the extremities are sloped and lapped one over the other.

Scarf (*v. t. from the sub. a sea term*) To unite timber by sloping the extremities and lapping them one over the other.

Scar'fation (*s. not so common a word*) A scarification. *Sc.*

Scar'fied (*p. from scarf*) Dressed in a scarf; united as timbers by a scarf.

Scar'fing (*p. a. from scarf*) Dressing in a scarf; uniting timbers by a scarf.

Scar'f/skin (*s. from scarf, and skin*) The cuticle, the thin outward skin that covers the body.

Scar'fication (*s. from scarify*) A slight incision of the skin with a lancet, the incisions made in the operation of cupping.

Scar'ficator (*s. from scarify*) One who scarifies, the pointed instrument made use of in cupping.

Scar'fied (*p. from scarify*) Slightly touched with a lancet, let blood by the application of the scarificator.

SCARIFY (*v. t. from the Greek σκαρῖσαι a scar, and the Lat. facio to make*) To mark the skin with slight incisions, to let blood by the application of the scarificator.

Scar'ifying (*p. a. from scarify*) Marking the skin with slight incisions, letting blood by the application of the scarificator.

Scar'ing (*p. a. from scare*) Frightening, terrifying, striking with sudden fear.

SCARIO/LA (*s. in botany*) A kind of endive.

Scarkel'la (*s. obsolete*) A kind of unlawful fishing instrument.

SCAR/LET (*s. from the French escarlate*) A beautiful bright red colour, cloth died of a beautiful bright red.

Scar'let (*adj. from the sub.*) Bright red, died of a beautiful bright red.

Scar'letbean (*s. from scarlet, and bean*) A kind of red bean, a kind of kidneybean.

Scar'letfever (*s. from scarlet, and fever*) A kind of malignant fever, the miliary fever.

Scar'letgrain (*s. from scarlet, and grain*) A kind of scarlet-dye, the kermes.

SCARLETINA (*s. with physicians*) The scarletfever.

Scar'letoak (*s. from scarlet, and oak*) The ilex, a kind of oak.

Scar'mage (*s. obsolete*) A skirmish. *Spenser.*

Scar'mishe (*s. obsolete*) A skirmish. *Chaucer.*

Scar'mishinge (*s. obsolete*) A skirmish. *Chaucer.*

Scar'moge (*s. obsolete*) A skirmish. *Johnson.*

SCARP (*s. in fortification*) The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.

SCARPE (*s. in heraldry*) The scarf, the badge of military command.

S C E

Scarre (*s. an old word*) A naked rock.

Scar'ed (*p. from scar*) Marked with scars.

Scar'ring (*p. a. from scar*) Marking with scars.

Scar'ry (*adj. from scar*) Full of scars, marked with scars.

Scarves (*s. plu. of scarf*) More than one scarf.

SCA/RUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of labrus.

SCATCH (*s. from the French escatche*) A kind of horse-bridle.

SCATCH/ES (*s. from the French chasses*) Stilts.

SCATE (*s. from the Islandick skid*) A kind of shoe to slide on the ice.

Scate (*v. int. from the sub.*) To walk or slide on the ice with scates.

SCATE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, a kind of thornback.

Scatebros'ity (*s. from scatebrous*) The state or quality of being scatebrous.

SCA/TÉBROUS (*adj. from the Lat. scatebra*) Springing bounding with springs, bubbling, abounding.

Scat'er (*s. from scate*) One that scates.

SCATH (*v. t. from the Sax. scathan*) To waste, to destroy, to damage.

Scath (*s. from the verb, retained in the Scotch dialect*) Waste, damage, mischief.

Scathe (*s. obsolete*) Damage, mischief.

Scath'ful (*adj. from scath*) Destructive, mischievous.

Scath'less (*adj. from scath, obsolete*) Void of hurt.

Scath'liche (*adj. obsolete*) Hurtful.

Scath'ness (*s. obsolete*) Damage, hurt.

Scat'ing (*p. a. from scate*) Walking on the ice with scates.

Scat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing on the ice with scates.

SCAT'TER (*v. t. from the Sax. scateran*) To throw loosely about, to sprinkle, to dissipate, to spread.

Scat'ter (*v. int.*) To fly abroad in small parcels, to be by little and little.

Scat'tered (*p. from scatter*) Thrown loosely about, dissipated.

Scat'ter (*s. from scatter*) One that scatters.

Scat'tering (*p. a. from scatter*) Throwing loosely about, dissipating.

Scat'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing loosely about, that which is scattered.

Scat'teringly (*adv. from scattering*) Loosely, in a scattering manner.

Scat'terling (*s. from scatter*) A vagabond, one that straggles about without any settled habitation.

SCAT'URIENT (*adj. from the Lat. scaturio to gush*) Springing up as a fountain.

SCATURIG/INOUS (*adj. from the Lat. scaturig*) Full of springs, overflowing.

Scav'age (*s. an old word*) A duty or custom for carrying goods to sale within certain districts.

SCA/VANT (*adj. from the French*) Learned.

Scav'elman (*s. in the dock yards*) A labourer at 6s. per week.

Scav'emen (*s. plu. of scavelman*) More than one scavelman.

SCA/VENGER (*s. from the Sax. scafan to shave*) An officer who is to keep the streets clean, one that sweeps away the filth from the streets.

SCAU/RUS (*s. from the Lat.*) One that hath large feet, one that is clubfooted.

Scaw'rack (*s. in botany*) A kind of sea weed.

SCEDA/SUS (*s.*) A man's name, a Boeotian who lent hands on himself because his daughter was ravished and drowned in his absence.

SCELA'SIAS (*s. in zoology*) An animalcule in the blood of the arthronia.

SCEL'ERAT (*s. from the Lat. sceleratus*) A wicked wretch.

Scele'stique (*adj. not used*) Wicked, exceedingly vicious.

Scel'eton (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A skeleton.

SCEL'ETUS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek σκελετος to dry up*) A skeleton.

Scel'lum (*s. not much used*) A wicked fellow, a villain.

SCELOTYR'BE (*s. from the Greek σκελετος the leg, τυραννις a tumult*) The scurvy, the pain in the legs usually attends a scorbutic habit, a medicine for scurvy.

Scen'ary (*s. from scene*) The appearance of places, things, the representation of the place in which an action is performed, the disposition and collection of scenes in dramatic representations.

SCENE (*s. from the Greek σκηνη*) The stage, the theatre of dramatic poetry; the general appearance of an action, the whole contexture of objects; the part presented by the stage, the hangings of the theatre suited to the play, a part of a play.

Scen'ery (*s. a different and correct spelling*) Scenery, the appearance of place or things.

ic (*adj. from scene*) Dramatic, theatrical.
 ical (*adj. from scenic*) Dramatical, theatrical.
 I/TÆ (*s. in geography*) A people of Arabia who
 elt in tents.
 graph'ic (*adj. from scenography*) Drawn in per-
 spective.
 graph'ical (*adj. from scenographic*) Drawn in
 perspective.
 graph'ically (*adv. from scenographical*) In per-
 spective.
 OG/RAPHY (*s. from the Greek σκηνη a scene, and
 γραφω to write*) The act of perspective, a representa-
 tion in perspective.
 OPE/GIA (*s. from the Greek*) The feast of Taber-
 nacles among the Jews.
 TI (*s. from the Lat. sentio to perceive*) The power
 of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, an odour;
 the chase followed by the smell.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To smell, to perceive by the
 nose; to perfume, to imbue with odour.
 ed (*p. from scent*) Perceived by the nose, per-
 ceived.
 ing (*p. a. from scent*) Giving a smell, perfu-
 ming, perceiving by the smell.
 less (*adj. from scent*) Void of smell, having no smell.
 el (*s. an old word*) A bushel.
 ter (*s. a different spelling*) A sceptre. *D. of Arts.*
 ic (*s. not so common a spelling*) A skeptic. *Johns.*
 ical (*adj. from sceptic*) Skeptical.
 icalness (*s. from sceptical*) Skepticalness.
 icism (*s. from sceptic*) Skepticism.
 TRE (*s. from the Greek σκεπτρον*) The ensign
 of royalty borne in the hand; a constellation of the
 northern hemisphere.
 red (*adj. from sceptre*) Bearing a sceptre.
 TRI/EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sceptrum a sceptre,
 and fero to bear*) Bearing a sceptre. *Cole.*
 VA (*s.*) A man's name.
 age (*s. an old spelling*) Scavage. *Bailey.*
 ity (*s. from the Lat. scævus sinister*) The state of be-
 ing left handed, unluckiness. *Cole.*
 age (*s. an old word*) Scavage. *Bailey.*
 ll (*v. int. an old spelling*) Shall. *Cb.*
 AM/MATHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A form or kind of
 communication, the maranatha.
 m'penny (*s. an old word*) A small duty heretofore
 levied by some tenants to their lord for being excused
 from penning up their cattle in his yard for the sake
 of the dung.
 m'penny (*s. a different spelling*) The scharnpenny.
 AT (*s. in astronomy*) A fixed star of the first mag-
 nitude in Pegasus.
 DIASM (*s. from the Greek σχδιασμος*) An exten-
 sion, a production. *Cole.*
 DULE (*s. from the Lat. schedula*) A small roll, a
 list, an inventory.
 L/DRACUS (*s. in ornithology*) The black diver.
 LL'ING (*s.*) A Dutch coin containing six stivers
 valued at about sixpence three farthings.
 lum (*s. a different spelling*) A scellum, a villain. *Pb.*
 MATISM (*s. from the Greek σχηματισμος*) A com-
 position of the several aspects of the heavenly bodies;
 a particular order or disposition of things.
 matist (*s. from schematism*) A projector, one that
 forms schemes.
 ME (*s. from the Greek σχημα*) A plan, a project, a
 contrivance; a representation of the several aspects of
 the heavenly bodies; a figure, a mathematical diagram.
 ne (*v. int. from the sub. not much used*) To form
 schemes.
 mer (*s. from scheme*) One that forms schemes, a
 projector.
 ming (*p. a. from scheme*) Forming schemes.
 en (*adj. in old records*) Shearing.
 en'silver (*s. from scheren, and silver*) The money
 heretofore paid by some tenants to their lord for li-
 cense to shear their sheep.
 SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A habitude, the relative
 position of a thing; a rhetorical figure in which a sup-
 posed affection or inclination of the adversary is in-
 duced in order to be exposed.
 TIC (*adj. with physicians, from the Greek σχητινος*
 convenient) Admitting a cure as not yet got into the
 root; belonging to a disease that has not taken root
 in the constitution.
 EUCHZERIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 (s. not so common a spelling) A skiff, a small light
 boat. *Cole.*
 NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 remote (*s. an old word*) The solemn meeting of all

the free tenants and knights in a county to do
 fealty to the king, and choose a sheriff.
 SCHI/LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish; it is
 chiefly found in lakes and seems to be a species be-
 tween a pike and a perch.
 SCHIN/DEL (*s. from the German*) A thin board to cover
 houses; a kind of slate.
 Schirros'ity (*s. from schirrus*) An induration of the
 glands.
 Schir'rous (*adj. from schirrus*) Having an indurated
 gland, indurated as a diseased gland.
 SCHIR/RUS (*s. from the Greek σχιρρος*) An indurated
 gland.
 SCHISM (*s. from the Greek σχισω to cleave*) A separa-
 tion, a division in the church.
 Schismatic (*adj. from schism*) Implying schism, prac-
 tising schism.
 Schismatic (*s. from the adj.*) A separatist, one who
 makes a division in the christian church; a dissenter so
 called by those who adhere to the established church.
 Schismatical (*adj. from schismatic*) Implying schism,
 practising schism.
 Schisma'tically (*adv. from schismatical*) With schism,
 in a schismatical manner.
 Schis'matize (*v. int. from schism*) To act the part of a
 schismatic, to make a breach in the communion of the
 church.
 Schis'matizing (*p. a. from schismatize*) Acting the
 part of a schismatic, dividing the communion of the
 church.
 SCHIS/TUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of alumn.
 Scho (*s. obsolete*) A shoe. *Cbaucer.*
 SCHENAN'THUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant,
 the sweet smelling reed.
 SCHENAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) The schœnanthum, the
 ischamum.
 SCHÆ'NEIUS (*s.*) A man's name, the father of
 Atalanta.
 SCHENOBAT'ES (*s. in antiquity from the Greek*) A kind
 of rope dancer.
 SCHENOBAT'ICA (*s. from schœnobates*) The art of
 rope dancing.
 SCHENOPRA'SUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant,
 the cives.
 SCHÆ'NOS (*s. from the Greek*) A rush, a bullrush; a
 cord, a rope; a measure of land containing sixty
 stadia.
 SCHÆ'NUM (*s. with the antients*) A kind of cheap
 ointment made of sweetmeats.
 SCHÆ'NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 SCHOL'AR (*s. from the Lat. schola a school*) One who
 learns of a master, one under instruction; a man of
 learning; one who has had a liberal education; a man
 of books, a pedant.
 Schol'arship (*s. from scholar*) Learning, knowledge; a
 literary education; an exhibition, a maintenance for
 a scholar.
 SCHOLAS'TIC (*adj. from the Lat. schola a school*) Per-
 taining to the schools, practised in schools, befitting a
 school.
 SCHOLAS'TICA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
 Scholas'tical (*adj. from scholastic*) Belonging to a school,
 belonging to a scholar, scholastic.
 Scholas'tically (*adv. from scholastic*) In a scholastic
 manner, according to the niceties of the schools.
 SCHOLAS'TICI (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Learned men
 who were appointed to assist governors of provinces
 in the discharge of their office, and instruct them in
 matters of law.
 Scholas'tick (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) A scholiast. *Co.*
 Scholas'ticness (*s. from scholastic*) The state of being
 qualified with school learning.
 Scho'lay (*s. an old word*) An exhibition, a scholar-
 ship. *Cole.*
 Schold (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To scold.
 Scho'le (*s. obsolete*) An instruction, an example. *Cb.*
 Scho'leie (*p. obsolete*) Educated. *Cb.*
 SCHOL'IAST (*s. from scholium*) A writer of explana-
 tory notes, a commentator.
 SCHOL'ION (*s. from the Greek*) An explanatory note, a
 comment.
 SCHOL'IUM (*s. a different spelling*) A scholion, an ex-
 planatory observation.
 Scho'ly (*s. from scholium*) An explanatory note. *Hook.*
 Scho'ly (*v. int. from the sub.*) To write expofi-
 tions. *Hooker.*
 Scho'lying (*p. a. from scholy, but not used*) Writing
 explanatory notes.
 SCHOOL (*s. from the Lat. schola*) A house of instruc-
 tion and discipline, a place of literary instruction; a
 state

- state of instruction; the scholars that are educated at one place; a system of doctrine; the age of the church succeeding that of the fathers.
- School (*v. t. from the sub.*) To instruct, to train, to tutor.
- School (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a school, taught in the schools. "*Metaphysics, school divinity, and natural philosophy.*"
- School/boy (*s. from school, and boy*) A boy that goes to school, a boy in the rudiments of learning.
- School/dame (*s. not much used of late, from school, and dame*) A school mistress.
- School/day (*s. from school, and day*) A day on which school is kept, the age in which youth go to school.
- School'ed (*p. from school*) Instructed at school.
- School'elay (*s. obsolete*) An exhibition, a scholarship. *Ch.*
- School/fellow (*s. from school, and fellow*) One bred or instructed at the same school.
- School/house (*s. from school, and house*) A school, the house or room in which a school is kept.
- School'ing (*p. a. from school*) Instructing, training, tutoring.
- School'ing (*s. from the part.*) Instruction, learning at school; the premium given to a schoolmaster for instruction.
- School/man (*s. from school, and man*) One versed in the quibbles and niceties of academical disputation, one skilled in the divinity of the schools.
- School/master (*s. from school, and master*) One who presides in a school, one who teaches in a school.
- School'men (*s. plu. of schoolman*) More than one schoolman.
- School/mistress (*s. from school, and mistress*) A woman who teaches in a school.
- School/room (*s. from school, and room*) A room in which a school is kept.
- SCHOO'NER (*s. a sea term*) A small vessel with two masts.
- SCHREIGHT (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
- SCHUENAPANA (*s. in botany*) The caryota.
- SCHWAL'BEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- SCIÆ'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes.
- SCI'AGRAPH (*s. from the Greek $\sigma\kappa\iota\alpha$ a shadow, and $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\omega$ to write*) A platform, a description of a building.
- Sciag'rathy (*s. from sciagraph*) The profile or section of a building; the act of finding the hour by tracing the shadow, the art of dialing.
- SCIAMACHY (*s. from the Greek, $\sigma\kappa\iota\alpha$ a shadow, and $\mu\alpha\chi\eta$ a fight*) The act of fighting with a shadow.
- SCIAR'RI (*s. in natural history*) The lava, the matter that runs down from the craters of burning mountains.
- SCI'ATER (*s. from the Greek $\sigma\kappa\iota\alpha$ a shadow*) An instrument used in designing. *Col.*
- SCI'ATHERAS (*s. from the Greek $\sigma\kappa\iota\alpha$ a shadow, and $\alpha\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ a capture*) The pin of a dial which shews the hour by the shadow.
- Sciather'ic (*adj. from sciatheras*) Belonging to a sundial.
- Sciather'ical (*adj. from sciatheric*) Pertaining to a sundial.
- SCIAT'IC (*adj. from sciatica*) Belonging to the gout in the hip, affecting the hip.
- Sciat'ic (*s. from the adj.*) The hip gout, the sciatica.
- SCIAT'ICA (*s. from the Lat.*) The gout in the hip, an obstinate pain in the hip.
- Sciat'ical (*adj. from sciatic*) Belonging to the gout in the hip, affecting the hip.
- SCIDA'CEUM (*s. with surgeons*) A longitudinal fracture.
- SCIENCE (*s. from the Lat. scientia*) Knowledge, knowledge grounded on demonstration; one of the seven liberal arts, any art or species of knowledge.
- Scient'ial (*adj. from science*) Producing science.
- SCIENTIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. scientia knowledge, and facio to make*) Producing science, belonging to science.
- Scientific'al (*adj. from scientific*) Producing science, belonging to science.
- Scientifically (*adv. from scientific*) After the manner of science, in a scientific manner.
- Sci'led (*adj. an old word*) Closed. *Bailey.*
- SCIL'LA (*s. in botany*) A squill, a sea onion.
- Sci'lling (*s. an old spelling*) A shilling. *Camden.*
- Sci'llites (*s. from scilla*) Wine in which squills have been infused.
- SCIL'LY (*s. in geography*) A cluster of islands near land's end in Cornwall.
- Scim'etar (*s. a different spelling*) A cimeter.
- Scim'eter (*s. a different spelling*) A cimeter.
- SCIN'CUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of newt resembling crocodile, a small fish used in the composition mithridate.
- Sci'ney (*s. in botany*) A kind of violet. *Airflow.*
- Scink (*s. a local word*) A cast calf.
- SCINTIL'ATE (*v. int. from the Lat. scintillo*) To sparkle, to send forth sparks.
- Scintil'lating (*p. a. from scintillate*) Sending sparks, sparkling as the stars.
- Scintilla'tion (*s. from scintillate*) The act of sparkling, the sparks emitted.
- SCI'OLIST (*s. from the Lat. scio to know*) One who knows many things superficially. *Glamm.*
- Sci'olous (*adj. from sciolist*) Superficially knowing.
- SCIOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek $\sigma\kappa\iota\alpha$ a shadow, and $\mu\alpha\chi\eta$ a fight*) The act of fighting with a shadow.
- Scioman'tie (*s. a different spelling*) Sciomancy.
- SCI'ON (*s. from the French*) A small twig, a branch taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.
- SCIOP'TIC (*adj. from the Greek $\sigma\kappa\iota\alpha$ a shadow, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$ to see*) Belonging to an instrument used in the camera obscura.
- Sciop'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A sphere or globe with a hole made to turn like the eye and used in experiments made with the camera obscura.
- Sciop'tric (*adj. a different spelling*) Scioptric.
- SCIO'RA (*s. from the Greek $\sigma\kappa\iota\omega\varsigma$*) An Athenian festival in honor of Minerva.
- Sciothe'ric (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Sciatheric, terminating the hour by the shadow of some of the heavenly bodies.
- SCIP'IO (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Roman general.
- Scip'per (*s. a sea term*) The master of a ship, a captain.
- SCIREFA'CIAS (*s. a law term*) A writ to call a man to shew cause to the court.
- SCI'RON (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous pirate of antiquity.
- SCIRO'NA (*s. with chymists*) The dew of autumn.
- SCIR'PEAN (*adj. from the Lat. scirpus a rush*) Made of bulrushes.
- SCIR'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the rush.
- SCIRRHOMA (*s. from the Greek*) The induration of a gland, a scirrhus.
- SCIRRHOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The scirrhoma.
- Scirr'hous (*adj. from scirrhous*) Belonging to a scirrhous, tending to a scirrhus.
- SCIR'RHUS (*s. from the Greek $\sigma\kappa\iota\omega\varsigma$*) An induration of a gland.
- SCISCITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. sciscitatio, but not used*) An enquiry. *Rail.*
- Scis'tars (*s. a common but not so correct a spelling*) Scissors.
- SCIS'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. scissus cut*) Capable of being cut smoothly by a sharp edge.
- SCIS'SILE (*adj. from the Lat. scissus*) Capable of being smoothly divided by a sharp edge.
- SCIS'SION (*s. from the Lat. scindo scissus to cut*) The act of cutting.
- SCIS'SORS (*s. from the Lat. scindo scissus to cut*) A pair of shears composed of two blades turning on a pivot.
- SCIS'SURE (*s. from the Lat. scissura*) A rent, a crack, a fissure.
- Sci'tament (*s. not used*) A pleasant dish, a pleasant courtes.
- Seite (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A site, the situation. *Di. of Art.*
- Seite (*s. not used*) A decree, a statute.
- Sci'turn (*s. a local word*) A shrewd turn.
- SCI'URUS (*s. in zoology*) The squirrel.
- Scia'rea (*s. in botany*) A species of sage.
- SCLA'VI (*s. in ancient geography*) The old inhabitants of Slavonia.
- Sclaud'er, Sclaud'ir (*s. obsolete*) Slander. *Chambers.*
- SCLAVO'NIA (*s. in geography*) A frontier province on the borders of Turkey in Europe subject to the empire of Austria.
- Slavo'nian (*adj. from Slavonia*) Belonging to Slavonia, belonging to the language of the Slavonians.
- Slavo'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Slavonia.
- Slavo'nic (*adj. from Slavonia*) Belonging to Slavonia, belonging to the language of the Slavonians.
- Slavo'nic (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Slavonians.

ans; it is supposed to be one of the most extensive word.

(p. obsolete) Slain. *Chaucer.*

(v. t. obsolete) To slay. *Chaucer.*

(re. adj. an obsolete spelling) Slender. *Chaucer.*

(v. int. an old spelling) To sleep.

AN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

OPHTHALMIA (*s. from the Greek σκληρος and οφθαλμος an eye*) A disease in which the eyes dry and hard.

OPHTHALMY (*s. from sclerophthalmia*) A disease of the eye in which it becomes dry and hard.

OSARCOMA (*s. from the Greek σκληρος hard, and σαρξ flesh*) A hard tumor with an ulceration in gums.

OSTIS (*s. from the Greek*) A hard swelling of the bone.

OTES (*s. in anatomy*) One of the coats or membranes of the eye, the sclerotica.

OTIC (*adj. from the Greek σκληρος hard*) Hard, denoting one of the coats of the eye.

OTIC (*s. from the adj.*) A hardening or consolidating of the eye.

OTICA (*s. from sclerotic*) One of the coats of the eye.

OTIC (*adj. obsolete*) Slippery, treacherous. *Chaucer.*

(v. int. obsolete) To sleep. *Ch.*

(adj. an old spelling) Sly. *Ch.*

(v. t. an old pret.) Slit, did slit. *Ch.*

(s. obsolete) A sleeve. *Ch.*

(v. t. a local word) To stop a wheel of a carriage cutting a bit of something before it.

(s. with chymists) The icoriae of metal; pot metal.

ON (*s. an old spelling*) An escutcheon, a coat of arms. *Chaucer.*

(v. int. from the Dutch scoppen) To treat with contemptuous ridicule, to treat with opprobrious language; *with a:* as, "And scoffs at the vain wife of the wife."

(s. from the verb) An expression of scorn, contemptuous ridicule.

(s. from scoff) One that scoffs.

(p. a. from scoff) Treating with scorn, treating with contemptuous ridicule.

(adv. from scoffing) In ridicule, with contempt.

(v. int. from the Dutch scholden) To quarrel, clamour, to bawl; to use angry and reproachful words.

(s. from the verb) A clamorous woman, a mean-mouthed woman.

(p. a. from scold) Quarrelling with noise, clamour, using loud and scurrilous language.

(s. from the part.) The act of treating with angry and scurrilous language, noisy scurrilous language.

SCION (*s. in zoology*) The name of an insect, a kind of scarlet worm.

SCOVDES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek σκωληξ worm, and εidos a form*) A process of the cerebellum.

SCYSIS (*s. with anatomists*) A distortion of the bone.

(s. a different spelling) A scholium. *Cole.*

(s. an old word) A shoal of fishes.

SCALOP (*s. a different spelling*) The scallop, the name of a pectinated shell fish.

SCALLOP (*s. from scollop, and shell*) The shell of the scallop, the representation of the scollop in heraldry.

SCOPAX (*s. in ornithology*) The woodcock.

SCOPENDRA (*s. in zoology*) A kind of venomous snake.

SCOPENDRIA (*s. in botany*) The harts tongue.

SCOPENDRIUM (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, plantwort.

SCOPOMACHÆRON (*s. from the Greek σκολομαχαιον a scold, and μαχαιρον a knife*) A kind of scalpel, surgical instrument so called from its resemblance to the bill of a woodcock.

SCORPUS (*s. in botany*) The artichoke; a genus of plants.

(s. obsolete) A jest. *Cole.*

SCORBER (*s. in ichthyology*) The makeril.

SCORBRUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The scomber.

SCOM (*s. from the Lat. scomma, but now grown into a*) A buffoon. *L. Estrange.*

SCOMA (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) A jest, a ridiculous jest. *Phillips.*

SCOE (*s. from the German schontz*) A pendent

candlestick; a candlestick with a mirror behind it to reflect the light; a fort, a bulwark; the head in low or droll style.

Sconce (*v. t. from the sub. rather a low word*) To mulct, to fine.

Scon'ced (*p. from sconce*) Mulcted, fined.

Scon'cing (*p. a. from sconce*) Laying a fine, punishing with a mulct.

SCONE (*s.*) A town in Scotland, about 30 miles north of Edinburgh, where the kings were usually crowned.

Scool (*s. an old word*) A shoal of fishes. *Bailey.*

SCOOP (*s. from the Dutch schaape*) A kind of large ladle, a shallow vessel with a long handle to throw out liquor, a hollow instrument to take out the pith of an apple; a swab, a stroke with a scoop.

Scoop (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lade out, to empty by lading; to cut hollow, to cut deep; to carry off in any thing hollow.

Scoop'ed (*p. from scoop*) Laded out, emptied by lading, cut hollow, cut deep, carried off so as to leave a hollow.

Scoop'er (*s. from scoop*) One who scoops; the name of a bird.

Scoop'et (*s. from scoop*) A scoop. *Phillips.*

Scoop'ing (*p. a. from scoop*) Lading out, emptying by lading, cutting hollow, cutting deep.

Scoopt (*v. t. pret. of scoop*) Scooped, did scoop.

Scoopt (*p. from scoop*) Scooped, made hollow. *Ad.*

SCOPARIA (*s. in botany*) A species of plantain.

SCOPE (*s. from the Lat. scopus*) An aim, an intention, a drift; the thing aimed at, the mark; room, space, liberty, freedom from restraint; an extended quantity, a fally, an act of riot; *but these last senses are now grown obsolete.*

SCOP'ELISM (*s. from the Lat. scopulus a rock*) Rockiness. *Cole.*

Scop'erhole (*s. a sea term*) The scupper.

Scop'erloit (*s. a local word*) Time for play, a time of leisure. *Bailey.*

SCOPS (*s. in ornithology*) An elegant species of owl.

Scop'tick (*s. not used*) A jest, a jeer. *Cole.*

Scopulos'ity (*s. from scopulous*) The state of being rocky.

SCOP'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. scopulus a rock*) Full of rocks.

Scop'ulousness (*s. from scopulous*) Rockiness. *Scott.*

Scor'bute (*s. from scorbutus, but not used*) The scurvy. *Cole.*

Scorbu'tic (*adj. from scorbutus*) Diseased with the scurvy, tending to the scurvy.

Scorbu'tical (*adj. from scorbutic*) Afflicted with the scurvy, tending to the scurvy.

Scorbu'tically (*adv. from scorbutical*) With the scurvy, with a tendency to the scurvy.

Scorbu'ticalness (*s. from scorbutical*) The state of being scorbutical.

SCORBU'TUS (*s. from the Lat. with physicians*) The scurvy.

Score (*s. obsolete*) Discourse; the power of reason. *Spenser.*

SCORCH (*v. t. from the Sax. scored*) To burn superficially, to burn so as to render the surface hard, to affect with great heat.

Scorch (*v. int.*) To become dry with heat.

Scorch'ed (*p. from scorch*) Burnt superficially, burnt so as to harden the surface, affected with great heat; *with by and with:* as, "scorched by brutal fires." "Scorched with beaten beams."

Scorch'ing (*p. a. from scorch*) Burning superficially, affecting with great heat.

Scorch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of burning superficially, that which is scorched.

Scorch'ingfennel (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

SCOR'DION (*s. in botany*) The water germander.]

SCOR'DIUM (*s. a different spelling*) The water germander.

SCOR'DOTIS (*s. in botany*) The horehound.

SCORE (*s. from the Islandish skora*) A notch, a long incision; a line drawn; an account, an account of something past, a debt; a reason, a motive; the musical notes of a song; twenty, twice ten.

Score (*v. t. from the sub.*) To set down as a debt, to mark by a line; to impute, to charge.

Scor'ed (*p. from score*) Marked with a line, set down as a debt, imputed, charged.

SCO'RIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Dross, recement.

Scor'ia (*s. plu. of scoria*) Dross, recement, the drossy parts.

Scorifica'tion (*s. from scorify*) The act of reducing to a scoria, that which is reduced to scoriae.

Scor'ified

SCO

scorified (*p. from scorify*) Reduced to scorize.
SCORIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. scoria drofs, and facio to make*) To reduce to scorize.
Scorifying (*p. a. from scorify*) Reducing to scorize.
SCORN (*v. t. from the French scerner*) To despise, to revile, to slight, to treat with contempt.
Scorn (*v. int.*) To scoff; *with at: as, "He scorned at me."*
Scorn (*s. from the verb*) An act of contumely, contempt.
Scorned (*p. from scorn*) Despised, treated with contempt.
Scorn'er (*s. from scorn*) One that scorns, a scoffer.
Scorn'ful (*adj. from scorn*) Contemptuous, insolent, acting in defiance.
Scorn'ful (*s. from the adj.*) A scorner, those that treat others with contempt. "*Nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.*"
Scorn'fully (*adv. from scornful*) Contemptuously, insolently, with scorn.
Scorn'fulness (*s. from scornful*) The state or quality of being scornful.
Scorn'ing (*p. a. from scorn*) Despising, treating with contempt.
Scorn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with scorn, contempt.
Scorn'ing (*adj. an old word*) Casting off, changing. *Co.*
SCORODON (*s. in botany*) A species of garlick.
SCORODONIA (*s. in botany*) A species of verbena.
SCORODOPRASUM (*s. in botany*) A species of porrum.
SCORPÆNA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes, the scorpion fish.
SCORPIDES (*s. in ichthyology*) The scorpena.
Scorpi'ion (*s. from scorpion*) An engine formerly used to shoot poisoned arrows.
SCORPIO (*s. in zoology*) A species of wingless insects, a venomous insect having a sting in its tail.
SCORPIO (*s. in astronomy*) One of the signs of the zodiac.
SCORPIOIDES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
SCORPION (*s. in zoology*) A reptile resembling a small lobster; the name of a sea fish.
SCORPION (*s. from the foregoing*) A scourge so called from its cruelty; scorpio, one of the signs of the zodiac.
Scorpi'ionfish (*s. from scorpion, and fish*) The scorpena.
Scorpi'ongrass (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Scorpi'ionena (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Scorpi'iontail (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Scorpi'ionwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
SCORPITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling a scorpion.
SCORPIURUM (*s. in botany*) The turnsole.
SCORPIURUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
SCORPIURUS (*s. in botany*) The scorpiurum.
SCORSE (*v. t. from the Italian scoria an exchange, but is now become local*) To exchange one thing for another, to swap. *Ainsworth.*
Scors'd (*p. from scorse, local*) Exchanged.
Scors'ing (*p. a. from scorse, local*) Exchanging.
SCORTA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) A man conversant with women of ill fame. *Cole.*
SCORZONE'RA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; the falsity.
Scofs (*v. int. an old word*) To change, to make an exchange. *Phillips.*
SCOT (*s. from the Sax. sceat*) A part, a portion, the share of a reckoning; a payment. "*Scot and lot,*" parish payments.
Scot (*s. from Scotland*) A native of Scotland, one of the people of Scotland.
Scot'ale (*s. from Scot, and ale*) The liberty of selling ale within the precincts of a forest.
SCOTCH (*v. t. the derivation is not noted*) To cut with superficial incisions.
Scotch (*s. from the verb*) A slight cut, a hollow incision.
Scotch (*adj. from Scotland*) Belonging to Scotland, belonging to the people of Scotland.
Scotch (*s. from the adj.*) The natives of Scotland, the people of Scotland.
Scotch'collops (*s. from Scotch, and collops*) Veal cut into small pieces.
Scotch'd (*p. from scotch*) Marked with scotches, marked with slight incisions.
Scotch'die (*s. a cant word*) The itch.
Scotch'hoppers (*s. from scotch, and hop*) A play in which boys hop over scotches in the ground.
Scotch'ing (*p. a. from scotch*) Marking with slight incisions.
Scotch'man (*s. from Scotch, and man*) A native of Scotland.
Scotch'men (*s. plu. of Scotchman*) More than one Scotchman.

SCO

Scotch'mist (*s. from Scotch, and mist*) A sober rain.
Scotch'woman (*s. from Scotch, and woman*) A woman born in Scotland.
Scotch'women (*s. plu. of Scotchwoman*) More than one Scotchwoman.
SCOTEL'A (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Venus.
Scot'free (*adj. from scot, and free*) Excused from paying free from punishment.
SCO'TIA (*s. in architecture, from the Greek*) A method or moulding of a form between the torus and astragal: the roundel on the base of a pillar.
Scot'ist (*s. from Scotus*) One of the followers of Thomas Scotus a school divine who opposed the Thomists on the articles of predestination and grace.
SCOT'LAND (*s.*) The northern part of Great-Britain it was an ancient and distinct kingdom but since union it is represented in the British parliament in effect become one with England.
SCOTO'MA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) Dizziness, a giddiness of the head.
Scotom'ical (*adj. from scotoma*) Affected with scotoma.
Scot'omy (*s. from scotoma*) A dizziness, a giddiness of the head.
Scot'tering (*s. a local word*) A custom among boys burning a wad of peasestraw at the end of harvest.
Scot'tish (*adj. from Scot*) Belonging to the Scots, longing to Scotland.
SCO'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; Duns Scotus, who was a subtle opposer of the Thomists.
SCO'VEL (*s. from the Lat. scopia*) A kind of mop sweep an oven, a maulkin.
Scoul (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To scowl, look crabbed.
Scoul'ing (*p. a. from scoul*) Scowling, looking crabbed.
SCOUN'DREL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A mean low, a low petty villain.
SCOUR (*v. t. from the Danish skurer*) To rub so as to clean the surface, to make bright by rubbing; to bleach, to whiten, to blanch; to purge violently; clear away, to drive away with a kind of violence; to pass swiftly over.
Scour (*v. int.*) To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils; to become lax, to purge; to range; to scamper away.
Scour (*s. from the verb*) A part of a brook or river where the water runs with rapidity.
Scour'er (*s. from scour*) One that cleans by rubbing the surface, one who runs swiftly, a purgative medicine.
SCOURGE (*s. from the Lat. corrigia*) A whip, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a punitive affliction; one that afflicts, one that harasses, destroys.
Scourge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To whip, to lash with whip; to punish, to chastise.
Scourg'd (*p. from scourge*) Whipped, lashed, chastised, punished.
Scourger (*s. from scourge*) One that scourges, one that chastises.
Scourg'ing (*p. a. from scourge*) Whipping, chastising, punishing.
Scourg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The discipline of scourge.
Scour'ing (*p. a. from scour*) Rubbing the surface to make it bright, cleansing, passing swiftly.
Scour'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of scouring the surface of any thing; a scolding in style; a looseness, a disease in horses.
SCOUT (*s. from the French escout*) One who is sent privately to observe the motions of an enemy.
Scout (*v. int. from the sub.*) To go out privately to serve the motions of an enemy.
Scout'ing (*p. a. from scout*) Going out privately to serve the motions of an enemy.
Scout'watcher (*s. from scout, and watcher*) One who mounts guard at the out post.
SCOWL (*v. int. from the Sax scyllan*) to frown, look sullen, to knit the brows in anger; *with an on: "The things they scowl at."* *Mens eyes did look on Richard.*
Scowl (*s. from the verb*) A frown, a look of fullness.
Scowl'ing (*p. a. from scowl*) Frowning, looking full.
Scowl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking full.
Scowl'ingly (*adv. from scowling*) With a sullen look.

er (v. t. not so common or correct a spelling) To Phillips.

AB/BLE (v. int. from the Dutch *krabbelen* to scratch) To feel with the hands, to paw with the hands.

Ab/bling (p. a. from *scrabble*) Feeling with the hands, one in the dark, pawing with the hands.

Ab/bling (s. from the part.) The act of pawing with the hands.

AG (s. from the Dutch *scraghe*) Any thing thin or lean.

Agged (adj. from *scrag*) Rough, uneven, full of afflictions; lean, thin.

Aggedness (s. from *scragged*) Unevenness, roughness; leanness.

Aggier (adj. comp. of *scraggy*) Scraggy in a greater degree.

Aggiest (adj. sup. of *scraggy*) Scraggy in the greatest degree.

Agginess (s. from *scraggy*) Unevenness, leanness.

Aggy (adj. from *scrag*) Lean, thin; rough, ragged.

AW (s. not so common a spelling) A scrawl, a scribble.

AM/BLE (v. int. from the Dutch *scraffelen*) To reach at any thing eagerly with the hands, to catch in haste to prevent another; to climb by the hands: with with and for: "I scrambled with her for the berries."

Am/ble (s. from the verb) An eager contest in which the endeavours to catch a thing before another; the act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Am/bler (s. from *scramble*) One that scrambles, one that endeavours to catch a thing before another, one that climbs by his hands.

Am/bling (p. a. from *scramble*) Endeavouring to reach any thing before others; climbing by the help of the hands.

Am/bling (s. from the part.) The act of endeavouring to catch any thing before others, the act of climbing by the hands.

ANCH (v. t. from the Dutch *schrantzter*, still retained in the Scotch dialect) To grind between the teeth.

Anch/ed (p. from *scran*) Ground between the teeth.

Anch/ing (p. a. from *scran*) Grinding between the teeth.

AN/NEL (adj. the derivation is not noted, and the word is little used) Vile, worthless; grating to the tongue. Milton.

Ap (s. from *scrape*) A small particle, a little piece, a scrap; a bit of paper. Pope.

AP/E (v. t. from the Sax. *screpan*) To take off the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, to scrape; to act on any surface with a hoarse noise; to gather by avaritious and penurious diligence. To scrape acquaintance, to endeavour to get to favour, to solicit familiarity.

Ap (v. int.) To make a disagreeable noise, to make an awkward bow, to play vilely on a fiddle.

AP/E (s. from the Swedish *skrap*, used in low or droll language) A difficulty, a perplexity.

Ap (p. from *scrape*) Cleaned by scraping, erased, taken away by scraping.

Ap (s. from *scrape*) An instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man who is meanly intent on getting money; a vile fiddler.

Ap (p. a. from *scrape*) Taking off the surface by the slight action of a keen instrument, cleaning by taking what adheres to the surface, gathering by avaritious and penurious diligence; making a disagreeable noise by passing any thing over a surface, making an awkward bow, playing vilely on a fiddle.

Ap (s. from the part.) The act of taking off the surface by the slight action of a keen instrument; that which is scraped off from any thing; a disagreeable noise, an awkward bow, the sound of a fiddle in the hands of an unskilful player.

AT (s. from the Sax. *scritta*) An hermaphrodite.

ATCH (v. t. from the Dutch *kratzen*) To mark the surface with slight and ragged incisions, to tear with the nails, to rub with the nails of the fingers; to wound slightly, to hurt slightly with any thing sharp; to write or draw awkwardly.

Atch (s. from the verb) A slight ragged incision on the surface, a slight wound.

Atch/ed (p. from *scratch*) Marked on the surface with slight and ragged incisions, torn with the nails, slightly wounded; awkwardly drawn, awkwardly written.

Atch/er (s. from *scratch*) One that scratches.

Atch/es (s. from *scratch*) A disease incident to horses.

Atch/ing (p. a. from *scratch*) Making shallow and un-

ven incisions on the surface, rubbing with the nails, wounding with the nails, wounding slightly, drawing or writing in an awkward manner.

Scratch/ing (s. from the part.) The act of marking a surface with shallow and ragged incisions, the action of the nails in rubbing a part that itches.

Scratch/ingly (adv. from *scratching*) With the action of scratching. Sidney.

Scratch/ings (s. a local word) The small bits of skin which remain after the fat of a pig is drawn off by melting.

Scratch/work (s. from *scratch*, and *work*) A method of painting in fresco.

SCRAW (s. from the Erse) A surface, a turf cut for any purpose.

Scrawl (v. t. supposed to be from *scrabble*) To mark irregularly, to draw awkwardly, to write inelegantly.

Scrawl (s. from the verb) Inelegant writing.

Scrawl (v. int. from *scrawl*) To creep like a reptile. *Asi.*

Scrawl/ed (p. from *scrawl*) Marked irregularly, written inelegantly.

Scrawl/er (s. from *scrawl*) One that scrawls, an inelegant writer.

Scrawl/ing (p. a. from *scrawl*) Marking irregularly, writing or drawing inelegantly; creeping like a reptile.

SCRAY (s. in ichthyology) The sea swallow.

SCRE/ABLE (adj. from the Lat. *screibilis*) Capable of being discharged by spitting. *Johnson.*

SCREAK (v. int. from the Danish *skrige*) To make a shrill hoarse noise.

Scream/ing (p. a. from *scream*) Making a kind of shrill hoarse noise.

Scream/ing (s. from the part.) The act of making a shrill hoarse noise, a shrill hoarse kind of noise like that of rusty hinges.

SCREAM (v. int. from the Sax. *hremen*) To cry out shrilly as in fright or agony, to cry shrilly.

Scream (s. from the verb) A quick shrill cry, the cry of terror or pain.

Scream/ing (p. a. from *scream*) Crying out as in fright or agony.

Scream/ing (s. from the part.) The act of crying out as in fright or agony, the cry of terror or pain.

SCREA/TION (s. from the Lat. *screo* to spit, but not used) The act of spitting. *Bailey.*

SCREECH (v. int. from the Islandick *skrækia*) To cry out as in fright or anguish, to cry as a screechowl.

Screech (s. from the verb) The cry of horror or anguish, a harsh horrid cry.

Screech/ing (p. a. from *screech*) Crying out as in terror or anguish.

Screech/ing (s. from the part.) The act of crying out as in terror or anguish, the cry of terror or anguish.

Screech/owl (s. in ornithology) The name of a night bird, an owl that makes a dismal cry in the night.

SCREEN (s. from the French *écran*) A shelter, a concealment, something set up to intercept the view, any thing used to exclude the wind or intercept light; a kind of riddle to sift sand or earth.

Screen (v. t. from the sub.) To shelter, to conceal.

SCREEN (v. t. from the Lat. *secerno*) To sift, to riddle.

Screen/ed (p. from *screen*) Sheltered, concealed, defended from cold or heat, sifted.

Screen/ing (p. a. from *screen*) Sheltering, concealing from the view, defending from heat or cold, sifting.

Screen/ing (s. from the part.) The act of sifting.

Scrive/nishe (adj. obsolete) Like a scrivener; like a pedant. *Chaucer.*

SCREW (s. from the French *escrou*) One of the mechanical powers; a kind of nail or pin which enters by turning.

Screw (v. t. from the sub.) To fasten with screws, to turn as with a screw; to distort, to force, to squeeze, to oppress by extortion.

Screw/ed (p. from *screw*) Turned with a screw, fastened with a screw, distorted, forced, oppressed by extortion.

Screw/ing (p. a. from *screw*) Turning by a screw, fastening with a screw, distorting, forcing, oppressing by extortion.

Screwing (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with a screw, the act of deforming by distortions, an oppression by extortion.

Screw/tree (s. in botany) The name of a plant, a native both of the East and West Indies.

Scri/bable (adj. obsolete) Fit to write on. *Chaucer.*

SCRIB/BLÉ (v. t. from the Lat. *scribo* to write) To fill with artless and useless writing, to write without much coherence or elegance; to mix and card wool.

Scrib/ble (v. int.) To write in a trifling and inelegant manner.

Scrib/ble

SCR

- Scribble** (*s. from the verb*) Worthless writing, inelegant writing.
- Scribbled** (*p. from scribble*) Written in an artless and inelegant manner; mixed and carded as wool.
- Scribbler** (*s. from scribble*) One that scribbles, a petty author; one who mixes and cards wool.
- Scribble/scrabble** (*s. from scribble, and scrabble*) Sorry writing.
- Scribbling** (*p. a. from scribble*) Writing without care or elegance; mixing and carding wool.
- Scribbling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing in an artless and trifling manner; the act of mixing and carding wool.
- SCRIBE** (*s. from the Lat. scribo to write*) A writer, a public notary; a teacher of the law among the Jews.
- Scribe** (*v. t. in joinery, from the sub.*) To fit one irregular piece to another by marking it with compasses.
- Scribbed** (*p. from scribe*) Fitted to a joint by scribing.
- Scribber** (*s. from scribe, but now grown obsolete*) A scribe.
- Scribing** (*p. a. from scribe*) Fitting one irregular piece to another by marking it with a proper line drawn by compasses.
- Scribing** (*s. from the part.*) The method of marking one piece of wood by another in order to make a joint.
- SCRIMER** (*s. from the French escrimeur, but not used*) A gladiator, a fencing-master. *Shakespeare.*
- Scrip** (*adj. a local word*) Scant.
- Scrip/ness** (*s. a local word*) Scantiness. *Bailey.*
- Scrine** (*s. from scrinium*) A place in which curiosities and things of value are deposited. *Spenser.*
- SCRINIUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) A coffer, a casket, a place to keep papers, an office or chamber.
- SCRIP** (*s. from the Islandick skreppa*) A small bag, a satchel.
- SCRIP** (*s. from the Lat. scribo to write*) A strip of paper, a schedule, a small writing.
- Scripe** (*s. an old spelling*) A strip of paper, a small writing. *Chaucer.*
- Scrip/page** (*s. from scrip*) That which is contained in a scrip.
- Script** (*s. obsolete*) A small writing. *Chaucer.*
- Scriptorian** (*adj. from scriptory*) Scriptory, belonging to writing.
- SCRIPTORY** (*adj. from the Lat. scribo scriptus to write*) Written, written as well as delivered. *Swift.*
- Scriptural** (*adj. from scripture*) Contained in the scriptures, belonging to the bible.
- SCRIPTURE** (*s. from the Lat. scribo scriptus to write*) A writing, a sacred writing, the bible, a particular part or passage of the bible.
- Scriptures** (*s. p. u. of scripture*) The writings of the Old and New Testament, the bible, more than one passage of scripture.
- Scripturist** (*s. from scripture*) One who makes the scriptures the only rule of faith, one versed in the scriptures.
- Scritch/owl** (*s. a different spelling*) A screechowl. *Bailey.*
- Scribe** (*s. obsolete*) A scrip, a writing. *Chaucer.*
- SCRITOIRE** (*s. a different spelling*) A scrutoire. *Johnson.*
- Scrutoire** (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A scrutoire. *Phillips.*
- SCRIVENER** (*s. from the Italian scrivano*) One who draws contracts, one whose business it is to place money to interest.
- Scrivenlike** (*adj. obsolete*) Like a scrivener. *Chaucer.*
- SCROBICLE** (*s. from the Lat. scrobs a ditch*) A furrow, a little ditch.
- SCROBICULUS** (*s. in old deeds*) A little ditch.
- SCROBICULUS** (*s. with physicians*) The pit of the stomach.
- Scrofa** (*s. in old records*) A sow that has had seven litters of pigs.
- SCROFULA** (*s. from the Lat. scrofa a sow*) A depravation of humours, the king's evil.
- Scrofula** (*s. in old records*) A little pig.
- SCROFULARIA** (*s. in botany*) The pilewort, the blind-nettle.
- Scrofulous** (*adj. from scrofula*) Diseased with the scrofula.
- Scrofulousness** (*s. from scrofulous*) The state of being diseased with the scrofula.
- SCROLL** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A writing wrapped up, a strip or roll of parchment; the voluta in architecture.
- Scrophula** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The scrofula. *Sc.*
- Scrophularia** (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) A genus of plants, the figwort.
- Scrophulous** (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Scrofulous.
- SCROTOCELE** (*s. from the Lat. scrotum, and the Greek κρηνη a rupture*) A rupture of the scrotum.

SCU

- SCROTUM** (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The membrane that incloses the testicles.
- Scrouge** (*v. t. a local word*) To squeeze, to press.
- Scrowl** (*s. a different spelling*) A scroll. *Diff. of*
- SCROYLE** (*s. from the French escrouelle a scrouille*) A mean fellow, a rascal.
- SCRUB** (*v. t. from the Dutch scrobben*) To rub, to rub with something coarse and rough.
- Scrub** (*s. from the verb*) A mean fellow, any thing or despicable, a worn out broom.
- Scrub/do** (*s. from scrub*) The itch; a mean fellow.
- Scrub/bed** (*p. from scrub*) Rubbed hard, rubbed with something coarse and rough.
- Scrub/bed** (*adj. from scrub*) Mean, vile, dirty, sorry.
- Scrub/bier** (*adj. comp. of scrubby*) Scrubby in a great degree.
- Scrub/biest** (*adj. sup. of scrubby*) Scrubby in the greatest degree.
- Scrub/bing** (*p. a. from scrub*) Rubbing hard, rubbing with something coarse and rough.
- Scrub/bing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing with something coarse and rough.
- Scrub/by** (*adj. from scrub*) Mean, vile, dirty, sorry.
- SCRUDLAND** (*s.*) Land allowed for buying apparel.
- Scuff** (*s. supposed to be from scurf*) The agitation of water near the shore, that which is thrown up by the agitation of the water, the foulness left by the tide.
- SCRUPPEAS** (*s. with physicians*) The gout, the humors that produces the gout.
- SCRUPLE** (*s. from the Lat. scrupulus*) A doubt, a difficulty; twenty grains, the third part of a dram, a small quantity.
- SCRUPLE** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To doubt of, to question.
- Scruple** (*v. int.*) To be in doubt, to hesitate.
- Scrupled** (*p. from scruple*) Doubted of, questioned. *"was much scrupled by many."*
- Scrupler** (*s. from scruple*) One that scruples.
- Scrupling** (*p. a. from scruple*) Doubting, hesitating.
- SCRUPOSE** (*adj. from the Lat. scruposus, but now obsolete*) Full of stones.
- Scruposity** (*s. from scrupose*) The state of being stony.
- Scrupular** (*adj. from scruple*) Belonging to a scruple.
- Scrupulosity** (*s. from scrupulous*) The state of being scrupulous; tenderness of conscience.
- Scrupulous** (*adj. from scruple*) Nicely doubtful, being satisfied in points of conscience, capacious, careful, vigilant, cautious.
- Scrupulously** (*adv. from scrupulous*) With scrupulousness.
- Scrupulousness** (*s. from scrupulous*) Scrupulousness, state of being scrupulous.
- SCRUPULUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) The least denomination of weights used by the ancient Romans, the third part of a dram.
- Scuse** (*v. t. an old word*) To press, to crowd.
- SCRUTABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. scrutator to search*) Searchable, capable of being discovered by examination.
- SCRUTATION** (*s. from the Lat. scrutator to search*) Search, an examination, an enquiry.
- SCRUTATOR** (*s. from the Lat. scrutator to search*) Enquirer, a searcher, an examiner.
- Scrutineer** (*s. from scrutiny*) One who makes a scrutiny, one who strictly examines into any thing.
- Scrutinied** (*p. from scrutiny, but not used*) Scrutinized.
- Scrutinize** (*v. t. from scrutiny*) To search, to examine thoroughly.
- Scrutinized** (*p. from scrutinize*) Searched, thoroughly examined.
- Scrutinizing** (*p. a. from scrutinize*) Searching, examining strictly.
- Scrutinous** (*adj. from scrutiny, but little used*) Enquiries, capacious.
- SCRUTINY** (*s. from the Lat. scrutator to seek*) An enquiry, a search, a minute examination into any thing.
- Scrutiny** (*v. t. from the sub. but not much used*) To scrutinize.
- Scrutiny** (*s. a law term*) The ticket on which an elector writes the name of the person for whom he votes in the mode of election by ballot.
- Scrutinying** (*p. a. from scrutiny, but not used*) Scrutinizing.
- Scrutoir** (*s. a different spelling*) A scrutoire.
- Scrutoire** (*s. from scrutoir*) A case of drawers for writings.
- Scruze** (*v. t. now become obsolete or local*) To squeeze, to compress.
- Scry** (*s. a local word*) A flight, a flock as of birds.
- SCUD** (*v. int. from the Swedish skutta*) To fly, to

ay with precipitation; to fly as a ship before a tempest.
 (s. a local word, from the verb) A sudden shower of rain, a flying kind of shower.
 ding (p. a. from scud) Flying, running away with precipitation; flying as a ship before a tempest.
 ding (s. from the part.) The act of flying as a ship before a tempest.
 dle (v. int. from scud, used chiefly in low or droll) To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
 dling (p. a. from scuddle) Running with a kind of affected precipitation.
 fle (s. perhaps from shuffle) A confused kind of fight, tumultuous broil.
 fle (v. int. from the sub.) To fight confusedly, to barrel tumultuously.
 fling (p. a. from scuffle) Fighting in a confused and tumultuous manner.
 LK (v. int. from the Danish sculke) To lie close, to lurk in hiding places.
 der (s. from sculk) One that sculks, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
 ding (p. a. from sculk) Lying close, concealing one's self for shame or mischief.
 (s. not so correct a spelling) The skull, the arched bone of the head.
 LL (s. supposed to be from the Islandick skola) A small boat, a cockboat; a shoal of fishes.
 cap (s. from scull, and cap) A headpiece, a nightcap.
 der (s. from scull) A cockboat; one who rows a cockboat.
 LERY (s. from the Islandick skola a vessel) The place where common or culinary utensils are kept and cleaned.
 lion (s. from scullery) The lowest domestic servant, one that washes the dishes and kettles in the kitchen scullery.
 LP (v. t. from the Lat. sculpo to carve, but not used) To carve, to engrave, to work in sculpture.
 (s. from the verb) A cut, a print. *Scott.*
 ved (p. from sculp) Carved, engraved.
 ing (p. a. from sculp) Carving, engraving.
 t (p. from sculp, but not much used) Carved, engraved, with: as, "Sculpt with steel."
 tile (adj. from sculp) Made by carving.
 PTOR (s. from the Lat.) A carver, one who forms wood or stone into images.
 ture (s. from sculp) The act of carving wood or stone, the act of engraving; carved work.
 ture (v. t. from the sub.) To cut in wood or stone, to engrave.
 tured (p. from sculpture) Cut, engraved.
 uring (p. a. from sculpture) Cutting in wood or stone, engraving.
 (s. from the French escume) The froth or foam which rises on the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To clear off the froth or foam that rises on liquor. *Dryden.*
 ber (s. a bunting term) The dung of a fox.
 ed (p. not so analogous a spelling) Scummed.
 med (p. from scum) Taken off from the surface, cleared by having the froth or foulness taken off the face.
 mer (s. from scum) A vessel with which liquor is skimmed, a skimmer.
 ming (p. a. from scum) Taking off the surface, skimming from the head or foulness which rises on liquor.
 ming (s. from the part.) The act of clearing off the head or foulness that rises on liquor; the head or foulness taken off from the surface of liquor.
 per (s. a sea term) One of the channels cut through the sides of a ship to carry water off the deck.
 perhole (s. a sea term, from scupper, and hole) One of the holes by which the water is carried off the deck through the sides of the ship.
 perleather (s. from scupper, and leather) The leather that covers the scupperhole.
 per nail (s. from scupper, and nail) A short nail with a broad head to nail on the scupperleather.
 F (s. from the Sax.) A kind of dry scab, any thing sticking on the surface; a soil, a stain.
 der (adj. comp. of scurfy) Scurfy in a greater degree.
 lest (adj. sup. of scurfy) Scurfy in the greatest degree.

Scurfiness (s. from scurfy) The state of being scurfy.
 Scurfy (adj. from scurf) Full of scurf, abounding with scurf.
 SCUR'RA (s. in ornithology) The jackdaw.
 SCUR'RIL, SCUR'RILE (adj. from the Lat. scurrilis, not much used) Scurrilous. *Dryden.*
 Scurrility (s. from scurrile) Low language, foul abuse, mean buffoonery.
 scur'rilous (adj. from scurrile) Grossly opprobrious, loudly jocular; low, mean.
 Scur'rilously (adv. from scurrilous) In a scurrilous manner.
 Scur'rilousness (s. from scurrilous) Scurrility, the state of being scurrilous.
 Scur'vier (adj. comp. of scurvy) Scurvy in a greater degree.
 Scur'vief (adj. sup. of scurvy) Scurvy in the greatest degree.
 Scur'vily (adv. from scurvy) Vilely, basely, coarsely.
 Scur'vinefs (s. from scurfy) Baseness, vileness.
 Scur'vy (s. from scurf) A disease arising from some acrimony in the blood, a disease incident to the inhabitants of cold countries.
 Scur'vy (adj. from the sub.) Diseased with the scurvy, scabbed; vile, bad, sorry.
 Scur'vygrass (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the spoonwort.
 Scut (s. from the Islandick skotta) The short tail as of a hare or other animal of the like kind.
 Scut'age (s. from scutagium) Shield money, a tax formerly granted to the king for an expedition to the holy land.
 SCUTA'GIUM (s. in old records) The scutage.
 Scutch (v. t. not much used) To whip, to scourge. *Shak.*
 SCUTCH'EON (s. from the Lat. scutum a shield) An escutcheon, the field on which a coat armorial is depicted.
 Scute (s. a local word) A small coin of money; a small piece of leather set on a shoe.
 SCUTELLA'RIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 SCUTIFORM (adj. from the Lat. scutum a shield, and forma a form) Having the form of a shield.
 SCUTIFORMIS (s. in anatomy) The thyroids, one of the cartilages of the larynx.
 Scut'tle (s. from scutella) A wide shallow basket, a kind of small grate placed before a hole or window in a wall or door.
 Scut'tle (s. a sea term) A square hole in the deck of a ship to let any thing into the hold, or from one deck to another.
 Scut'tle (v. int. from scud) To run with affected haste.
 Scut'tle (s. from the verb) A quick pace, an affected run.
 Scut'tling (p. a. from scuttle) Running with affected haste.
 SCUTUM (s. from the Lat.) A shield. In anatomy, the kneecap, the round bone of the knee. In surgery, a plaister in the form of a shield to be applied to the stomach.
 SCYAPO'DES (s. in fabulous history) A people of India supposed to have but one leg, and to run with incredible swiftness.
 SCYB'ALON (s. from the Greek) Dung, rubbish. *Phil.*
 SCYLD (s. an old word, from the Sax.) A default, a debt. *Cole.*
 Scyl'id (adj. obsolete) Hid, concealed. *Chaucer.*
 SCYL'LA (s. in the mythology of the poets) The name of a woman, the daughter of Nisus who was supposed to be turned into a lark, the daughter of Phorcus supposed to have been turned into a rock by the enchantments of Circe.
 SCYL'LA (s. in geography) A rock in the straits between Italy and Sicily much celebrated by the ancient poets.
 Scym'itar (s. not so common a spelling) A cimetar.
 SCY'PHUS (s. in anatomy) The passage that conveys the saliva to the palate.
 SCYREGE'MOT (s. an old word) The county court formerly held twice in the year.
 SCY'ROS (s. in geography) An island in the Archipelago where Achilles hid himself in woman's apparel for fear of going to the Trojan war.
 SCYTA'LA (s. in mechanics) A radius or ax spoke standing out of an axis as a handle to turn it; a device among the Lacedemonians for writing letters which could not be read but by placing them on rollers similar to those on which they were written.
 SCYTA'LA (s. in zoology) The field mouse.
 Scy'tale (s. from scytala) The field mouse; the roller or staff on which letters of secret intelligence were written by the Lacedemonians.

SCYTAL'IDES

SCYTALIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The three small bones in each finger.

SCYTHE (*s. a different spelling*) A fithe. *Pope.*

SCYTHIA (*s. in geography*) The northern part of Europe and Asia now called Tartary.

Scythian (*adj. from Scythia*) Belonging to Scythia.

Scythian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Scythia.

SCYTHICA (*s. in botany*) The liquorice.

Scythick (*adj. from Scythia*) Belonging to Scythia. *Co.*

SCYTHOPOLIS (*s.*) A city in Syria.

Scythopolitan (*adj. from Scythopolis*) Belonging to Scythopolis.

Scythopolitan (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Scythopolis.

Sdeign (*v. t. obsolete*) To disdain.

Sdeign'd (*p. from sdeign*) Disdained. *Milton.*

Sdeign'ful (*adj. obsolete, from sdeign*) Disdainful. *Spenser.*

Sdeign'ing (*p. a. from sdeign, obsolete*) Disdaining.

Se (*s. obsolete*) A seat. *Chaucer.*

Se (*v. t. obsolete*) To see, to look up, to look upon with regard. *Chaucer.*

SEA (*s. from the Sax. sæ*) The ocean, the collection of waters which encompass the earth; a collection of water, a lake; figuratively, any thing rough and tempestuous; a large quantity; an inundation. *Half seas over, half drunk.*

Sea (*adj. from the Lat. much used in composition*) Belonging to the sea.

Seabeach (*s. from sea, and beach*) The seashore.

Sea/beat (*adj. from sea, and beat*) Beaten by the waves of the sea.

Sea/beaten (*adj. from seabeat*) Beaten with the waves of the sea.

Sea/bindweed (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Sea/board (*adv. a sea term*) Towards the sea.

Sea/boat (*s. from sea, and boat*) A boat capable of bearing the sea.

Sea/born (*adj. from sea, and born*) Born of the sea, produced by the sea.

Seaboy (*s. from sea, and boy*) A boy employed on board a ship.

Seabreach (*s. from sea, and breach*) An irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

Sea/bream (*s. from sea, and bream*) The name of a fish, the fish that abounds on the American coasts.

Seabreeze (*s. from sea, and breeze*) A breeze blowing from the sea.

Seabuilt (*adj. from sea, and built*) Built for the sea.

Seacabbage (*s. from sea, and cabbage*) The name of a plant, sea colewort.

Sea/calf (*s. from sea, and calf*) An amphibious animal, a seal.

Sea/cap (*s. from sea, and cap*) A cap made to be worn on shipboard.

Sea/chart (*s. from sea, and chart*) A map on which the sea coasts are delineated.

Sea/card (*s. from sea, and card*) A seachart.

Sea/coal (*s. from sea, and coal*) Coal brought by sea.

Sea/coast (*s. from sea, and coast*) The shore, the edge of the land bordering on the sea.

Sea/cock (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of crab.

Seacolewort (*s. from sea, and colewort*) The sea-cabbage.

Sea/compass (*s. from sea, and compass*) The mariners compass, the card and needle by which the course of the ship is directed.

Sea/cow (*s. from sea, and cow*) The manatee, a fish of the whale kind.

Sea/crow (*s. not so common a word*) A seagull.

Seadevil (*s. from sea, and devil*) A monstrous fish in the West Indies.

Sea/dog (*s. from sea, and dog*) A fish resembling a shark.

Sea/drag (*s. from sea, and drag*) Any thing that hangs over the side and retards the motion of the ship by dragging in the water.

Sea/dragon (*s. from sea, and dragon*) The name of a sea fish.

Sea/farer (*s. from sea, and fare*) A seaman, a traveller by sea.

Sea/faring (*adj. from sea, and fare*) Travelling by sea.

Seafen'nel (*s. from sea, and fennel*) The samphire.

Sea/fight (*s. from sea, and fight*) A battle on the sea.

Sea/fish (*s. from sea, and fish*) A fish that lives in the sea, the fish of the sea.

SEA/FORD (*s.*) A borough and port town in Suffex; it has little or no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles from London.

Sea/ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Seaford, made at Seaford.

Sea/fowl (*s. from sea, and fowl*) Birds that live chiefly at sea, a bird that lives chiefly at sea.

Sea/garland (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Sea/gate (*s. from sea, and gate*) The state of two things brought close to each other by a wave or billow.

Sea/girt (*adj. from sea, and girt*) Encompassed by the sea.

Sea/green (*adj. from sea, and green*) Resembling the colour of the distant sea.

Sea/green (*s. from the adj.*) The colour of the distant sea.

Sea/green (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, saxifrage.

Sea/gull (*s. from sea, and gull*) A bird very common on the sea coasts; it is of a light gray colour and about the size of a crow.

SE/AH (*s.*) A Hebrew measure containing about two gallons and a half.

Seahedge/hog (*s. from sea, and hedgehog*) The name of a shell fish.

Sea/hog (*s. from sea, and hog*) The porpus.

Seaholly (*s. from sea, and holly*) A kind of seaweed.

Sea/holm (*s. from sea, and holm*) A small uninhabited island; the seaholly.

Sea/horse (*s. from sea, and horse*) The name of a fish of a singular form, a kind of needle fish; the morse, the riverhorse. *Dryden.*

SEAL (*s. from the Lat. sigillum*) A stamp engraved with some particular impression, the impression made by stamp in wax; an act of confirmation.

Seal (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with wax under impression, to mark with a stamp; to shut, to close, to confirm, to ratify.

Seal (*v. int.*) To give confirmation by affixing a seal with to or unto: as, "I will seal unto thee my bond." *Shakespeare.*

Seal (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea calf.

Sealam'prey (*s. from sea, and lamprey*) The remora.

Seal'd (*p. from seal*) Fastened with a seal, marked with a seal, shut, closed, confirmed, ratified.

Seal'er (*s. from seal*) One that seals.

Seal'ing (*p. a. from seal*) Fastening with a seal, marking with a seal, closing, shutting, confirming, ratifying.

Seal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with seal, the act of confirmation by affixing a seal; the impression with which any thing is sealed.

Seal'ingwax (*s. from sealing, and wax*) The wax used in sealing letters.

Sea/longs (*s. a different spelling*) The sealings, the froth of the sea.

Seals (*s. a hunting term*) The knobs of a deer's head.

Sea/lungs (*s. a sea term*) The froth of the sea.

SEAM (*s. from the Sax.*) The junction or suture where two edges of cloth are sewed together, the joining of planks in a ship; a scar, a cicatrix; a measure, vessel in which things are held, eight bushels of corn, a load, a horse load; but these last senses are now come local.

SEAM (*s. from the Sax. seene*) Tallowgrease, lard. *Shakespeare.*

Seam (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A sean, a kind of fishing net.

Seam (*v. t. from the sub.*) To join together by a suture to join the planks in forming the sides of a ship; to mark with a scar.

Sea/maid (*s. from sea, and maid*) The mermaid.

Sea/mail (*s.*) A kind of seagull.

Sea/man (*s. from sea, and man*) A mariner, a sailor, a seaman.

Sea/marge (*s. from sea, and marge*) A cliff, the margin of the sea. *Shakespeare.*

Sea/mark (*s. from sea, and mark*) Something seen at sea as a direction to sailors.

Sea'men (*s. plu. of seaman*) More than one seaman.

Sea'mew (*s. from sea, and mew*) The name of a fowl.

Sea'ming (*p. a. from seam*) Making a seam, joining a future.

Seam'less (*adj. from seam*) Having no seam, done without a seam.

Sea/monster (*s. from sea, and monster*) A strange, uncouth formed animal of the sea.

Seams (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.

Seam'ster (*s. from seam*) One who sews or makes linen garments.

Seam'stress (*s. from seamster*) A woman who makes up linen garments, one who employs herself in sewing.

Seam'y (*adj. from seam*) Having a seam, full of seams.

S E A

S E C

N (*s. from the Lat. sagena*) A net) a large kind of fishing net.
navel (*s. from sea, and navel*) A small shell fish resembling a navel.
navelwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
fish (*s. from sean, and fish*) Fish caught in a sean.
nymph (*s. from sea, and nymph, in beaten mythology*) A supposed goddess of the sea.
onion (*s. in botany and medicine*) The squill.
ooze (*s. from sea, and ooze*) The filth and mud of the sea.
piece (*s. from sea, and piece*) A picture representing any thing at sea.
pool (*s. from sea, and pool*) A pool of salt water, a lake of salt water.
port (*s. from sea, and port*) A town with a harbour or port for ships.
quadrant (*s. from sea, and quadrant*) The back staff, a kind of quadrant used at sea.
R (*v. t. from the Sax. searran to burn*) To cauterize, to burn with an iron, to burn.
dry (*v. t. from the verb*) Dry, withered. *Spenser.*
breach (*s. perhaps for*) A sea breach. *L. Estrange.*
RCE (*v. t. from the French fasser*) To sift finely.
se (*s. from the verb*) A fine kind of sieve or bolter.
sifted (*p. from searce*) Sifted, passed through a searce.
searce (*s. from searce*) One that searces.
sifting (*p. a. from searce*) Sifting, passing through a searce.
sift (*s. from the part.*) The act of sifting finely.
SEARCH (*v. t. from the French chercher*) To examine, to try, to look for, to look through, to enquire, to seek, to prove. "To search out," to find by seeking.
search (*v. int.*) To make enquiry, to seek after: *with* and into: as; "We search for it to no purpose." "They search into every thing." *Sometimes with* after: as; "Those who seriously search after truth."
search (*s. from the verb*) An enquiry, an examination, the act of seeking, an enquiry by looking into every suspected place; a quest, a pursuit.
searched (*p. from search*) Examined, inquired into, sought for.
searcher (*s. from search*) One that searches, an examiner, an officer in London to examine the bodies of the dead.
searching (*p. a. from search*) Inquiring, examining, seeking after, exploring, probing.
searching (*s. from the part.*) The act of seeking, a search.
searcloth (*s. from sear, and cloth*) A kind of plaister, a large plaister.
seared (*p. from sear*) Burnt, scorched.
searing (*p. a. from sear*) Burning, scorching.
searisk (*s. from sea, and risk*) A venture, a hazard at sea.
searisque (*s. a different spelling*) A sea risk, a hazard at sea.
searrobber (*s. from sea, and robber*) One that robs at sea, a pirate.
searrocket (*s. from sea, and rocket*) The name of a plant.
searoom (*s. from sea, and room*) Room at sea, a distance from shore.
searover (*s. from sea, and rover*) A pirate, a sea-robber.
sear (*s. a different spelling*) A searce, a fine sieve made of lawn. *Scott.*
sear (*v. t. a different spelling*) To seize. *D. of Arts.*
searperpent (*s. from sea, and serpent*) A serpent supposed to be generated in the sea.
searvice (*s. from sea, and service*) The duty performed by the officers and sailors of the royal navy, service performed at sea.
searshark (*s. from sea, and shark*) The shark, a ravenous sea fish.
searshell (*s. from sea, and shell*) A shell found on the sea shore.
searshore (*s. from sea, and shore*) The coast of the sea.
sick (*adj. from sea, and sick*) Sick with the motion of the sea.
sicknefs (*s. from seasick*) The sickness occasioned by the motion of the sea.
side (*s. from sea, and side*) The sea shore, the beach.
sin, seasting (*s. a sea term*) The rope by which the boat is fastened to the ship when she rides in the harbour.
sinaper (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish.

SEA'SON (*s. from the French saison*) One of the four quarters of the year, a time distinguished from other times, a fit time, an opportunity; a time of no long duration.
SEA'SON (*v. t. from the French assaisonner*) To give a relish to any thing, to mix with any thing that gives a high relish, to qualify the mixture of some other ingredient, to imbrue, to impregnate; to fit for use or service by habitual exercise, to mature.
Sea'son (*v. int.*) To become fit for use, to become mature.
Sea'son (*s. from the verb*) That which gives a high relish.
Sea'sonable (*adj. from season*) Opportune, suited as to time.
Sea'sonableness (*s. from seasonable*) Opportunity, propriety as to time.
Sea'sonably (*adv. from seasonable*) With opportunity, with fitness of time.
Sea'soned (*p. from season*) Impregnated with something of a high relish, mixed with something savory or piquant, imbrued, matured, fitted for use.
Sea'soner (*s. from season*) One that seasons, that which gives a relish.
Sea'soning (*p. a. from season*) Giving a relish, mixing with something savory or piquant, maturing, fitting for use.
Sea'soning (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a relish, that which is added to give a relish.
Seafur'geon (*s. from sea, and surgeon*) A surgeon employed in the sea service.
Seafurround'ed (*adj. from sea, and surround*) Surrounded with the sea.
SEAT (*s. from the Lat. sedes*) A chair, a bench, any thing on which one may sit; a chair of state, a throne; a mansion, a residence, a dwelling; a situation, a site.
Seat (*v. t. from the sub.*) To place on a seat, to cause to sit down, to place in a post of authority, to fix in any particular situation; to fix, to plan firmly.
Seated (*p. from seat*) Placed in a seat, fixed.
SEAT'ER (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of an old idol worshipped by our Saxon ancestors.
Sea'term (*s. from sea, and term*) A word of art used by seamen.
Seateth (*v. int. third pers. sing. a hunting term*) Taketh to a resting place as a hare pursued by the hounds: takes to her form as a hare. *Scott.*
Seating (*p. a. from seat*) Placing in a seat, fixing.
SEA'TON (*s.*) A port town in Scotland in the county of Lothian.
Sea'turn (*s. from sea, and turn*) A gale or breeze coming from the sea.
Seaves (*s. a local word*) Rushes. *Bailey.*
Seav'y (*adj. a local word*) Overgrown with rushes.
Sea'ward (*adv. from sea, and ward*) Towards the sea.
Sea'water (*s. from sea, and water*) The salt water, the water of the sea.
SEAX (*s. from the Sax.*) A kind of crooked sword used by the Saxons.
SE'BA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a drunkard*) The name of a man, the name of a country.
SEBA'CEAN (*adj. from the Lat. sebaceus, but not used*) Belonging to tallow, made of tallow. *Cole.*
SEBAR'EE (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) One of the rabbies who lived and taught after the talmud was finished.
SEBARA'IM (*s. plu.*) The rabbies who lived and taught after the talmud was finished.
SEBAS'TIAN (*s.*) A man's name.
SE'BAT (*s. from the Heb. signifying a twig*) The eleventh month of the Jewish year answering to the moon of our January.
SE'BERT (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
SEBES'TEN (*s. in medicine*) A kind of fruit resembling a little plum.
SEBESTE'NA (*s. in botany*) The cordia, the tree that produces the sebestens.
SE'BUM (*s. in anatomy*) The suet, human fat.
SE'CALE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
SECAL'INA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the secale, the rye.
SE'CAMENT (*s. from the Lat. seco to cut, but not used*) A chip. *Cole.*
SE'CANT (*s. in geometry, from the Lat. seco to cut*) The right line drawn from the center of a circle till it cuts or coincides with the tangent.
SECE'DE (*v. int. from the Lat. secedo*) To withdraw from.

- from, to separate from the communion of a national church.
- Sece'der** (*s. from secede*) One who withdraws from fellowship.
- Sece'ding** (*p. a. from secede*) Withdrawing from fellowship.
- SECE'RN** (*v. t. from the Lat. secerno*) To separate, to separate finer from grosser matter, to perform the separation of substances in the animal body.
- Secern'ed** (*p. from secern*) Separated as a finer from a grosser matter, separated by the glands in an animal body.
- Secern'ing** (*p. a. from secern*) Separating, separating the proper juices of the animal body.
- SECES'SION** (*s. from the Lat. secedo secessus to depart*) The act of departing, a departure.
- Sech, Seche** (*v. t. obsolete*) To seek. *Chaucer.*
- Seche** (*s. obsolete*) Cause, occasion. *Chaucer.*
- Sech'er** (*s. obsolete*) A seeker. *Chaucer.*
- Sech'in** (*v. t. obsolete*) To seek. *Chaucer.*
- SE'CLE** (*s. from the Lat. seculum*) A century. *Ham.*
- SECLU'DE** (*v. t. from the Lat. secludo*) To shut out, to exclude, to shut up from, to shut up apart.
- Seclud'ed** (*p. from seclude*) Shut out, shut up from, shut up apart; *with from: as, "None is secluded from the function."*
- Seclud'ing** (*p. a. from seclude*) Shutting out, excluding, shutting up, confining apart.
- Seclusion** (*s. from seclude*) The act of secluding, the state of being excluded.
- SEC'OND** (*adj. from the Lat. secundus*) Next in order to the first.
- Se'cond** (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the first, one who accompanies another in a duel, a supporter, one who is to take the second place.
- Sec'ond** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To support, to forward, to follow in the next place.
- Sec'ondarily** (*adv. from secondary*) In the second degree.
- Sec'ondariness** (*s. from secondary*) The state of being secondary.
- Secunda'ry** (*adj. from second*) Coming after the first, acting by deputation; arising after a crisis.
- Sec'ondary** (*s. from the adj.*) A delegate, a substitute.
- Sec'onded** (*p. from second*) Supported by an appearance in the second place, promoted by a second.
- Sec'ondhand** (*s. from second, and hand*) The second place of order, the second place in possession. *"I have it but at second hand."*
- Sec'ondhand** (*adj. from the sub.*) Coming in the second order, derived from another, received from another.
- Sec'ondine** (*s. not so common a spelling*) The secundine. *Bailey.*
- Sec'onding** (*p. a. from second*) Promoting, supporting by an appearance in the second place.
- Sec'ondminute** (*s. from second, and minute*) The sixtieth part of a minute, a second of time. *Wilk.*
- Sec'ondrate** (*s. from second, and rate*) The second order, the second in order or dignity.
- Sec'ondrate** (*adj. from the sub.*) Coming in the second order, standing in the second class.
- Sec'ondfight** (*s. from second, and fight*) The power of seeing things future, the power of seeing things distant.
- Sec'ondfought** (*adj. from secondfight*) Endued with secondfight.
- Se'cre** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Secret. *Chaucer.*
- Se'crecy** (*s. from secret*) Privacy, solitude, retirement, forbearance of discovery, fidelity in keeping a secret.
- Se'crement** (*s. not used*) A separate part, a part secreted.
- SE'CRET** (*adj. from the Lat. secretus*) Concealed, private, retired, unseen, unknown, undiscovered, faithful to secrecy; privy, belonging to the privities.
- Se'cret** (*s. from the adj.*) Something studiously hidden, a thing unknown, a thing or matter undiscovered, something that must not be told; privacy, secrecy.
- Se'cret** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To keep private.
- Sec'retari'hip** (*s. from secretary*) The office of a secretary.
- Sec'retary** (*s. from secret*) One intrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.
- Secrete** (*v. t. from secret*) To hide, to put aside.
- SECRETE** (*v. t. from the Lat. secerno secretus to secern*) To separate as in the animal economy.
- Se'creted** (*p. from secret*) Kept private.
- Secrete'd** (*p. from secrete*) Put aside, hidden; secreted in the animal economy.
- Secrete'ing** (*p. a. from secret*) Keeping private.
- Secrete'ing** (*p. a. from secrete*) Putting aside, hiding, discerning, separating in the animal economy.
- Secre'tion** (*s. from secrete*) The act of separation in the animal economy, the fluid or juice secreted.
- Se'cretist** (*s. from secret*) A dealer in secrets.
- Secrete'tious** (*adj. from secrete*) Separated by secretion.
- Se'cretly** (*adv. from secret*) Privately, in a secret manner.
- Se'cretness** (*s. from secret*) The state of being secret, the faculty of keeping a secret.
- Secre'tory** (*adj. from secrete*) Performing the office of secretion.
- Se'crets** (*s. from secret*) The privities, the organs of generation.
- SECT** (*s. from the Lat. seco to cut*) A body of men divided from others by some particular sentiment or practice; a piece cut off. *Shakspeare.*
- Secta'rian** (*adj. from sect*) Belonging to a sect.
- Secta'rian** (*s. from the adj.*) One that belongs to a sect or party.
- Secta'rianism** (*s. from sect*) A disposition to follow a sect, opposition to an establishment.
- Secta'ry** (*s. from sect*) One who separates from a public establishment; a follower, a pupil.
- SECTA'TOR** (*s. from the Lat.*) A follower, an imitator, a disciple. *Raleigh.*
- SECT'IO CÆSA'RIA** (*s. in anatomy*) The hysterotomy, the operation in which the womb is laid open, the mother destroyed to preserve the child, called because it was performed at the birth of Julius Cæsar.
- SECT'ION** (*s. from the Lat. seco to cut*) The act of dividing by a cut, a part divided from the rest, the face or plane of any solid body cut by a line passing through it; a small distinct part of a book or writing.
- SECT'OR** (*s. from the Lat. seco to cut*) The space included between any two radii and the corresponding arch of a circle less than ninety degrees; a mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.
- SEC'ULAR** (*adj. from the Lat. secularis of the world*) Belonging to the world; having no spiritual foundation, opposed to spiritual; not bound by monastic vows; happening once in a century.
- Sec'ular** (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of irregular priest, ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.
- Secula'ry** (*s. from secular*) Attention to the things of the present life.
- Seculariza'tion** (*s. from secularize*) The act of converting from regular to secular.
- Sec'ularize** (*v. t. from secular*) To convert from religious to common use; to make worldly.
- Sec'ularized** (*p. from secularize*) Converted from religious to common use.
- Sec'ularizing** (*p. a. from secularize*) Converting from spiritual to common use.
- Sec'ularly** (*adv. from secular*) In a worldly manner.
- Sec'ularness** (*s. from secular*) The state of being secular.
- Sec'uler, Sec'ulere** (*adj. an old spelling*) Secular.
- Sec'ulere** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A secular, one who is not bound by monastic vows.
- SECUN'DA A'QUA** (*s. with chymists*) Aqua which has been used to dissolve some metal.
- Sec'undary** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Secondary.
- SECUNDA'TION** (*s. from secundate, but not much used*) The act of forwarding, the act of making prosperous.
- SECUN'DATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. secundo to make prosperous*) To render prosperous.
- SEC'UNDINE** (*s. from the Lat. secundus second*) The afterbirth, the membrane in which the embryo is enclosed in the womb.
- SECURE** (*adj. from the Lat. securus*) Safe, free from danger, easy, exempt from terror; careless, wanton vigilance; *with of and from: as, "Secure of safety cannot lose."* "Secure from fortune's blows."
- Secu're** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To ascertain, to make safe, to protect, to make safe; to insure; to make safe.
- Secu're'd** (*p. from secure*) Protected, made safe, insured, made fast.
- Secu'rely** (*adv. from secure*) With security.
- Secu'rement** (*s. from secure*) The cause or safety, protection, defence.
- Secu'rer** (*adj. comp. of secure*) Secure in a greater degree.

S E E

et (adj. *sup.* of secure) Secure in the greatest de-

IDA/CA (s. in botany) A genus of plants; the *Idaea*, a kind of vetch.

IFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. *securis* an axe, and *ferre* to bear, but not used) Bearing an axe. *Cole.*

ING (p. a. from secure) Making sure, making making fait.

TY (s. from secure) Safety, protection, defence; *securus*, vicious carelessness, vain confidence.

ORES (s. in antiquity) A kind of gladiators of the Romans.

SED (s. from the Lat. *sedes* a seat) A chair, a kind of chair carried by two men.

SED (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the close chair which a single person is carried by two men.

SED (s. in pharmacy) Composing medicines.

TE (adj. from the Lat. *sedes* a seat) Calm, quiet, undisturbed, serene, unruffled.

LY (adv. from sedate) Calmly, with com-

ness (s. from sedate) Calmness, tranquillity.

ER (adj. comp. of sedate) Sedate in a greater de-

ED (adj. *sup.* of sedate) Sedate in the greatest de-

ON (s. from sedate) The act of making se-

VE (adj. from sedate) Composing, relieving. *Cole.*

CIAS (s.) A man's name. *Apoc.*

SEDENTARY (s. from sedentary) The state of being sedentary.

SEDENTARY (adj. from the Lat. *sedeo* to sit) Passed in sitting, wanting motion; torpid, inactive, sluggish, listless.

SED (s. from the Sax. *sæg*) A kind of long rough rug, a narrow flag.

ER (adj. comp. of sedgy) Sedgy in a greater de-

ED (adj. *sup.* of sedgy) Sedgy in the greatest de-

ED (adj. from sedge) Full of sedge, overgrown with sedge.

MENT (s. from the Lat. *sedeo* to sit) That which sits at the bottom of liquor.

SEED (v. int. an obsolete spelling) To seed, to produce seed. *Cb.*

SEED (s. an obsolete spelling) Seeds. *Cb.*

SEED (s. from the Lat. *seorsim* apart, and *itio* to go) A tumultuous uproar.

SED (adj. from sedition) Inclined to sedition, factious, turbulent.

SED (adv. from sedition) With sedition, with sedition.

SED (s. from sedition) A disposition to sedi-

SEDRE (s.) The high priest of a particular sect among the Persians.

SECE (v. t. from the Lat. *seorsim* apart, and *cedere* to lead) To draw aside, to tempt, to corrupt, to lead, to deceive.

SED (p. from seduce) Drawn aside, tempted, corrupted, misled, deceived.

SED (s. from seduce) The practice of seduction, or means of seducing.

SED (s. from seduce) One that seduces.

SED (adj. from seduce) Capable of being seduced.

SED (p. a. from seduce) Drawing aside, corrupting, leading, deceiving.

SED (s. from seduce) The act of seducing.

SED (adj. from seduction) Apt to seduce, apt to seduce.

SED (s. from sedulous) Assiduity, diligence.

SED (adj. from the Lat. *sedulus*) Assiduous, diligent, laborious, painful.

SED (adv. from sedulous) Assiduously, diligently, laboriously, painfully.

SED (s. from sedulous) The state of being sedulous, industry, assiduity.

SED (s. in botany) A genus of plants; the house-leek.

SED (s. in botany) The valerian, the setwal.

SED (s. from the Lat. *sedes* a seat) The seat of a bishop, the seat of a bishop.

SED (s. from the Sax. *seor*) To perceive by the eye, to observe, to find, to descry, to attend, to remark.

SED (v. int.) To have the power of seeing, to have perception; to be attentive, to scheme, to contrive;

S E E

with through, and into: as, "He sees into my secret soul." "And see through all our fine pretensions."

SEECH'ING (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 98 miles from London.

Seech'ing (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Seeching, made at Seeching.

SEED (s. from the Sax. *sæd*) The embryo of a plant or animal; a first principle, an origin; a principle of production; an offspring, a progeny, a race, a generation; a birth, an extraction.

Seed (v. int. from the sub.) To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed, to produce seeds.

Seed (v. t.) To sow with seeds.

Seed (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to seed, containing the seed.

Seed'cake (s. from seed, and cake) A cake interspersed with warm aromatic seeds; a cake made at the end of seed-time.

Seed'ed (p. from seed) Sown with seeds.

Seed'ier (adj. comp. of seedy) Seedy in a greater degree.

Seed'iest (adj. *sup.* of seedy) Seedy in the greatest degree.

Seed'iness (s. from seedy) The state or quality of being seedy.

Seed'ing (p. a. from seed) Going to seed, producing seed, sowing with seeds.

Seed'ing (s. from the part.) The act or process of sowing lands.

Seed'leep (s. not so common a spelling) A seedlip. *Scott.*

Seed'ling (s. from seed) A young plant just raised from the seed.

Seed'lip (s. from seed) The vessel in which the sower carries the seed.

Seed'lop (s. a different spelling) A seedlip. *Ans.*

Seed'ness (s. from seed) Seedtime.

Seed'pearl (s. from seed, and pearl) Small grains of pearl.

Seed'plot (s. from seed, and plot) The ground on which plants are raised from seeds.

Seeds'man (s. from seed, and man) A sower; one who deals in seeds.

Seed'time (s. from seed, and time) The time of sowing.

Seed'y (adj. from seed) Full of seed, abounding with seeds.

Seed'y (adj. applied to French brandy) Having the taste of some seed.

See'ing (p. a. from see) Perceiving by the eye, observing, looking into; perceiving, knowing.

See'ing (s. from the part.) The sense of perceiving by the eye sight, vision.

See'ing (adv. from the part, and in fact perhaps the very same) Since, as it is found. "Seeing it is so I will give up the point."

SEEK (v. t. from the Sax. *secan*) To look for, to search for, to go to find, to pursue; to solicit, to endeavour to gain.

Seek (v. int.) To make search, to make enquiry, to make pursuit, to apply, to endeavour after; with to, for, and after: as, "All the earth sought to Solomon."

"Who seek after my soul." "I will seek for it as for hid treasure." "To seek," at a loss, in the circumstances of one that seeks after any thing.

Seek'er (s. from seek) One that seeks, an enquirer.

Seek'ing (p. a. from seek) Searching after, looking for, making search, enquiring.

Seek'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making search.

Seek'sorrow (s. from seek, and sorrow) One who makes himself vexation. *Sidney.*

SEEL (v. t. in falconry, from the French *sceller*) To close the eyes, to close the eyes of a hawk by drawing a fine thread through the eyelids.

Seel (v. int. a sea term) To lean on one side.

Seel (s. a sea term, from the verb) The violent motion of a ship from one side to the other.

Seel'ed (p. from seel) Closed, shut up, closed as the eyes of a hawk by having a fine thread drawn through the eyelids.

Seel'ing (p. a. from seel) Closing, shutting up, drawing the eye together by a thread passed through the eyelids; rolling from side to side, leaning on one side.

Seel'ing (s. from the part.) The act of closing the eyes by drawing a fine thread through the eyelids, the rolling of a ship from side to side, the state of a ship lying too much on one side.

SEE'LY (adj. from the Sax. *seel*, a lucky time) Lucky, happy; silly, foolish. *Spenser.*

SEEM (v. int. from the French *sembler*) To appear, to have a resemblance, to make a shew, to carry a shew of

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- of truth or probability. *It seems*, it appears to be, it is likely.
- Seem'er** (*s. from seem*) One that carries an appearance, one that makes pretences.
- Seem'ing** (*p. a. from seem*) Appearing, making a shew, having resemblance, carrying a shew of truth or probability.
- Seem'ing** (*s. from the part.*) An appearance, a shew, a semblance, a fair appearance; an opinion, a meaning.
- Seem'ingly** (*adv. from seeming*) In appearance, in show, in semblance.
- Seem'ingness** (*s. from seeming*) Fair appearance, plausibility.
- Seem'lier** (*adj. comp. of seemly*) Seemly in a greater degree.
- Seem'liest** (*adj. sup. of seemly*) Seemly in the greatest degree.
- Seem'liness** (*s. from seemly*) Decency, comeliness, grace or beauty.
- SEEM'LY** (*adj. from the Islandick soome decency*) Decent, fit, proper, becoming.
- Seem'ly** (*adv. from the adj.*) With decency, with propriety.
- Seen** (*p. from see*) Perceived by the eye, observed, known.
- Seen** (*adj. from the part.*) Skilled, versed. *Shaksp.*
- Seer** (*s. a local word*) The teat of a cow. *Bailey.*
- Se'er** (*s. from see*) One that sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.
- Seer** (*adj. an old word*) Dry, withered. *Dryden.*
- Seer** (*adj. not used*) Several, divers. *Bailey.*
- Seer'wood** (*s. from seer, and wood*) Dry wood. *Dryden.*
- See'saw** (*s. from saw*) A reciprocal motion, playing into each others hand.
- See'saw** (*v. int.*) To move with a reciprocal motion.
- See'saw** (*adj. from the sub.*) Moving with an undulating motion.
- See'sawing** (*p. a. from see'saw*) Moving with a reciprocal motion.
- SEETH** (*v. t. from the Sax. seadan*) To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.
- Seeth** (*v. int.*) To be hot, to boil.
- Seeth'ed** (*p. from seeth*) Boiled, decocted in hot liquor.
- Seeth'er** (*s. from seeth*) A boiler, a pot to boil any thing in.
- Seeth'ing** (*p. a. from seeth*) Boiling, decocting in hot liquor.
- Seeth'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of decocting in hot liquor.
- Sege** (*s. obsolete*) A siege. *Chaucer.*
- SEGES'TA** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over corn while in the blade.
- SEGES'TIA** (*s.*) Segesta, the goddess who was supposed to preside over corn in the blade.
- Segge** (*v. int. obsolete*) To say, to speak. *Chaucer.*
- SEGMENT** (*s. from the Lat. segmentum*) A part cut off or interseced, the space contained between the chord and the arch of a circle.
- Segmen'ta** (*s. plu. of segmentum*) Ornaments of lace, Mosaic pavements. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Segmentat'ed** (*adj. from segment*) Made of many pieces; divided into segments.
- Segmentleaves** (*s. in botany*) The leaves of a plant naturally divided into several parts or segments. *Scott.*
- SEGMENTUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) An ornament of lace, a kind of shoulderknot worn by the Roman ladies; a kind of Mosaic pavement.
- SEGMOIDAL** (*s. in anatomy*) One of the femilunar valves.
- Segmoidal** (*adj. in anatomy*) Semilunar, belonging to the valves of the pulmonary artery.
- SEC'NITY** (*s. from the Lat. segnis*) Sluggishness. *Sc.*
- SEGONTIA'CI** (*s. in old geography*) The ancient people of Hampshire.
- SE'GREANT** (*adj. in heraldry*) Drawn as a griffon in a leaping posture.
- SEG'REGATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. seorsum apart, and grex a flock*) To separate from others, to set apart.
- Seg'regated** (*p. from segregate*) Separated from others, set apart.
- Seg'regating** (*p. a. from segregate*) Separating from others, setting apart.
- Segregation** (*s. from segregate*) The act of separating from others, the act of setting apart.
- SE'GRUM** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- SE'GUB** (*s. from the Heb. signifying fortified*) A man's name.
- SEI'A** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to take care of the seed while in the earth.

S E L

- SEI'ANCE** (*adj. in heraldry*) Sitting as a cat on a beast with the forelegs strait.
- SEJA'NUS** (*s.*) The name of a man, a great favourite of the emperor Tiberius.
- Seie** (*v. t. obsolete*) To say.
- Seien** (*v. t. the old pret. of see*) Saw, did see.
- Seigh** (*v. t. an old pret. of see*) Saw, did see.
- Seig'neur** (*s. not so common a spelling*) The lord of a manor.
- Seigneu'rial** (*adj. from seigneur*) Independent, independent with large powers.
- SEIGNIOR** (*s. from the Lat. senior older*) A title of honour among the Italians; the lord of a manor or see; the Grand Seignior, the emperor of Turkey.
- Seigniorage** (*s. from seignior*) The right of a lord or lord.
- Seigniorly** (*s. from seignior*) A manor, a lordship, a territory.
- Seignorage** (*s. from seignior*) Authority, an acknowledgement of power.
- Seig'norise** (*v. t. from seignior*) To lord it over.
- Seig'norised** (*p. from seignorise, but not used*) Governed by a lord.
- Seig'norising** (*p. a. from seignorise*) Lording over.
- SEIM'BOLE** (*s. in commerce*) A pipe, half a tun of wine.
- Sein** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To see, to say.
- Sein** (*p. obsolete*) Seen.
- Seinde** (*v. t. the old pret. of singe*) Singed, did singe.
- SEINE** (*s. from the Sax. signe*) A net used in fishing.
- Seine** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To see; to say.
- Seine** (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Seen.
- Sein'er** (*s. from seine*) One that fishes with a seine that fishes with a net.
- Seint** (*s. obsolete*) A girdle.
- Seint'ewarie** (*s. an old spelling*) A sanctuary.
- Seijou're** (*s. obsolete*) A stay.
- SEIR** (*s. from the Heb. signifying hairy*) The name of a man; the name of a country; a mountain on the land of Israel inhabited by the descendants of Esau.
- SEIRIA'SIS** (*s. from the Greek*) An inflammation of the head, a disease incident to infants in which the features subside and make a kind of groove.
- Seis'able** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Seizable, to be seized.
- Seis'in** (*s. a different spelling*) A seizing, a possession.
- Seis'or** (*s. a law term*) A disseisor, one that takes possession.
- Seit** (*v. t. an old pret.*) Did say.
- SEJU'GATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. seorsum apart, jugum a yoke, but not used*) To separate, to set apart.
- SEJUNC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. seorsum apart, jungo to join, but not used*) The act of putting asunder, a separation.
- Seiz'able** (*adj. from seize*) Capable of being seized, to be seized.
- SEIZE** (*v. t. from the French saisir*) To grasp, to hold on, to fasten on, to take possession of, to take possession by law, to join the ends of two ropes by a cord round them.
- Seize** (*v. int.*) To fix the grasp.
- Seiz'ed** (*p. from seize*) Graped, fastened on, joined the ends of a rope by a cord wound round them; taken into custody, taken into possession by law, possession of; as, "So Pluto seized of Proserpine."
- Seiz'in** (*s. a law term*) Possession, the act of taking possession, the things possessed.
- Seiz'ing** (*p. a. from seize*) Grasping, laying hold, taking into custody; possessing.
- Seiz'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of grasping, the act of taking possession by law; the act of making the juncture of a rope by lapping the ends of another and winding a cord about them; the act with which a rope is seized.
- Seiz'ure** (*s. from seize*) The act of seizing, a seizure; the act of taking possession by force of the thing seized, the thing possessed.
- Seke** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To seek.
- Seke** (*adj. obsolete*) Sick.
- Se'kel** (*a law, obsolete*) In like manner.
- Se'keness** (*s. obsolete, from seke*) Sickmess.
- Se'ker** (*adv. an old word*) In like manner.
- SELAGINOIDES** (*s. in botany*) The lyropodium.
- SELA'GO** (*s. in botany*) The hedge hyssop.
- SE'LAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying to rest*) A pause in the Hebrew music.
- SEL'ANDER** (*s. in farriery*) A kind of scabby disease of horses.

(s.) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on day, and is 182 miles from London.

(adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Selby, made at

th (adj. obsolete) Uncommon, uncouth. *Spenser.*

elde, Sel'den, Sel'din (adv. obsolete) Seldom. *Cb.*

M (adv. from the Sax. feldan) Rarely, now and not often.

er (adv. from feldom) More rarely, not so

best (adv. from feldom, but not much used) Most

, least feldom.

nefs (s. from feldom) Rareness, uncommon-

own (adj. from feld, and shown) Shewn but fel-

T (v. t. from the Lat. seorsum apart, and lego

ber) To choose out from others, to choose in

ference to others.

(adj. from the verb) Choice, nicely chosen,

d out of others; with from; as, "Select from

ar bands."

d (p. from select) Chosen out of others, chosen in

ference to others; with out of, and from: as, "Se-

l out of all the provinces." "Selected from the

r (adj. comp. of select) More select, choicer.

st (adj. sup. of select) Select in the greatest de-

TI (s. in beaten mythology) The celestial gods.

ng (p. a. from select) Choosing out from others,

ing in preference to others.

on (s. from select) The act of choosing, a

is (s. from select) Choiceness.

rs (s. from select) One that selects.

RS (s. in farriery) A disease incident to horses;

nd of sore in the bending of the hoof.

IE (s. in Pagan mythology) The daughter of Cœ-

nd Vesta, the moon.

EU'SIAN (adj. in natural history) Belonging to

d of loose earth commonly called mineral agaric.

UTÆ (s. in natural history) The selenites, a class

ils.

ITES (s. in natural history) The moon stone

to increase and decrease as the moon does.

TIUM (s. in botany) The name of an herb, a kind

y.

IUM (s. in botany) A kind of piony.

OG'NUM (s. in botany) The selenium.

raphic (adj. from selenography) Belonging to se-

raphy.

raphical (adj. from selenographic) Belonging to

ography.

raphist (s. from selenography) One who gives a

ption of the moon.

OG'GRAPHY (s. from the Greek σελήνη the moon,

γραφω to write) A description of the moon.

s. an old spelling) A cellar. *Chaucer.*

ICIA (s. in ancient geography) A province in Sy-

the capital of that province. *Acts.*

ICIAN (adj. in church history) Belonging to an

nt sect who held that God was corporeal.

an (s. from the adj.) One of an ancient sect who

that God was corporeal.

CIDÆ (s. in chronology and history) The race of

kins who reigned in Syria as successors of A-

der the Great, and from whom an era in chrono-

was introduced which was supposed to have

enced in the twelfth year after the death of

prince.

ICUS (s.) A man's name. *Apoc.*

pron. from the Sax. sylf) The same person, the

thing, this above others, the very same, the

conscious being.

from the pron.) A regard to one's own self, a self-

inciple, personal consideration, one's own person.

d. from the pron. often used in composition) Parti-

personal, very, same. "At that self mo-

ment (s. from self, and abasement) The act of

ng one's self, the state of being abased in one's

orrence (s. from self, and abhorrence) The ab-

ence of one's self.

use (s. from self, and abuse) The act of abusing

self.

uled (adj. from self, and accuse) Accused by one's

Selfaccu'sing (adj. from self, and accuse) Accusing one's

self.

Selfac'tive (adj. from self, and active) Active of one's self.

Selfac'tivity (s. from selfactive) A selfactive principle.

Selfaffairs (s. from self, and affair) Affairs relating to

self.

Selfafright'ed (adj. from self, and affright) Frightened by

one's self.

Selfapplau'se (s. from self, and applause) Self praise.

Selfapprobation (s. from self, and approbation) The ap-

probation of one's self.

Selfban'ished (adj. from self, and banish) Banished by one's

own choice.

Self'begotten (adj. from self, and begotten) Begotten of

one's self, self produced.

Self'born (adj. from self, and born) Born from itself as

is fabled of the phoenix.

Selfcompar'ison (s. from self, and comparison) A compa-

risson drawn from one's self in different conditions. *Sb.*

Selfcompo'sure (s. from self, and composure) Composure

in one's self.

Selfcent'ered (adj. from self, and centre) Centered in

one's self, unmoved.

Self'chain (s. from self, and chain) The same chain. *Sb.*

Selfchar'ity (s. from self, and charity) Charity for one's self.

Selfcommu'nica'tive (adj. from self, and communicative)

Communicative to self.

Selfconceit (s. from self, and conceit) A too fond opinion

of one's self.

Selfconceit'ed (adj. from selfconceit) Puffed up with an

opinion of one's self.

Selfconceit'edness (s. from selfconceited) The state or

quality of being selfconceited.

Selfconf'idence (s. from self, and confidence) A confidence

in one's self.

Selfconf'ident (adj. from self, and confident) Confident in

one's self.

Selfconf'id'ing (adj. from self, and confiding) Confiding

in one's self.

Selfconf'icious (adj. from self, and conscious) Conscious

in one's self.

Selfconf'iousness (s. from selfconscious) The state of be-

ing selfconscious.

Selfconfid'ering (adj. from self, and consider) Consider-

ing with one's self.

Selfconfu'med (adj. from self, and consume) Consumed

by itself.

Selfconfur'ming (adj. from self, and consume) Consuming

one's self, consuming itself.

Selfcontrad'iction (s. from self, and contradict) A con-

tradiction in itself.

Selfcontrad'ictory (adj. from self, and contradictory) Con-

tradictory in itself.

Selfconvic'tion (s. from self, and conviction) The testi-

mony of conscience.

Selfdeceit (s. from self, and deceit) A deception from

one's self.

Selfdecei'ved (adj. from self, and deceive) Deceived of

one's self.

Selfdecei'ver (s. from self, and deceiver) One who de-

ceives himself.

Selfdecei'ving (adj. from self, and deceiving) Deceiving

one's self.

Selfdeception (s. from self, and deception) A deception

brought on one's self.

Selfdefen'ce (s. from self, and defence) The defence of

one's self.

Selfdefend'ed (adj. from self, and defend) Defended by

one's own power.

Selfdelu'ded (adj. from self, and delude) Deluded by one's

self.

Selfdelu'sion (s. from self, and delusion) A delusion from

one's self.

Selfdeni'al (s. from self, and denial) The denial of self.

Selfdeny'ing (adj. from self, and deny) Denying self,

mortifying to self.

Selfdestru'yed (adj. from self, and destroyed) Destroyed

by one's self.

Selfdetermina'tion (s. from self, and determine) A de-

termination originated in one's self, the power of de-

termination in one's self.

Selfdetermin'ed (adj. from self, and determine) Deter-

mined in mind; determined by one's self.

Selfdevour'ing (adj. from self, and devour) Devouring

one's self, devouring itself.

Selfdiffu'sive (adj. from self, and diffusive) A diffusing it-

self abroad.

Selfesteem (s. from self, and esteem) A too fond opinion

of one's self.

Selfev'idence

- Selfevidence** (*s. from selfevident*) Clear evidence, full conviction.
- Selfevident** (*adj. from self, and evident*) Evident in itself, commanding immediate assent.
- Selfexamination** (*s. from self, and examination*) A strict or impartial examination of one's self.
- Selfexistance** (*s. from selfexistent*) Existence without origin or dependence.
- Selfexistent** (*adj. from self, and existence*) Existing without origin or dependence.
- Selfflattering** (*adj. from self, and flattering*) Flattering self.
- Selfglorious** (*adj. from self, and glorious*) Glorious in itself, glorying in self.
- Selfharming** (*adj. from self, and harming*) Hurting one's self.
- Selfhomicide** (*s. from self, and homicide*) Selfmurder. *Hakewell.*
- Selfimparting** (*adj. from self, and impart*) Imparting to one's self.
- Selfimportance** (*s. from self, and importance*) An opinion of one's own importance.
- Selfimportant** (*adj. from self, and important*) Important in one's own opinion.
- Selfimposture** (*s. from self, and imposture*) A self-deception, the act of deceiving one's self.
- Selfinterest** (*s. from self, and interest*) That in which a man is interested as an individual, a regard to self.
- Selfinterested** (*adj. from selfinterest*) Particularly interested, having a mean regard to one's own interest.
- Selfish** (*adj. from self*) Attentive to one's own interest, void of concern for others.
- Selfisher** (*adj. comp. of selfish*) Selfish in a greater degree.
- Selfishest** (*adj. sup. of selfish*) Selfish in the greatest degree.
- Selfishly** (*adv. from selfish*) In a selfish manner.
- Selfishness** (*s. from selfish*) The quality of being selfish, selflove.
- Selfjusticiary** (*s. not much used*) One who justifies himself.
- Selfjustification** (*s. from self, and justification*) The justification of one's self.
- Selfkindled** (*adj. from self, and kindled*) Kindled up of itself.
- Selfknowing** (*adj. from self, and knowing*) Knowing one's self.
- Selfleft** (*adj. from self, and left*) Left to one's self. *Milton.*
- Selflike** (*adj. from self, and like*) Like one's self. *Sidney.*
- Selflove** (*s. from self, and love*) The love of self.
- Selfloving** (*adj. from selflove*) Loving one's self.
- Selfmate** (*s. from self, and mate*) The same mate, a mate to one's self. *Shakespeare.*
- Selfmetal** (*s. from self, and metal*) The same metal. *Sb.*
- Selfmettle** (*s. from self, and mettle*) Mettle in itself, spontaneous courage. *Shakespeare.*
- Selfmoved** (*adj. from self, and moved*) Moved by itself.
- Selfmoving** (*adj. from self, and moving*) Moving itself.
- Selfmotion** (*s. from self, and motion*) Spontaneous motion, motion effected by one's own power.
- Selfmovent** (*adj. from self, and movent*) Self moving. *Grew.*
- Selfmurder** (*s. from self, and murder*) The act of laying violent hands on one's self, murder committed on one's self.
- Selfmurderer** (*s. from selfmurder*) One who murders himself, one who commits selfmurder.
- Selfneglected** (*adj. from self, and neglected*) Neglected of one's self.
- Selfneglecting** (*adj. from self, and neglecting*) Neglecting one's self.
- Selfoffence** (*s. from self, and offence*) Offences committed by one's self. *Shakespeare.*
- Selfopinion** (*s. from self, and opinion*) An opinion of one's self. *Prior.*
- Selfopinioned** (*adj. from selfopinion*) Having too good an opinion of one's self.
- Selfpleasing** (*adj. from self, and pleasing*) Pleasing to self, pleasing one's self.
- Selfpossession** (*s. from self, and possession*) The possession of one's self, composure of mind.
- Selfpraise** (*s. from self, and praise*) Praise bestowed on one's self.
- Selfpreservation** (*s. from self, and preservation*) The preservation of one's self, the means used to preserve one's self.
- Selfreproof** (*s. from self, and reproof*) The reproof of conscience.
- Selfreproving** (*adj. from self, and reproving*) Reproving one's self.
- Selfrestrain'd** (*adj. from self, and restrain*) Restrained by one's self.
- Selfrestraint** (*s. from self, and restraint*) A restraint on one's self.
- Selfrighteous** (*adj. from self, and righteous*) Right in one's own opinion.
- Selfrighteousness** (*s. from selfrighteous*) One's righteousness.
- Selfrolled** (*adj. from self, and rolled*) Rolled up of itself.
- Selfsame** (*adj. from self, and same*) Identical, very self.
- Selfseeking** (*adj. from self, and seeking*) Seeking advantage to one's self, solicitous to please self.
- Selfseeking** (*s. from the adj.*) The act of seeking one's own advantage or accommodation.
- Selfslaughter** (*s. from self, and slaughter*) Selfmurder.
- Selfslaughtered** (*s. from selfslaughter*) Slaughtered one's self.
- Selfsubdued** (*adj. from self, and subdued*) Subdued one's self.
- Selfsufficiency** (*s. from selfsufficient*) The state of being self sufficient.
- Selfsufficiency** (*s. from selfsufficiency*) A too fond opinion of one's own sufficiency.
- Selfsufficient** (*adj. from self, and sufficient*) Dependent too much on one's own power, selfconceited.
- Selftormenting** (*adj. from self, and tormenting*) Tormenting one's self.
- SEL'VRA** (*s. from the Lat.*) Half a pound troy ounces.
- SEL'NUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Se'lie** (*adj. obsolete*) Silly, simple; happy.
- Se'linefs** (*s. obsolete*) Happiness.
- SEL'ION** (*s.*) A ridge of land lying between two rows.
- Seliis** (*s. obsolete*) Seals.
- SEL'KIRK** (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in county of Tweeddale.
- SELL** (*v. t. from the Sax. syllan*) To vend, to offer to deliver up for a valuable consideration, to part for a price.
- Sell** (*v. int.*) To have commerce, to keep for a price.
- SELL** (*s. from the Lat. sellus, but now grown obsolete*) A saddle.
- Sell** (*pron. retained in Scotland*) Self.
- Sell** (*s. an old spelling*) A cell.
- Sell** (*s. with builders*) The lowest beam or piece of timber building, the piece of timber next the ground, the lower piece of a window frame. *Dict. of Arch.*
- SEL'LA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A seat, a chair.
- Se'plander** (*s. in farriery*) A kind of dry scab in the horn of a horse.
- Se'plary** (*s. from seller*) A place accommodated benches.
- Se'pler** (*s. from sell*) One that sells.
- SEL'LERY** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb with a fallad.
- Sell'ing** (*p. a. from sell*) Vending, alienating, selling for a price.
- Sell'ing** (*s. from the part.*) An alienation, the act of selling with any thing for a price.
- SEL'LI** (*s. in antiquity*) A particular order of the gods of Jupiter.
- Sell'lander** (*s. a different spelling*) The seller.
- Selt** (*s. a local word*) Chance.
- SEL'VAGE** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The edge of cloth closed by complicating the threads in weaving.
- Sell'vage** (*s. a sea term*) A hank of rope yarn twisted together at several distances.
- Selve** (*pron. obsolete*) Self, the same.
- Selyes** (*pron. plu. of self*) The same persons. *"Sight of our past selves."*
- Sely** (*adj. an old word*) Silly; silly, simple, plain; next; happy.
- SEM'BLABLE** (*adj. from the French*) Resembling.
- Sem'blableness** (*s. from sembable*) Semblance.
- Sem'blably** (*adv. from sembable*) With resemblance.
- SEM'BLANCE** (*s. from the French*) Resemblance; appearance, shew, figure.
- SEM'BLANT** (*adj. from the French*) Like, resembling.
- Sem'blant** (*s. from the adj. but not used*) Shew, resemblance.
- Sem'blative** (*adj. from semblant*) Suitable, fit, resembling.
- Sem'blance** (*s. an old spelling*) Semblance.
- Sem'blaunt** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Semblance.
- Sem'blaunte** (*s. obsolete*) A look, a resemblance.
- SEM'BLE** (*v. t. from the French sembler, but not used*) To represent, to make a likeness.
- Sem'ble** (*v. int. not much used*) To appear with a semblance.

S E M

ling (*p. a. from semble*) Making an appearance. *Pr.*
 brief (*s. an old spelling*) A semibrief. *Cole.*
 e (*v. int. old pret. of seem*) Did seem.
 (*s. a local word*) A seam, a horse load. *Cole.*
 (*s. a local word*) A measure of corn, eight bushels. *Scott.*

SI (*s. from the Heb. signifying obedience*) A man's name.

IO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) An observation or remark which may lead to a farther discovery.

NOTICA (*s. from the Greek σημειωτική*) The semeiotica, that part of physic which considers the signs of health or disease.

NOTICAL (*adj. from semeiotica*) Pertaining to the semeiosis, shewing the signs of health or disease.

ELE (*s. in beaten mythology*) The mother of Perseus.

Seemly (*adj. obsolete*) Seemly, decent. *Chaucer.*

Seemliness (*s. obsolete*) Seemliness. *Chaucer.*

Seemly (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Seemly, decent. *Chau.*

Seemly (*s. obsolete*) Seemliness, comeliness. *Chau.*

SEEN (*s. from the Lat.*) Seed, the seed.

SEMINIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. semen seed, and ferre to bear*) Bearing seed.

SEMINATION (*s. from the Lat. semen, but not used*) Sowing, the act of bringing forth seed. *Cole.*

SEMINÆ (*s. in antiquity*) A festival among the Romans to procure a plentiful harvest.

SEMININE (*adj. from the Lat. sementinus, but not used*) Belonging to seed time. *Cole.*

SEMITING (*p. a. a different spelling*) Cementing. *Cole.*

SEMIT (*s. in botany*) The anthera; the attire of a stamen.

SEMITAL (*adj. from the Lat. used in composition*) Half.

SEMITULAR (*adj. from semi, and annular*) Half round.

SEMITARIAN (*s. in church history*) One who held that the Father was not of the same but of a substance like to that of the Father.

SEMITARIAN (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the sect or doctrine of the Semitarians.

SEMITIC (*s. a different spelling*) A semibrief. *Harris.*

BREVE (*s. from the French*) A semibrief.

BRIEF (*s. from semibreve*) A semibreve, a note in music containing half the time of the breve, a note equal in time to two minims.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and castration*) An imperfect castration. *Cole.*

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and circle*) Half a circle.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semicircle*) Half round, inclosed in a semicircle.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semicircle*) Half round, comprising half a circle.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and circumference*) Half the circumference.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and colon*) Half a colon, a point denoting a longer pause than a comma.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and combust*) Half combustible. *Bailey.*

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and congius*) Half a gallon.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and conspicuous*) Half conspicuous, half visible. *Bailey.*

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and cope*) A kind of half cope.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and cotyla*) Half the cotyla.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and cubical*) Comprising a cube, having the cubes of the ordinate as the cube of the abscissa.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and cubit*) Half a cubit.

SEMITIC (*s. from semicupium*) The semicupium. *Cole.*

SEMITIC (*s. with physicians*) A half bath, a bath reaching up to the navel.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and diameter*) Half the diameter.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and diapason*) A defective octave, an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and diapente*) A defective fifth.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and diaphaneity*) An imperfect transparency.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and diaphanous*) Half transparent.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and ditone*) The imperfect third.

SEMITIC (*s. not much used*) A pipe, half a ton. *Cole.*

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and dolium*) A pipe, half a ton.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and double*) Belonging to the offices in the Roman breviary which are performed with less solemnity than some others.

SEMITIC (*adj. from the Lat. semi, half, and fera*) Half wild. *Cole.*

SEMITIC (*s. in anatomy*) The peroneus, muscle of the tarsus.

SEMITIC (*s. not so much used*) The semiferulatus. *Phillips.*

SEMITIC (*adj. in botany*) Having the upper part of the flower as though obliquely cut off as in the birthwort.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and floret*) A kind of imperfect flower.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and floscular*) Having an imperfect flower like the dandelion.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and flosculous*) Having semiflorets.

SEMITIC (*s. in botany*) A semifloret.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and fluid*) Imperfectly fluid.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and form*) Imperfect, half formed.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and globular*) Comprising half a globe.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and hyperbola*) Half an hyperbola.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semihyperbola*) Comprising a semihyperbola.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semihyperbolic*) Comprising a semihyperbola.

SEMITIC (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thumb.

SEMITIC (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Seemliness. *Chaucer.*

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and lunar*) Having the shape of a half moon, like a crescent.

SEMITIC (*adj. from semilunar*) Resembling the form of a half moon.

SEMITIC (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Seemly. *Chaucer.*

SEMITIC (*s. from the Lat. semi half, and mas mares*) Half men, castrated men. *Bailey.*

SEMITIC (*adj. from semi, and marine*) Half marine.

SEMITIC (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and metal*) A kind of fossil, a substance consisting of some metal so mixed with other matter as not to be separated.

SEMITIC (*s. from semi, and modius*) Half a bushel.

SEMITIC (*adj. from the Lat. semen*) Pertaining to seed; radical, contained in the seed, proceeding immediately from the seed.

SEMITIC (*s. in botany*) One of the first two leaves that spring from the seed of most plants.

SEMITIC (*s. from feminal*) The nature of seed, the power of producing.

SEMITIC (*adv. from feminal*) In the seed, by virtue of seed.

SEMITIC (*s. from seminary*) One brought up in a seminary.

SEMINARY (*s. from the Lat. semino to sow*) A seed plot, the place or flock from which any thing is brought; an origin, a first principle; a feminal state; a school, a place of education.

SEMINATION (*s. from the Lat. semino, to sow with seed*) The act of sowing.

SEMINERVOSUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thigh.

SEMINIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. semen seed, and facio to make*) Productive of seed.

SEMINIFIC (*adj. from seminisic*) Productive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION (*s. from seminisic*) A propagation from seed.

SEMINIFICK (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Seminisic.

SEMINIOLUS (*s. from semi, and obolus*) Half an obolus.

SEMINORDINATE (*s. from semi, and ordinate*) Half the ordinate.

SEMINIPARABOLA (*s. from semi, and parabola*) Half a parabola.

SEMINIPARABOLIC (*adj. from semiparabola*) Comprising half a parabola.

SEMINIPARABOLICAL (*adj. from semiparabolic*) Comprising half a parabola, belonging to a semiparabola.

SEMIPE'DAL (*adj. from semi, and pedal*) Consisting of one foot and a half.

SEMIPELAGIAN (*adj. from semi, and pelagian*) Belonging to the sect or doctrine of the semipelagians.

SEMIPELAGIAN (*s. from the adj. in church history*) One of a sect who came near to that of the Pelagians.

SEMIPELAGIANISM (*s. from semipelagian*) The doctrine of the semipelagians, a kind of Pelagianism.

SEMIPELLUCID (*adj. from semi, and pellucid*) Imperfectly pellucid, imperfectly transparent.

SEMIPROOF (*s. a late term*) Half a proof, an imperfect proof, the evidence of a single witness.

SEMIQUADRANT

S E M

SEMIFERULA'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) The peroneus, muscle of the tarsus.

SEMIFIBULA'TUS (*s. not so much used*) The semiferulatus. *Phillips.*

SEMIFIS'TULAR (*adj. in botany*) Having the upper part of the flower as though obliquely cut off as in the birthwort.

Semifloret (*s. from semi, and floret*) A kind of imperfect flower.

Semiflos'cular (*adj. from semi, and floscular*) Having an imperfect flower like the dandelion.

Semiflos'culous (*adj. from semi, and flosculous*) Having semiflorets.

SEMIFLOS'CULUS (*s. in botany*) A semifloret.

Semiflu'id (*adj. from semi, and fluid*) Imperfectly fluid.

Se'miform (*adj. from semi, and form*) Imperfect, half formed.

Semiglob'ular (*adj. from semi, and globular*) Comprising half a globe.

Semihyper'bola (*s. from semi, and hyperbola*) Half an hyperbola.

Semihyperbo'lic (*adj. from semihyperbola*) Comprising a semihyperbola.

Semihyperbol'ical (*adj. from semihyperbolic*) Comprising a semihyperbola.

SEMIINTEROS'SEUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thumb.

Se'miliness (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Seemliness. *Chaucer.*

Semilu'nar (*adj. from semi, and lunar*) Having the shape of a half moon, like a crescent.

Semilu'nary (*adj. from semilunar*) Resembling the form of a half moon.

Se'mily (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Seemly. *Chaucer.*

SEMIMARES (*s. from the Lat. semi half, and mas mares*) Half men, castrated men. *Bailey.*

Semimari'ne (*adj. from semi, and marine*) Half marine.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg.

Semimet'al (*s. from semi, and metal*) A kind of fossil, a substance consisting of some metal so mixed with other matter as not to be separated.

Semimod'ius (*s. from semi, and modius*) Half a bushel.

Sem'inal (*adj. from the Lat. semen*) Pertaining to seed; radical, contained in the seed, proceeding immediately from the seed.

Sem'inal (*s. in botany*) One of the first two leaves that spring from the seed of most plants.

Seminal'ity (*s. from feminal*) The nature of seed, the power of producing.

Sem'inally (*adv. from feminal*) In the seed, by virtue of seed.

Sem'inarist (*s. from seminary*) One brought up in a seminary.

SEMINARY (*s. from the Lat. semino to sow*) A seed plot, the place or flock from which any thing is brought; an origin, a first principle; a feminal state; a school, a place of education.

SEMINATION (*s. from the Lat. semino, to sow with seed*) The act of sowing.

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SEMINIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. semen seed, and facio to make*) Productive of seed.

Seminific (*adj. from seminisic*) Productive of seed.

Seminification (*s. from seminisic*) A propagation from seed.

Seminifick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Seminisic.

Semiobolus (*s. from semi, and obolus*) Half an obolus.

Semior'dinate (*s. from semi, and ordinate*) Half the ordinate.

Semiparabola (*s. from semi, and parabola*) Half a parabola.

Semiparabol'ic (*adj. from semiparabola*) Comprising half a parabola.

Semiparabol'ical (*adj. from semiparabolic*) Comprising half a parabola, belonging to a semiparabola.

Semipe'dal (*adj. from semi, and pedal*) Consisting of one foot and a half.

Semipelagian (*adj. from semi, and pelagian*) Belonging to the sect or doctrine of the semipelagians.

Semipelagian (*s. from the adj. in church history*) One of a sect who came near to that of the Pelagians.

Semipelagianism (*s. from semipelagian*) The doctrine of the semipelagians, a kind of Pelagianism.

Semipellucid (*adj. from semi, and pellucid*) Imperfectly pellucid, imperfectly transparent.

Semiproof (*s. a late term*) Half a proof, an imperfect proof, the evidence of a single witness.

SEMIQUADRANT

S E M

Semiqua'drant (*s. from semi, and quadrant*) Half a quadrant, an arch consisting of forty-five degrees.

Semiqua'drate (*adj. from semi, and quadrate*) Distant one eighth part of the heavens, comprising one eighth part of a circle.

Semiquar'tile (*adj. from semi, and quartile*) Comprising one eighth part of the heavens, distant forty-five degrees or one eighth part of a circle.

Semiquar'tile (*s. from the adj.*) The aspect comprising one eighth part of the heavens.

Semiqua'ver (*s. from semi, and quaver*) A note in music containing half the time of a quaver.

Semiquin'tile (*adj. from semi, and quintile*) Comprising one tenth part of the heavens, comprising thirty-six degrees or one tenth part of the circle.

Semiquin'tile (*s. from the adj.*) The aspect which comprises one tenth part of the heavens.

SE'MIS (*s. with the Romans*) Half the as.

Semifex'tile (*adj. from semi, and sextile*) Comprising one twelfth part of the heavens, distant thirty degrees or one twelfth part of the circle.

Semifex'tile (*s. from the adj.*) The aspect which includes one twelfth part of the heavens.

Sem'ifixth (*s. from semi, and fix*) The semifextile. *John.*

Sem'ifoune (*s. obsolete*) A gentle noise, a soft sound. *Ch.*

Sem'ispec'ulum (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to widen a wound in the neck of the bladder.

Sem'isphere (*s. from semi, and sphere*) Half a sphere.

Semisphere'al (*adj. from hemisphere*) Comprising half a sphere.

Semispheroid (*s. from semi, and spheroid*) Half a spheroid.

Semispheroid'al (*adj. from semispheroid*) Comprising half a spheroid.

SEMISPINA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the back.

SEMISPINA'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the breast.

SEMISPINO'SUS (*s. in anatomy*) The semispinalis.

SEMIS'SIS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Half the as.

SEM'ITALUMINO'SA (*s. in astronomy*) A lucid tract in the heavens which appears about six o'clock a little before the vernal equinox, extending from the western horizon to the Pleiades.

SEM'ITATE (*v. t. from semito, but not used*) To make paths. *Cole.*

SEMITENDINO'SUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thigh.

Se'miter (*s. a different spelling*) A cimeter, a kind of broad sword.

Semiter'tian (*adj. from semi, and tertian*) Compounded of a tertian and a quotidian ague.

Semiter'tian (*s. from the adj.*) An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

Sem'itone (*s. from semi, and tone*) one of the concinnous intervals in music, half a note, half a tone.

Semito'nic (*adj. from semitone*) Belonging to a semitone, distinguishing semitones.

SEMIUN'CIA (*s. in antiquity*) Half an ounce.

Sem'ivowel (*s. from semi, and vowel*) One of the liquids, one of the consonants which have an imperfect vocal sound.

SEMIUS'TULATE (*adj. from the Lat. semi half, and uro ustus to burn, but not used*) Half burnt, half consumed by fire. *Bailey.*

Sem'mit (*adj. a local word*) Limber. *Bailey.*

SEMO'NES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The demigods.

SEMI'ERVIRENT (*adj. from the Lat. semper always, and virens green*) Evergreen.

Sem'pervive (*s. from sempervivum*) The name of a plant.

SEMPERVA'VUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat. semper always, and vivus alive*) A genus of plants which keep green a long time after cut or gathered.

SEMPITER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. semper always, and eternus eternal*) Eternal as to futurity; continuing always, eternal.

Sempiter'nity (*s. from sempiternal*) An eternal duration respecting futurity.

SEMPRO'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several illustrious Romans.

Semp'stress (*s. not so common a spelling*) A sempstress. *Sc.*

Sempt (*p. obsolete*) Seemed. *Bailey.*

SEMS'TRESS (*s. from the Sax. scemstre*) A woman employed in sewing, a woman who is well versed in plain work.

Semun'cia (*s. a different spelling*) The semiuncia.

Semun'cial (*adj. from semuncia*) Belonging to the semiuncia.

Semybou'ie, Semyboufy (*adj. obsolete*) Half drunk. *Ch.*

Sem'ycope (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A femicope. *Chaucer.*

S E N

Sem'yriſe (*adj. obsolete*) Half killed.

SEN'A (*s. not so common, but a correct spelling*) The na.

SE'NARY (*adj. from the Lat. senarius*) Containing belonging to the number six.

SEN'ATE (*s. from the Lat. senatus*) An assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult together for the public good.

Sen'atehouse (*s. from senate, and house*) The place where the senate meet.

Sen'ator (*s. from senate*) A public counsellor, one of those who compose the senate.

Senato'rial (*adj. from senator*) Belonging to senators, besitting senators.

Senato'rian (*adj. not so common a word*) Senatorial.

SENA'TUSCONSUL'TUS (*s. in old records*) A resolution of the Roman senate; an act of parliament.

SEND (*v. t. from the Sax. sendan*) To dispatch from one place to another, to commission to go and come, to emit, to produce; to diffuse, to propagate; to let to shoot forth; to give, to grant.

Send (*v. int.*) To deliver, to dispatch a messenger with for: "You may send for me."

Send'al (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cyprus; fine linen.

Send'er (*s. from send*) One that sends.

Send'ing (*p. a. from send*) Dispatching from one place to another, inflicting, giving, emitting.

Send'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dispatching one place to another; the act of pitching into the hollow between two waves.

Sene (*v. t. obsolete*) To see.

Sene (*p. obsolete*) Seen.

SEN'ECA (*s.*) A man's name, an illustrious Roman.

Sen'eca (*s. in botany and medicine*) The senega snake root.

SENE'CIO (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

SEN'EGA (*s. in botany and medicine*) The serpent kind of snake root.

Sen'eka (*s. a different spelling*) The senega. *DiE.*

SENE'SCE (*v. int. from the Lat. senesco, but not used*) To grow old.

Senes'cence (*s. from senesce*) The state of growing the decay of age.

Senes'cent (*adj. from senesce*) Growing old.

SEN'ESCHAL (*s. from the French*) A steward, officer of the household.

SEN'ECTUDE (*s. from the Lat. senectus old*) Long old age, continuance of time.

Seneu'cia (*s. not used*) A state of widowhood.

Sen'fy (*s. a local word*) A note, a sign, an appearance.

Sen'gel (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Single.

Sen'gid (*p. obsolete*) Singed.

Sen'gin (*v. t. an old spelling*) To singe.

SEN'GLE (*s. from the French sengler to lasso*) girth.

Sen'green (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the leek.

Se'nie (*s. from senna*) The senna.

SE'NILE (*adj. from the Lat. senilis*) Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

SE'NIOR (*adj. from the Lat.*) Older, farther advanced years.

Se'nior (*s. from the adj.*) One older than another aged person.

Senior'ity (*s. from senior*) Priority of birth, elder.

SEN'NA (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of a kind of cassia.

SENNACH'ERIB (*s. from the Heb. signifying the solitude*) A man's name.

Sen'naleaf (*s. from senna, and leaf*) The leaf of senna much used as a gentle purgative.

Sen'naleaves (*s. plu. of sennaleaf*) More than one leaf.

Sen'natree (*s. from senna, and tree*) The name of the senna.

Sen'net (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Sennight.

Sen'night (*s. from seven, and night*) A week, space of seven days and nights.

SENO'CULAR (*adj. from the Lat. seni six, and oculus an eye*) Having six eyes.

Sen'opie (*s. in heraldry*) The Greek colour, saffron.

SENO'RIA (*s. in botany*) The bonanatree.

Sen'sa (*adv. a different spelling*) Senza, without.

Sensation (*s. from sense*) Perception by the senses.

SENSE (*s. from the Lat. sensus*) The faculty by which we perceive external objects, one of the five faculties of the mind; perception, sensation; perception; faculties of the mind; sensibility, quickness of judgment; understanding, reason; opinion, notion, consciousness, conviction; meaning, import.

ved (*adj. from sense, but not used*) Perceived by the senses. *Glanville.*

ful (*adj. from sense*) Judicious, full of sense. *Nor.*

less (*adj. from sense*) Void of sense, void of life;

feeling, wanting perception; unreasonable; stupid,

ish; contrary to reason; wanting sensibility, un-

conscious; *with of*; "Senseless of his loss." *Dryden.*

lessly (*adv. from senseless*) In a senseless manner.

lessness (*s. from senseless*) The want of sense.

ibility (*s. from sensible*) Quickness of sensation,

ickness of perception.

ible (*adj. from sense*) Having the power of perceiv-

by the senses, perceptible by the senses; per-

ived by the mind, having perception; having quick

tellectual feelings; convinced, persuaded; rational,

ercising the reasoning powers; wise, judicious.

ibleness (*s. from sensible*) Sensibility, the state of

ing sensible.

ibly (*adv. from sensible*) With perception of the

ses, with the perception of the mind, with quick

ception, judiciously.

SIPHEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sensus the sense, and*

to bring, but not used) Producing sensation. *Bai.*

SILITY (*s. from the Lat. sensilitas, but not used*)

nsibility. *Bailey.*

ine (*adv. a local word*) Since then. *Bailey.*

itive (*adj. from sense*) Having sense or perception

it not reason; shrinking from the touch as the sen-

sitive plant.

itively (*adv. from sensitive*) In a sensitive manner.

itiveness (*s. from sensitive*) The state of being sen-

sitive.

ORIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The sensory, the seat

sense, the organ of sensation, the brain.

ory (*s. from sensorium*) The sensorium, the organ

sensation, the brain.

ual (*adj. from sense*) Consisting in sense, pleasing to

senses, luxurious, carnal, lewd.

ualist (*s. from sensual*) One given up to sensuality.

uality (*s. from sensual*) The gratification of sense,

mal pleasures.

ualize (*v. t. from sensual*) To make sensual, to de-

grade the mind by bringing it into subjection to the

senses.

ualized (*p. from sensualize*) Made sensual.

ualizing (*p. a. from sensualize*) Making sensual.

ually (*adv. from sensual*) In a sensual manner, with

suality.

ualness (*s. from sensual*) The state of being sensual,

suality.

osity (*s. from sensuous*) The state or quality of

ing sensuous. *Scott.*

uous (*adj. from sense*) Pathetic, full of passion. *Mil.*

(*v. t. pret. of send*) Did send.

(*p. from send*) Dispatched from one place to ano-

er, transmitted.

TA (*s.*) The name of a woman; a Roman lady

remarkable chastity who had divine honours payed

her after her death.

en (*v. t. an old spelling*) Sent, did send. *Cole.*

TENCE (*s. from the Lat. sententia*) A decision, the

cision of a judge, the form of condemnation pro-

ounced on a criminal; a maxim, an opinion; a short

paragraph, a period in writing.

ence (*v. t. from the subj.*) To pass judgment on a

riminal, to condemn.

enced (*p. from sentence*) Doomed, condemned.

encing (*p. a. from sentence*) Passing judgment on

riminal, condemning.

entiousity (*s. from sententious*) The state or quality

being sententious.

entious (*adj. from sentence*) Abounding in short

ences, short and pithy.

ntiously (*adj. from sententious*) In a sententious

aner, with striking brevity.

ntiousness (*s. from sententious*) The state or qua-

of being sententious.

TICOSE (*adj. from the Lat. senticosus, but not*

) Full of briars, abounding with briars. *Bailey.*

ent (*adj. from sense*) Perceiving, having perception.

ent (*s. from the adj.*) One that has perception.

IMENT (*s. from the Lat. sentio to think*) Thought,

ion; the sense as distinguished from the language.

TINEL (*s. from the Lat. sentio to think*) One who

ches, one who keeps guard to prevent surprise.

y (*s. from sentinel*) A sentinel, a watch; the duty

sentinel, guard.

ybox (*s. from sentry, and box*) The stand of a

nel, a kind of shed to screen a sentinel from the

ther,

Sen'tyn (*v. t. obsolete*) To scent, to perfume. *Chaucer.*

SEN'VLE, SEN'VY (*s. in botany*) The plant that pro-

duces mustard.

SEN'ZA (*adv. in music books*) Without, without accom-

panyment.

SE'OFRID (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

SE'PÆ (*s. with physicians, from the Greek $\sigma\epsilon\pi\eta\iota$ to pu-*

trify) A kind of large corrosive pustules.

Separability (*s. from separable*) The state or quality of

being separable.

Sep'arable (*adj. from separate*) Capable of being sepa-

rated.

Sep'arableness (*s. from separable*) Separability.

SEP'ARATE (*v. t. from the Lat. separo*) To break, to

divide into parts, to disunite, to disjoin; to set apart,

to sever from the rest; to withdraw.

Sep'arate (*v. int.*) To part, to become disunited.

Sep'arate (*adj. from the verb*) Divided from the rest,

disunited from the main body.

Sep'arated (*p. from separate*) Parted, disunited, with-

drawn.

Sep'arately (*adv. from separate*) Singly, apart, distinctly,

particularly.

Sep'arateness (*s. from separate*) The state of being sepa-

rate.

Sep'arater (*s. from separate*) One that separates.

Sep'arating (*p. a. from separate*) Dividing, disuniting,

withdrawing.

Separation (*s. from separate*) The act of separating, a

disjunction, the state of being separated, disunion;

a divorce, a breach of the marriage contract; a pro-

cess by which mixed ingredients are separated.

Sep'aratist (*s. from separate*) One who separates from a

national establishment, a dissenter, a seceder.

Sep'arator (*s. from separate*) One that separates, a di-

vider; one of the four middle lath of a house.

Sep'aratory (*adj. from separate*) Used in separation.

Sep'aratory (*s. from the adj.*) An instrument to break

upinters or foulness out of a wound; a vessel used by

chymists to separate oil from water.

SEPHAR'VAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

SEPHY'ROS (*s. with physicians*) A kind of impostume.

SE'PIA (*s. in ichthyology*) The ink fish, the cuttle fish.

Se'piae (*v. int. in music books*) If you please.

SE'PLÆOS (*s. from the Lat.*) The bone of the cuttle

fish.

SEPIL'IALE (*s. from the Lat. sepio to bury*) Capable of

being buried.

SEP'IMENT (*s. from the Lat. sepimentum*) A fence, a

hedge.

SEPLAS'IARY (*s. from the Lat. seplasium*) A maker of

sweet ointments. *Cole.*

SEPLASIA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. seplasium a sweet oint-*

ment) A seplasiary. *Cole.*

SEPOS'ITE (*v. t. from the Lat. seorsum apart, and*

pono to put) To set apart, to separate.

Sepos'ited (*p. from seposit*) Set apart, separated.

Sepos'iting (*p. a. from seposit*) Setting apart, sepa-

rating.

Seposit'ion (*s. from seposite*) The act of setting apart, a

separation.

SEPS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of lizard.

SEPT (*s. from the Lat. septum*) A clan, a race, a genera-

tion among the Irish, a number of people of the same

name in Ireland.

SEPTAN'GLE (*s. from the Lat. septem seven, and an-*

gulus an angle) A heptagon, a plain figure having se-

ven sides and angles.

Septang'ular (*adj. from septangle*) Having seven angles.

Septang'ularness (*s. from septangular*) The state or qua-

lity of being septangular.

SEPTAOVIL'IA (*s. in antiquity*) The inclosure where

the Roman people chose their magistrates.

SEPTA'RILE (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils.

SEPTEM'BER (*s. from the Lat.*) The ninth month of the

year, the seventh month from March.

SEPTEM'FLUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. septem seven, and*

fluo to flow) Flowing in seven streams. *Scott.*

SEPTEMPE'DALIS (*adj. from the Lat.*) Seven foot long,

consisting of seven feet. *Scott.*

Septem'virate (*s. from septemviri*) The authority or

office of the septemviri.

SEPTEM'VIRI (*s. from the Lat. septem seven, and vir*

vir a man) Seven men joined in any office or com-

mission.

SEPTENA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. septenarius*) Be-

longing to the number seven, consisting of seven.

SEP'TENARY (*adj. from the Lat. septenarius*) Belong-

ing to the number seven, consisting of seven.

Sep'tenary (*s. from the adj.*) The number seven.

- SEPTEN'NIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. septem seven, and annus a year*) Lasting seven years, happening once in seven years.
- SEPTENTA'RIOUS** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.
- SEPTEN'TRIO** (*s. in astronomy, from the Lat.*) The north; the greater bear.
- SEPTEN'TRION** (*s. from septentrio*) The north; the constellation more usually called the greater bear.
- Septen'trion** (*adj. from the sub.*) Septentrional, northern.
- Septen'trional** (*adj. from septentrio*) Northern.
- Septen'trional'ity** (*s. from septentrional*) The state of being septentrional.
- Septen'trionally** (*adv. from septentrional*) Northerly, towards the north.
- Septen'trionate** (*v. int. from septentrio*) To tend towards the north.
- Septen'trionating** (*p. a. from septentrionate*) Tending towards the north.
- SEP'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek σептiкa*) Corrupting, producing putrefaction.
- Sept'ic** (*s. from the adj.*) Any thing which has a tendency to produce putrefaction.
- Sept'ica** (*s. with physicians*) Those things which have a tendency to produce putrefaction.
- Sept'ical** (*adj. from septic*) Producing putrefaction. *Br.*
- SEP'TIEME** (*s. at piquet*) A sequence of seven cards; a seventh.
- SEP'TIER** (*s. a different spelling*) The setier, a French measure of capacity. *Dict. of Arts.*
- SEPTIFA'RIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. septifarius*) Having seven different sorts, having seven different ways.
- SEPTIF'LUCOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. septem seven, and fluo to flow*) Flowing in seven streams. *Cole.*
- Septifolious** (*adj. from septifolium*) Having seven leaves.
- SEPTIFOLIUM** (*s. from the Lat. septem seven, and folium a leaf, in botany*) The fitoil, the ashweed.
- SEPTIFORM** (*adj. from the Lat. septem seven, and forma a form*) Having seven forms.
- SEPTILAT'ERAL** (*adj. from the Lat. septem seven, and latus a side*) Having seven sides.
- SEPTIMA'NE** (*adj. from the Lat. septem, and mane the morning*) Belonging to the order of seven.
- Septima'ne** (*s. from the adj.*) The space of seven days, a week.
- SEPTIMA'RIAN** (*s. in a monastery*) A weekly officer.
- Septimes'tre** (*adj. not used*) Belonging to the space of seven months. *Cole.*
- SEPTIMI'US** (*s.*) A man's name.
- SEPTINER'VIA** (*s. in botany*) The common plantain so called because it has seven strings or fibres.
- SEP'TIZON** (*s. in architecture*) A building surrounded with seven rows of columns.
- Sept'izone** (*s. from septizon*) A building surrounded with seven rows of columns.
- SEPTIZONIUM** (*s. in architecture*) A septizone.
- SEPTUAGEN'ARY** (*adj. from the Lat. septuaginta seventy*) Belonging to the number seventy.
- SEPTUAGESIMA** (*s. in the Roman calendar*) The first Sunday in Lent so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.
- Septuagesimal** (*adj. from septuagesima*) Pertaining to the number seventy, comprising seventy.
- SEP'TUAGINT** (*s. from the Lat. septuaginta seventy*) The seventy; a Greek version of the Old Testament supposed to have been done by seventy two Jewish interpreters at the request of Ptolemy Philadelphus king of Egypt.
- Sept'uatint** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the translation of the seventy.
- SEP'TUARY** (*s. from the Lat. septem seven*) A week; any thing composed of seven. *Cole.*
- SEP'TUM** (*s. in anatomy*) A kind of membrane or fleshy part which serves as a division.
- Septum** (*s. in old records*) A hedge, a fence; an inclosure, a fold for sheep.
- Septun'cial** (*adj. from septunx*) Belonging to seven ounces.
- SEP'TUNX** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A weight of seven ounces.
- SEP'TUPLE** (*adj. from the Lat. septuplus*) Sevenfold, containing seven times as much.
- Se'pulchral** (*adj. from sepulchre*) Belonging to a sepulchre, monumental.
- SEP'ULCHRE** (*s. from the Lat. sepulchrum*) A grave, a tomb.
- Se'pulchre** (*v. t. from sepulchre, accented by some of the poets on the second syllable*) To bury, to entomb.
- Se'pulchred** (*p. from sepulchre*) Buried, entombed.
- Se'pulchring** (*p. a. from sepulchre*) Burying, entombing.
- Sep'ulkre** (*s. an old spelling*) A sepulchre.
- SEP'ULTURE** (*s. from the Lat. sepultura*) A burial, interment.
- Sep'ulture** (*s. obsolete*) A grave, a sepulchre. *Cham.*
- SEQUA'CIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. sequor to follow*) Attendant, following; pliant, ductile.
- Sequac'ity** (*s. from sequacious*) Ductility, toughness.
- SE'QUEL** (*s. from the Lat. sequor to follow*) A following part, a conclusion; a consequence, an inference.
- Se'quence** (*s. from sequent*) An order, a series, a succession; a number of cards following in order.
- SE'QUENT** (*adj. from the Lat. sequor to follow*) Following, succeeding, consequential.
- Se'quent** (*s. from the adj. but not used*) A follower.
- Sequent'ially** (*adv. from sequent*) In order, in succession.
- SEQUES'TER** (*v. t. from the law Lat. sequestrare*) To separate, to put aside, to remove, to withdraw for the sake of privacy; to deprive of possessions, to alienate from one to another.
- Seques'tered** (*p. from sequester*) Separated, removed, put aside, put out of possession, alienated from the owner; with from: as, "Why are you sequestered from all your train."
- Seques'tering** (*p. a. from sequester*) Separating, removing from the company of others, depriving of possessions.
- Seques'trable** (*adj. from sequester*) Capable of being sequestered.
- Seques'trate** (*v. t. from sequestrare*) To sequester, to separate from company.
- Seques'trated** (*p. from sequestrate*) Sequestered, separated from company; with from: as, "Being sequestered from mankind."
- Seques'trating** (*p. a. from sequestrate*) Sequestering, separating from company.
- Sequestration** (*s. from sequestrate*) A separation, a removal; a disunion, a disjunction; the state of being sequestered, a deprivation of the use or profits of a possession.
- Sequestrator** (*s. from sequestrate*) One that sequesters, one that takes from another the profits of possession.
- Sequestrer** (*s. from sequester*) A sequestrator; one that is intrusted to keep a possession while it is contested between two parties.
- SERA'GLIO** (*s. the g is not sounded*) The palace of a grand Seigneur where his concubines are lodged; a house where a number of women are kept for the pleasure of one man.
- SER'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the morning*) A man's name.
- SERAI'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the song of a Lord*) A man's name.
- SER'AIN** (*s. from the French serain, but not used*) Evening air, the dampness of the evening.
- SERANGO'DES** (*s. in surgery*) A kind of fistulous tumor.
- SER'APH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that has One of an order of angels.*)
- Seraph'ic** (*adj. from seraph*) Belonging to a seraph, suited to a seraph.
- Seraph'ical** (*adj. from seraphic*) Belonging to a seraph, suited to a seraph.
- Seraph'icalness** (*s. from seraphical*) The state or quality of being seraphic.
- Seraph'ick** (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Seraphic.
- Seraph'icness** (*s. from seraphic*) The state of being seraphic.
- Ser'aphim** (*s. plu. of seraph*) More than one seraph.
- Seraphims** (*s. plu. of seraph, but judged improper*) Seraphim.
- SERA'PHIS** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Serapis, an Egyptian idol.
- SERA'PIAS** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the wort.
- SERA'PIES** (*s. from Serapis*) The household gods of the Egyptians.
- SERA'PIS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) An Egyptian deity, the name of an idol worshipped by the Egyptians.
- SERAS'KIER** (*s. among the Turks*) A generalissimo, commander in chief.
- Seras'quere** (*s. a different spelling*) The seraskier.
- SERAVIT'TIA** (*s.*) A town in Italy famous for a variety of kind of marble.
- Seravittian** (*adj. from Seravittia*) Belonging to Seravittia, belonging to the marble brought from Seravittia.
- SER'CIL** (*s. in falconry*) The pinion.
- Ser'cilfeathers** (*s. from sercil, and feathers*) The feathers on the pinion.
- Sere** (*s. in falconry*) The cera, the membrane that rounds the base of the beak; a claw, a talon.

S E R

adj. from the Sax. searon) Dry, withered. *Dryd.*
(s. from the French) A damp that falls in the
 ing, a kind of mist dew. *Scott.*
(s.) A woman's name.
(s. from serenata) A kind of love song sung
 gallant in the night under the window of his
 efs.
(v. t. from the sub.) To entertain with music
 e night.
(p. from serenade) Entertained with music
 e night.
(p. a. from serenade) Entertaining with
 in the night.
ATA (s. from the Italian) A serenade.
(s. a different spelling) A serenade. *Milton.*
(adj. from the Lat. serenus) Calm, placid, un-
 d, undisturbed.
(s. from the adj.) A calm damp evening. *B. John.*
(v. t. from the adj.) To calm, to quiet; to
 to brighten; *but this sense is judged improper. Pb.*
(p. from serene, but not much used) Calmed,
 ed.
(adv. from serene) Calmly, quietly; coolly,
 serenity.
(s. from serene) Serenity, the state of being
 e.
(adj. comp. of serene) Serene in a greater degree.
(adj. sup. of serene) Serene in the greatest degree.
(p. a. from serene, but not much used) Calming,
 ing.
(s. from serene, but not used) Serenity, calm-
 of mind.
(s. from serene) Calmness, quietness, peace,
 nefs of temper, coolness of mind.
(s. from the German) A predial slave, a slave em-
 in husbandry.
SSO (s. in botany) A kind of seaweed resembling
 hire.
(s. from the French) A kind of thin woolen cloth.
(adj. from the sub.) Belonging to serge, made of
 EANT (*s. from the French sergent*) An officer who
 ates the orders of a magistrate, a petty officer in
 army; a lawyer of rank next to a judge; a title
 to some of the king's servants.
 entry (*s. from sergeant*) A peculiar service due
 the king for the tenure of lands.
 nship (*s. from sergeant*) The office of a sergeant.
 nry (*s. a different spelling*) Sergeantry.
 maker (*s. from serge, and maker*) One who manu-
 res serges.
 US (*s. a man's name, the name of several illuf-*
 Romans.
(adj. obsolete) Belonging to the cerrus a kind of
Chaucer.
 NIA (*s. in botany*) The paulinia.
 ed (*adj. from sericum*) Cloathed in silk. *Bailey.*
 UM (*s. in natural history*) An animal fluid hard-
 by the air in threads like silk; the flowers of
 so called on account of their fibrous texture.
 (*adj. obsolete*) Dried, withered, closed, shut up. *Ch.*
 (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A series, a proceeding. *Ch.*
 at (*s. a different spelling*) A sergeant. *D. of Arts.*
 nry (*s. a different spelling*) Sergeantry. *D. of Arts.*
 S (*s. from the Lat.*) A sequence, a succession, an
 , a course.
 US (*s. in ornithology*) The fiskin, the name of a
 US (*adj. from the Lat. serius*) Grave, solemn, se-
 important, weighty, earnest.
 ly (*adv. from serious*) Gravely, solemnly, with-
 levity, in earnest.
 nefs (*s. from serious*) Gravity, solemnity, ear-
 nst attention.
 um (*s. in botany, from seriphus*) The sea worm-
 n.
 HUS (*s. in geography*) An island in the Archipe-
 famous for the produce of sea wormwood.
 (*s. in botany*) The endive.
 (*s. an old spelling*) A circle. *Chaucer.*
 nt (*s. obsolete*) An oath. *Chaucer.*
 OCINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. fermocinator*) To
 to hold a discourse. *Bailey.*
 OCINATION (*s. from fermocinate*) The act of
 g discourse. *Scott.*
 OCINATOR (*s. from fermocinate*) A preacher, one
 makes speeches.
 OLOGIES (*s. from the Lat. sermo a discourse, and*
Greek λόγος a word) The sermons or homilies of
 popes or other eminent persons which were for-

S E R

merly read in churches from Christmas to the octave
 of the epiphany.
 SER'MON (*s. from the Lat. sermo a discourse*) A lecture
 in divinity, a discourse on religion for the edification
 of a congregation met together for religious worship.
 Ser'mon (*v. t. from the sub.*) To instruct as in a set dis-
 course, to tutor, to lesson.
 Ser'moned (*p. from sermon*) Instructed as in a sermon.
 Ser'moning (*p. a. from sermon*) Instructing as in a ser-
 mon, tutoring, preaching, talking.
 Sermo'nium (*s. from sermon*) A kind of religious in-
 terlude heretofore performed by the inferior clergy
 assisted by children or young people in the body of
 the church on certain festivals.
 Ser'monize (*v. int. from sermon*) To make a sermon, to
 preach a sermon, to give instruction in a formal man-
 ner.
 Ser'monizing (*p. a. from sermonize*) Making sermons,
 preaching a sermon, instructing in a formal manner.
 SER'MOUNTAIN (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant,
 the fesei.
 SER'ON (*s. in commerce*) A weight of two, three, or
 four hundred as applied to different commodities.
 Serosity (*s. from serous*) The thin watery part of the
 blood.
 SE'ROUS (*adj. from the Lat. serofus*) Watery, thin, be-
 longing to the serum, adapted to the serum.
 Ser'ousness (*s. from serous*) Serosity.
 SE'ROUTINE (*adj. from the Lat. serotinus*) Late in the
 evening.
 SER'PENT (*s. from the Lat. serpo to creep*) A venomous
 animal that moves by undulation; a viper, a snake;
 the devil, Satan.
 SERPENTARIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the
 dragonwort.
 SERPENTARIUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of
 the northern hemisphere.
 Ser'pentry (*s. in botany*) The serpentaria, the viperi-
 grafs.
 Ser'pentrywood (*s. in botany, and medicine*) A kind of
 wood brought from the East-Indies supposed to have
 great virtue in expelling poison.
 SERPENTIGENOUS (*adj. from the Lat. serpens a ser-*
pent, and gigno to beget) Bred of a serpent.
 SERPENTIGEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. serpens a serpent,*
and gero to bear) Bearing serpents.
 Ser'pentine (*adj. from serpent*) Resembling a serpent;
 winding like the course of a serpent.
 Ser'pentine (*s. from the adj.*) Any thing in the form of
 a serpent, a pipe of a spiral form.
 Ser'pentine (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Ser'pentinestone (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mar-
 ble variegated like a serpent, the ophites.
 Ser'pentinaque (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Ser'pet (*s. an old word*) A kind of rush. *Bailey.*
 SERPHE'RA (*s. with chymists*) A medicine to dissolve
 the stone.
 SER'PHUS (*s. in zoology*) An insect resembling an ant.
 SERPIGO (*s. with surgeons, from the Lat.*) A ringworm,
 a tetter.
 SERPYLLUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild betony, a
 kind of wild thyme.
 SERR (*v. t. from the French ferrer, but not used*) To
 drive hard together, to force into a confined space.
 SER'RA (*s. in ichthyology*) The saw fish.
 SERRATA (*s. in botany*) The germander, the treacle.
 SER'RATE (*adj. from the Lat. serra a saw*) Indented on
 the edge like a saw. *Derham.*
 Ser'rated (*adj. from ferrate*) Indented like the teeth of
 a saw.
 Serra'tion (*s. from ferrate*) A formation like a saw.
 SERRATULA (*s. in botany*) The sawwort.
 Serra'tum (*s. not much used*) An indenture like the teeth
 of a saw. *Scott.*
 Ser'ature (*s. from ferrate*) An indenture like the teeth
 of a saw.
 SERRA'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) The name of several muscles
 from their resemblance to a saw.
 Ser'ried (*p. from ferr, but not received*) Pressed close,
 driven hard together. *Milton.*
 Ser'ring (*p. a. from ferr, but not used*) Pressing close,
 driving hard together.
 Ser'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving close to-
 gether. *Bacon.*
 Ser'ry (*v. t. from ferr, but not received*) To press close,
 to drive hard together. *Johnson.*
 SERTIL'LA (*s. in botany*) The melilot, the clavus.
 SERTULARIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 SER'VABLE (*adj. from the Lat. servo to preserve*) Capa-
 ble of being preserved. *Scott.*
 Ser'vage

Ser/vage (s. *an old word*) Service.

Ser/vand (s. *obsolete*) A servant.

SER/VANT (s. *from the Lat. servus*) One who serves, one who obeys the commands of another, the correlative to a master or mistress; one in a state of subjection, a slave; a word of civility to superiors or equals.

Ser/vant (adj. *from the sub.*) Belonging to one who serves, denominating one that serves.

Ser/vant (v. t. *from the sub. but not used*) To subject. *Shakespeare.*

Ser/vanted (p. *from servant*) Subjected; *with to*: as, "Servanted to others."

Ser/vantgirl (s. *from servant, and girl, a local word*) A servant maid.

Ser/vantmaid (s. *from servant, and maid*) A maid servant.

Ser/vantman (s. *from servant, and man*) A man servant.

SERVE (v. t. *from the Lat. servio*) To attend at command, to obey with servility; to obey in military service; to assist, to promote; to stand instead, to comply with; to satisfy, to content, to suffice; to worship the Divine Being. *To serve one's self of, to make use of; but this is a mere Gallicism.*

Serve (v. int.) To act the part of a servant, to act the part of a slave, to act in war, to perform any office or function, to officiate, to suit, to conduce, to be of use.

Serve (v. t. *a sea term*) To roll yarn or canvas about anything to keep it from fretting.

Served (p. *from serve*) Attended, waited on, supplied with; assisted, promoted; bound about with yarn or canvas; placed on the table as viands; *with up*: as, "It was served up in china."

Ser/vetist (s. *from Servetus*) A follower of Servetus, an antitrinitarian.

SERVE/TUS (s.) A man's name; he was burnt at Geneva in the year 1553, through the mistaken zeal of the first reformers, for opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

SER/RUG (s. *from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Ser/vi (s. *in old records*) Servile tenants.

Ser/vice (s. *from serve*) The business done by a servant, the place of a servant, the office of a servant; attendance, subjection; military duty, employment, business; purpose, use; favor, advantage; a course, an order of dishes at table; profession of respect, an office of devotion, public worship.

Ser/vice (s. *in botany*) The name of a tree, the fruit of the tree.

Ser/viceable (adj. *from service*) Useful, beneficial; active, diligent, officious.

Ser/viceableness (s. *from serviceable*) Usefulness, activity, officiousness.

Ser/viceably (adv. *from serviceable*) Usefully, officiously. *Scott.*

Ser/vicetree (s. *in botany*) The shrub or tree that produces services.

SER/VILE (adj. *from the Lat. servilis*) Slavish, dependant, mean; fawning, cringing.

Ser/vilely (adv. *from servile*) With servility, meanly.

Servileness (s. *from servile*) Servility.

Servility (s. *from servile*) Dependence, slavishness, meanness, slavery, the state of a slave.

Ser/ving (p. a. *from serve*) Performing service, doing service, acting the part of a servant; strengthening a rope or other tackle by winding yarn or canvas about it.

Ser/ving (s. *from the part. a sea term*) The act of winding yarn or canvas about anything to keep it from fretting.

Ser/vingman (s. *from serving, and man, but now grown obsolete*) A man servant. *Shakespeare.*

Ser/vingmansjoy (s. *in botany*) The rue.

Ser/visable (adj. *obsolete*) Officious, obliging. *Chaucer.*

Ser/vise (s. *obsolete*) Slavery, servitude. *Chaucer.*

SER/VITES (s. *in church history*) An order of religious so called from their attachment to the service of the Virgin Mary.

Servitium (s. *a law term*) Service, that service which a tenant owes to his lord.

SER/VITOR (s. *from the French serviteur*) One of the lowest order in the universities; a servant, an attendant; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.*

Servitour (s. *an old spelling*) A servitor.

SER/VITUDE (s. *from the Lat. servio to serve*) The state of a servant, slavery; servants collected. *Milton.*

SER/RUM (s. *from the Lat.*) That part of the blood which separates from the grume in coagulation; the thin or watery part that separates from any liquor as whey from the curd.

Ser/vys (s. *an old word*) The skin of a hawk's foot. *Ba.*

SESA/MA (s. *in botany*) A sort of grain, a kind of Indian corn.

SESAMOI/DA (s. *a different spelling*) The sesamoidea, the

Phillips.
Chaucer.

little bones resembling the seeds of the
sometimes found in the joints of the toes and
SESAMOI/DEA (s. *in anatomy*) The small bones
between the joints of the fingers.

SESA/MUM (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

SESCUN/CIA (s. *with the Romans*) An ounce and a half.

SES/CUNX (s. *with the Romans*) An ounce and a half of any thing divided into three parts.

SE/SELI (s. *in botany*) The name of a plant, a plant.

Ses/selis (s. *a different spelling*) The seseli, the hennepid (adj. *obsolete*) Possessed, seized.

SES/QUI (s. *from the Lat.*) Three halves, a ratio of three to two.

Sesquial/ter (adj. *from sesquialtera*) Belonging to a ratio of three to two.

SESQUIAL/TERA (s. *from the Lat.*) A proportion of three to two.

Sesquial/teral (adj. *from sesquialtera*) Belonging to a ratio of three to two.

Sesquidit/one (s. *from sesqui, and ditone*) A ratio of five to six.

SESQUIDI/TONUS (s.) The sesquiditone.

SESQUIDU/PPLICATE (adj. *from the Lat. sesqui duplico to double*) Belonging to the ratio of two to one.

Sesquieighth (s. *from sesqui, and eighth*) The ratio of nine to eight.

Ses/quififth (s. *from sesqui, and fifth*) The ratio of five to four.

Ses/quifourth (s. *from sesqui, and fourth*) The ratio of five to four.

Sesquihem/ina (s. *from sesqui, and hemina*) A measure containing one hemina and a half.

Sesquijug/erum (s. *from sesqui, and jugerum*) A measure and a half.

Sesquili/bra (s. *from sesqui, and libra*) A pound and a half.

Sesquimen/sis (s. *from sesqui, and menas*) One and a half.

Sesquimod/ius (s. *from sesqui, and modius*) A bushel and a half.

Ses/qu ninth (s. *from sesqui, and ninth*) The ratio of ten to nine.

Sesquib/olus (s. *from sesqui, and obolus*) An obolus and a half.

Sesquic/tave (s. *from sesqui, and ctave*) A proportion of nine to eight.

Sesquiped/al (adj. *from sesqui, and pedal*) Containing one foot and a half.

Sesquiped/al (s. *from the adj.*) One of a low stature.

Sesquipedal/ian (adj. *from sesquipedal*) Containing one foot and a half.

Ses/quiplicate (adj. *from sesqui, and plicate*) Having a ratio of two to one.

Sesquiquad/rate (s. *from sesqui, and quadratus*) A ratio in which any two of the heavenly bodies four signs and a half distant from each other.

SESQUICUAR/TA (s. *from the Lat. sesqui, and quartus*) The ratio of five to four.

Sesquiquar/tile (s. *from sesqui, and quartile*) An angle which any two of the heavenly bodies are four signs and a half distant from each other.

SESQUICUIN/TILE (s. *in astronomy*) That aspect in which any two of the heavenly bodies are three signs and a half distant from each other.

Ses/quiseventh (s. *from sesqui, and seventh*) The ratio of eight to seven.

Ses/quixth (s. *from sesqui, and sixth*) The ratio of seven to six.

Ses/quitenth (s. *from sesqui, and tenth*) The ratio of eleven to ten.

SESQUITER/TIA (s. *from the Lat. sesqui, and tertius*) The ratio of four to three.

Sesquiter/tian (adj. *from sesquitertia*) Having the ratio of four to three.

Sesquiter/tional (adj. *from sesquitertia*) Having the ratio of four to three.

SESQUITER/ZA (s. *from sesquitertia*) The ratio of four to three.

Sesquian/cia (s. *from sesqui, and uncia*) One ounce and a half.

Ses/s (v. t. *from assess*) To assess.

Ses/sa (v. int. imp. *obsolete*) Peace, be quiet. *Shakespeare.*

Ses/say (v. int. imp. *obsolete*) Peace, be still.

Ses/sed (p. *from sels*) Assessed.

SES/SILE (adj. *from the Lat. sessilis*) Dwarf, low.

Ses/sing (p. a. *from sels*) Assessing.

S E T

S (*s. with physicians*) A low flat tumor, a pustule in the lipox which lies flat with a dent in the middle.
SE (*s. from the Lat. sedeo to sit*) The act of sitting, meeting of the justices to preserve the peace and order business, an assembly of senators or magistrates, place for which an assembly sits without intermission or recess.
SE (*s. third person, obsolete*) Seeft. *Chaucer.*
SECE (*s. from the Lat. sefertium*) A Roman silver any thing which contained two integers and a sum of money containing about eight pounds bill and five pence halfpenny sterling. *Addis.*
SETIA (*s. from sefertium*) An ancient weight being two pounds and a half. *Phillips.*
SETIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The sefterce, the sum money mentioned under that article. *Scott.*
SETIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A Roman coin in value about seven farthings. *Scott.*
SE (*s. in poetry*) A stanza of six lines. *Cole.*
SELO (*s. in music*) The sextuple.
SE (*s. from the Sax. settan*) To place, to put, to in any situation, to put into any condition; to determine, to establish; to fit to music, to with notes; to plant, to sow; to regulate, to ate; to intersperse, to mark; to value, to estimate; to offer a wager; to embarrass, to perplex; for a price, to offer to sale; to oppose, to place; to bring to an edge, to adjust for any work. *about, to apply to. To set against, to oppose, to in rhetorical opposition. To set apart, to neglect to appropriate to some particular purpose. To side, to reject, to abrogate. To set by, to regard, to reject, to omit for the present. To set to, to register, to put down in writing; to fix, to fish. To set forth, to raise, to send out; to arrange, to place in order; to shew, to exhibit, to expose. To set forward, to advance, to promote. To set to put in a way to begin. To set off, to decorate, to orn, to recommend. To set on, to animate, to ate; to attack, to assault; to employ, to fix the tion, to determine. To set out, to assign, to al- to publish, to shew, to display; to adorn, to em- to shew, to prove. To set up, to erect, to to raise, to exalt; to place in view, to place in to advance, to raise by the vane; to begin trade. int.) To fall below the horizon, to get out of to go, to pass; to plant, to fix in the ground; come fixed, to become solid; to fit to music; to a journey, to begin a business; to catch birds a setting dog; to apply one's self. To set about, gin, to fall to. To set in, to fix in a particular To set on, to begin; to make an attack. To set to begin, to begin a journey, to begin in life. To to apply one's self. To set up, to begin trade, gin a project, to profess publickly. To set upon, gin, to attack.*

SE (*s. pret. of the verb*) Did set.
SE (*s. from the verb*) Placed, fixed, determined, placed ground, exposed, offered to sale.
SE (*s. from the verb*) Regular, formal.
SE (*s. from the verb*) A number of things suited to each a number of persons joined in any design, a liv- ant put into the ground; a wager at dice, a game.
SE (*s. pret. obsolete*) Did sit. *Chaucer.*
SETOUS (*adj. from the Lat. seta a bristle*) Bristly, with strong hairs.
SETEUM (*s. from the Lat. setaceus bristly*) A seton, of of issue made by putting a twist of hair through of the skin.
SETIUM (*s. in botany*) The medlar.
SET (*s. from set, and bolt*) An iron pin used to close joints of timber work.
SE (*s. int. pret. obsolete*) Did sit. *Chaucer.*
SE (*s. a different spelling*) The seton. *Boyer.*
SE (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
SE (*s. from the Heb. signifying placed*) A man's name.
SE (*s. t. third person, obsolete*) Seeth. *Chaucer.*
SE (*s. obsolete*) Seethed, boiled. *Chaucer.*
SE (*s. obsolete*) Since. *Chaucer.*
SE (*s. t. third person*) Seeth, did see. *Chaucer.*
SE (*s. obsolete*) Seethed, boiled. *Chaucer.*
SE (*s. adv. obsolete*) Since. *Chaucer.*
SE (*s. from Seth, in church history*) One of a set in second century, who paid divine worship to Seth, supposed to have been created by a third divinity perfect than Cain and Abel.
SE (*s. in the history of insects*) The bristletail.
SE (*s. from the French*) A measure containing six bushels.
SE (*adj. from the Lat. seta a bristle, and gero*

S E V

SE (*s. to bear*) Bearing bristles, set with bristles. *Coll.*
SET/ON (*s. from the Lat. seta, a bristle*) A kind of issue made by drawing a twist of hair through a part of the skin.
Set/ron (*adj. obsolete*) Bright in colour, having a citron colour. *Chaucer.*
Sette (*v. t. an old spelling*) To set. *Chaucer.*
Sette' (*s. a different spelling*) A settee, a ship with two masts. *Dict. of Arts.*
Settee' (*s. from set*) A long seat with a back to it.
Settee' (*s. a sea term*) A ship with two masts.
Settee'/bed (*s. from settee, and bed*) A bed which turns up in the form of a settee.
Set/tele (*s. obsolete*) A young plant. *Chaucer.*
Set/ter (*s. from set*) One that sets, a dog that hunts and stops at the game, one who finds out persons to be plundered; a seton.
Set/terwort (*s. in botany*) A kind of hellebore.
Set/tin (*v. t. obsolete*) To set, to put. *Chaucer.*
Set/ting (*p. a. from set*) Placing, putting.
Set/tingdog (*s. from setting, and dog*) A dog that hunts and stops or lies down at the game.
SET/TLE (*s. from the Sax. setol*) A seat, a bench with a back.
Set/tle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To place, to fix, to fix after fluctuation or disturbance, to calm, to compose, to establish, to confirm, to make close, to make compact.
Set/tle (*v. int.*) To subside, to fall as dregs to the bottom, to fix one's self, to fix in life, to rest, to repose, to grow calm, to crack as work that sinks, to make a jointure on a wife.
SET/TLE (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 238 miles from London.
Set/tle (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Settle, made at Settle.
Set/tlebed (*s. from settle, and bed*) A bed that turns up in form of a settle.
Set/tled (*p. from settle*) Fixed, established, composed, calmed.
Set/tledness (*s. from settled*) The state of being settled, a settlement. *King Charles.*
Set/tlement (*s. from settle*) The act of settling, the state of being settled; a jointure granted to a wife; possession, a right of residence in a parish; a colony, the place where a colony is established; dregs, recement.
Set/ting (*p. a. from settle*) Placing, fixing, calming, composing, making a settlement.
Set/ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a settle- ment; that which is settled; dregs, sediment; a settle- ment; the method of taking birds with a setting dog; the withdrawal of any of the heavenly bodies below the horizon.
Set/tinge (*s. obsolete*) A young plant. *Chaucer.*
Set/tum (*s. a different spelling*) The seton. *Phillips.*
Set/wall (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Set/wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the bear- foot.
Sev'ant (*adj. a local word*) Even, well done, having equal goodness throughout.
Sev'antly (*adv. from sev'ant, an old word*) With even- ness, well, honestly.
SEVEN (*adj. from the Sax. seofen*) Four and three, one more than six.
Sev'en (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) Seven persons, seven things; the number six and one.
Sev'enfold (*adv. from seven, and fold*) Seven times.
Sev'enfold (*adj. from the adv.*) Repeated seven times, having seven folds.
Sev'ennight (*s. from seven, and night*) The space of a week, the time intervening between any one day of the week to that of the same denomination in the week following.
SEVENOAKS (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 23 miles from London.
Sev'enoaks (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sevenoaks, made at Sevenoaks.
Sev'enscore (*adj. from seven, and score*) Twenty seven times repeated, one hundred and forty.
Sev'enscore (*s. from the adj.*) The number twenty seven times repeated, one hundred and forty persons, one hundred and forty things.
SEVENTEEN (*adj. from the Sax. seofontyne*) Seven and ten, seven added to ten.
Sev'enteen (*s. from the adj.*) The number seven and ten; seventeen persons, seventeen things.
Sev'enteenth (*adj. from seventeen*) Next in order to the sixteenth.
Sev'enteenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the sixteenth; one part in seventeen.
Sev'enth (*adj. from seven*) Next in order to the sixth.
Sev'enth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the sixth one part in seven.

Sev'enthly

Sev'enthly (*adv. from seventh*) In the seventh place.
Sev'entieth (*adj. from seventy*) Next to the sixty-ninth.
Sev'entieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the sixty-ninth, one part in seventy.
SEV'ENTY (*adj. from the Sax. sefontie*) Ten seven times repeated, sixty and ten.
Sev'enty (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of sixty and ten, seventy persons, seventy things; the seventy interpreters who translated the Old Testament into the Greek language.
SE'VER (*v. t. from the Lat. separo to separate*) To part by violence, to part by chymical process, to disjoin, to keep distinct.
Se'ver (*v. int.*) To make a separation, to make a distinction; *with* from and between: as, "Better from me thou sever not." "To know how to sever between the use and the abuse of things."
Sev'eral (*adj. from sever*) Different, distinct, single, particular; divers, many.
Sev'eral (*s. from the adj.*) A state of separation, a partition; a particular person, a particular thing; an inclosed ground, a separate place.
Sev'erally (*adv. from sever*) Distinctly, separately.
Sev'erality (*s. from sever*) A state of separation.
Sev'erance (*s. from sever*) A separation, a partition. *Car.*
SEVE'RE (*adj. from the Lat. severus*) Hard, rigorous, austere, morose, cruel, inexorable, strict, exact, close, concise, painful, afflictive.
Seve'rely (*adv. from severe*) Cruelly, horridly, painfully, with severity.
Seve'rer (*adj. comp. of severe*) Severe in a greater degree.
Seve'rest (*adj. sup. of severe*) Severe in the greatest degree.
Seve'rian (*s. from Severus*) A follower of Severus who forbid marriage and the eating of flesh.
Seve'rity (*s. from severe*) Rigor, austerity, cruelty, extent of punishment; strictness, rigid accuracy.
SEVERN (*s. in geography*) The name of a large navigable river; it takes its rise in Montgomeryshire, runs by Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, and empties itself into the Bristol channel.
SEVE'RUS (*s.*) A man's name, the head of a sect who forbid marriage and the eating of flesh.
SEVIDICAL (*adj. from the Lat. sevis ferce, and dico to say*) Speaking fiercely, using cruel language. *Cole.*
Sevil'ioun (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A civilian. *Chaucer.*
Se'vith (*v. t. third person, obsolete*) Followeth. *Chaucer.*
SEVO'CA'TION (*s. from the Lat. seorsum apart, and voco to call*) The act of calling aside. *Johnson.*
SE'VUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) Sewet.
SEUTOMAL'ACHE (*s. in botany*) The spinage.
SEW (*v. t. from the Lat. suo*) To join by threads drawn by a needle, to join by sewing. "To sew up," to inclose by sewing.
Sew (*v. int.*) To use the needle in sewing.
Sew (*v. t. from sewer*) To drain, to drain by means of a sewer.
Sew (*adj. a local word*) Dry, having no milk.
Sew (*s. from the adj. local*) A cow that gives no milk. *Sc.*
Sew (*v. t. from sue*) To follow. *Spenser.*
Sewe (*v. t. obsolete*) To follow; to sow. *Chaucer.*
Sewe (*s. obsolete*) Salve. *Chaucer.*
Sewe (*p. from the verb, obsolete*) Sown. *Chaucer.*
Sew'ed (*p. from sew*) Joined by threads passed with a needle, inclosed by sewing; drained, drained by means of a sewer.
Sew'ed (*adj. a seaterm*) Being dry, left without sufficient water to float.
Se'wel (*s. an old hunting word*) Something set to keep out deer. *Cole.*
SEW'ER (*s. from the French, issuer*) A shore, a passage for water to run through.
SEW'ER (*s. from the old French, assieoir to sit down*) An officer who serves up a feast.
Sew'er (*s. from sew*) One that sews. *Chaucer.*
Sew'es (*s. obsolete*) Soups, broths. *Chaucer.*
SEW'ET (*s. from the Lat. sebum*) The fat on the kidney of a beast.
Sew'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To follow. *Chaucer.*
Sew'ing (*p. a. from sew*) Joining by threads passed with a needle; following.
Sew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining with a needle and thread, that which is joined by a needle and thread.
Sew'ingneedle (*s. from sewing, and needle*) A needle used in sewing.
Sew'ingichool (*s. from sewing, and school*) A school where girls are taught to sew.
Sew'ingthread (*s. from sewing, and thread*) Thread used in sewing.

Sew'ingwork (*s. from sewing, and work*) Work by a seamstress, plain work.
SEX (*s. from the Lat. sexus*) The property distinguishing between the male and the female; woman's way of emphasis.
SEXACES'SES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A coin worth sixty asses.
SEXAG'ECUPLE (*adj. in arithmetic*) Having the proportion of sixty to one.
SEX'AGENARY (*adj. from the Lat. sexagenarius*) Sixty years; proceeding by a division of sixties.
Sex'agenary (*s. from the adj.*) A sexagesimal fraction.
SEXAGES'IMA (*s. from the Lat.*) The second before Lent.
Sexages'imal (*adj. from sexagesima*) Numbered by sixties.
Sexages'imal (*s. from the adj.*) A fraction having the nominator distinguished by a sexagecuple ratio.
SEX'ANGLE (*s. from the Lat. sex fix, and angulus a gle*) A plain figure with six sides and angles.
Sex'angled (*adj. from sexangle*) Having six angles.
Sexan'gular (*adj. from sexangle*) Having six angles.
Sexan'gularly (*adv. from sexangular*) With six angles.
SEXEN'NIAL (*adj. from the Lat. sex fix and annus*) Lasting six years, done every sixth year.
SEX'TAIN (*s. from the Lat. sex fix*) A stanza of six lines.
SEX'TAN (*s. from the Lat. sex fix*) The sixth part of a circle.
SEX'TANS (*s. from the Lat.*) A weight of two and the sixth part of a pound.
SEXTA'RIOUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A Roman measure containing one pound and eight ounces.
Sex'tary (*s. from the Lat. sex fix*) A pint and a half.
Sex'tary (*s.*) A sacrifice, a vestry.
SEX'TILE (*s. from the Lat. sextilis*) The aspect in which any two of the heavenly bodies are sixty days distant.
Sex'tile (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to that which includes sixty degrees, including sixty days.
SEX'TILIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The month of August.
Sex'ton (*s. from sacristan*) An under officer of the church the person whose business it is to dig the graves.
Sex'tonship (*s. from sexton*) The office of a sexton.
Sex'try (*s. an old word*) The vestry of a church.
SEX'TULA (*s. from the Lat.*) The sixth part of an ounce.
SEX'TUM (*s. with the papists*) The title of the volume of the canon law.
SEX'TUPLE (*s. from the Lat. sextuplus*) Sixfold.
SEXUALIS'TÆ (*s. with botanists*) Those who distinguish plants by the difference of sex or parts of generation.
Seye (*v. t. obsolete*) To say.
Seyll (*v. t. obsolete*) To sail.
Seyne (*v. t. obsolete*) To say.
Seyng (*adj. obsolete*) Seeing, seeming.
Seyn'tur (*s. obsolete*) A girdle, a belt.
Sey'so (*s. in old records*) A season of the year, time.
SCRAFF'IT (*s. in painting*) A kind of scratchwork.
SHA'ALBIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that the heart*) The name of a place.
SHA'ARAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
SHA'ASHGAZ (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
SHAB (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A disease in sheep, a kind of itch which makes the wool fall out.
Shab (*v. int. from the sub. a low word*) To play tricks.
Shab'bier (*adj. comp. of shabby*) Shabby in a greater degree.
Shab'biest (*adj. sup. of shabby*) Shabby in the greatest degree.
Shab'bily (*adv. from shabby*) Meanly, paltrily.
Shab'biness (*s. from shabby*) Meanness, paltriness.
Shab'bing (*p. a. from shab, a low word*) Playing tricks.
Shab'by (*adj. from shab*) Mean, paltry.
Shack (*s. an old word*) The liberty of winter pasturing.
Shack'ing (*adj. from shack*) Belonging to winter pasturing; belonging to the season in which cattle are at large.
Shack'ingtime (*s. from shacking, and time*) The time when hogs are turned out to feed on mast.
SHACK'LE (*v. t. from the Dutch, shaekelen*) To bind, to enslave.
Shackle (*s. mostly used in the plural*) A fetter.
Shack'lebolts (*s. from shackle, and bolts*) Shackles.
Shack'led (*p. from shackle*) Bound, fettered, enslaved.

les (*s. plu. from the verb.*) Fetters, chains for prisoners; a kind of rings on board a ship to lift up the masts or fasten the ports.

Shackling (*p. a. from shackle*) Binding, putting on shackles.

Shackles (*s. a different spelling*) Chackshires, long shackles. *Pbhillips.*

Shad (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

Shadow (*s. obsolete*) A shadow, a shade. *Chaucer.*

Shadow (*s. from the Sax. scadu*) A shadow, a kind of cloud cast by intercepting the light; darkness, obscurity, dark place; the obscurity of a grove or thick wood; a figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body that intercepts the light; a screen, an umbrella, something worn to keep off the rays of the sun; a shelter, a protection; a colour, the dark parts of a picture, a gradation of light; the soul in a separate state.

Shade (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with a shadow, to overspread, to shelter, to hide, to work with different gradations of colours, to paint in obscure colours.

Shaded (*p. from shade*) Covered with a shadow, overcast, sheltered from the sun, protected, marked with different gradations of colours, drawn in shades.

Shadier (*adj. comp. of shady*) Shady in a greater degree.

Shiest (*adj. sup. of shady*) Shady in the greatest degree.

Shine (*s. from shady*) The state of being shady.

Shining (*p. a. from shade*) Covering with shade, marked with different gradations of colours.

Shinings (*s. from the part.*) The different gradation of colours.

Shin (*s. from shade*) A shade; the representation of a thing by which the light is intercepted; the dark part of a picture, a faint representation; that which is perceived only by the sight, a ghost; an inseparable companion; a type; protection, shelter.

Shin (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with a shade, to darken, to render cool by intercepting the light or to paint in obscure colours, to mark with various gradations of colours, to represent imperfectly; a screen, to shelter.

Showered (*p. from shadow*) Covered with a shadow, represented imperfectly.

Showering (*p. a. from shadow*) Covering with a shadow, faintly representing.

Showy (*adj. from shadow*) Shady, gloomy, typical, faintly representing, unsubstantial; dark, opaque.

Shratch (*s. from the Heb. signifying tender*) A man's name.

Shady (*adj. from shade*) Affording shade, full of shade, shaded from the glare of light.

Sha (*s. in old records*) A sheaf, a bundle of arrows.

Sham (*s. a local word*) The measure of the fist with the thumb extended, six inches. *Cole.*

Shaft (*s. from the Sax. sceft*) An arrow, a missile weapon; any thing straight, the spire of a church; one of the poles by which a cart or waggon is drawn; a narrow perpendicular passage into a mine.

Shaftment (*s. a local word*) The measure of the fist and thumb extended, six inches. *Pbhillips.*

Shafmet (*s. a different spelling*) The shaftment. *Cole.*

Shaftsbury (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 102 miles from London.

Shafsbury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Shaftsbury, made at Shaftsbury.

Shag (*s. from the Sax. sceaga*) Rough hair, a kind of hair or fluff with pile.

Shag (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a kind of raven.

Shag (*s. a different spelling*) A shag. *DiEt. of Arts.*

Shagged (*adj. from shag*) Rugged, hairy.

Shaggier (*adj. from shaggy*) Shaggy in a greater degree.

Shaggiest (*adj. sup. of shaggy*) Shaggy in the greatest degree.

Shaggy (*adj. from shag*) Rough, hairy.

Shagmaker (*s. from shag, and maker*) One who makes shags.

Shagmanufacter (*s. from shag, and manufacturer*) One who manufactures shags.

Shagreen (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Shagrin, a kind of skin.

Shagreen (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To chagrin, to irritate. *Johnson.*

Shagweaver (*s. from shag, and weaver*) One that weaves shags.

Shag (*v. int. a low word*) To walk sideways. *Johnson.*

Shagging (*p. a. from shail*) Walking sideways.

Shake (*v. t. from the Sax. sceacan*) To put into a quick

vibrating motion, to agitate; to make to totter, to throw off by shaking; to weaken, to distress, to make afraid. To shake hands, to express friendship by taking each other by the hand. To shake off, to free from, to get rid of.

Shake (*v. int.*) To totter, to tremble, to discover terror.

Shake (*s. from the verb*) A concussion, a vibratory motion; a kind of thrill in music; a flaw in timber.

Shaker (*s. from shake*) One that shakes, that which shakes.

Shaketime (*s. a local word*) The time when mast is ripe. *Pbhillips.*

Shakill (*s. an old word*) A shackle, a fetter. *Chaucer.*

Shaking (*p. a. from shake*) Having a tumultuous motion, quaking, agitating.

Shaking (*s. from the part.*) A tumultuous motion.

Shakles (*s. a sea term*) The rings by which the ports are shut, the rings by which the bilbows are fastened.

Shale (*s. from shell*) A husk. *Shakespeare.*

SHALIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country. *1 Sa.*

SHALISHA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country. *1 Sam.*

SHALL (*v. t. obsolete, from the Sax. sceal*) To owe, to be under obligation to. *Chaucer.*

Shall (*v. int. from the foregoing, a sign of the future tense*) To be hereafter able to, to be hereafter determined to, to be hereafter permitted to.

Shallons (*s. not so common a word*) Shalloons. *Bailey.*

SHALLOON (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stuff much used in linings.

Shalloop (*s. a sea term*) A kind of ship, a shallop. *DiEt. of Arts.*

SHALLOP (*s. from the French chaloupe*) A boat with two masts.

Shallow (*adj. from shoal, and low*) Having the bottom at no great distance from the surface, opposed to deep; empty, silly.

Shallow (*s. from the adj.*) A shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

Shallowbrained (*adj. from shallow, and brain*) Foolish, empty, defective in understanding.

Shallowier (*adj. comp. of shallow*) Shallow in a greater degree.

Shallowest (*adj. sup. of shallow*) Shallow in the greatest degree.

Shallowly (*adv. from shallow*) With little depth; with little understanding.

Shallowness (*s. from shallow*) Want of depth, want of thought.

Shallowpated (*adj. from shallow, and pate*) Having little discernment, silly.

Shallowwitted (*adj. from shallow, and wit*) Deficient in understanding, silly.

SHALLUM (*s. from the Heb. signifying perfect*) A man's name.

SHALM (*s. from the German*) A kind of musical pipe; a piftery.

SHALMAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying peaceable*) A man's name. *Hof. 10.*

SHALMANE'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying the violation of peace*) A man's name.

Shalmies (*s. obsolete*) A piftery, a kind of harp. *Chau.*

Shalons (*s. obsolete*) Blankets. *Chaucer.*

SHALOT (*s. in botany*) A kind of small onion.

Shalt (*v. int. second person of shail*) Mayest hereafter, must hereafter.

SHAM (*v. t. from the Brit. shamnic to cheat, a low word*) To trick, to delude with false pretences, to obtrude by fraud.

Sham (*s. from the verb*) A trick, a fraud, a delusion.

Sham (*adj. from the verb*) False, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMA'DE (*s. from the French chamade*) The beat of a drum for a parley, the chamade. *Scott.*

SHAM'BLE (*s. with miners*) A kind of mole or landing place in a mine.

SHAM'BLES (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A butchery, the place where meat is killed or sold.

Shambling (*adj. from shamble*) Moving awkwardly. *Dr.*

Shambling (*s. from the adj.*) An awkward gait. *Smith.*

SHAME (*s. from the Sax. sceam*) The consciousness of lost reputation, the passion discovered by blushes, confusion of face; disgrace, ignominy, reproach; the cause of disgrace.

Shame (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put out of countenance, to make ashamed; to reproach, to disgrace.

Shame (*v. int.*) To be ashamed.

Shamed (*p. from shame*) Made ashamed.

Shamefaced (*adj. from shame, and face*) Bashful, modest, easily put out of countenance.

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Sha'mefacedly (*adv. from shamefaced*) Bashfully, modestly.
 Sha'mefacedness (*s. from shamefaced*) Bashfulness, modesty.
 Sha'meful (*adj. from shame*) Disgraceful, infamous, reproachful.
 Sha'mefully (*adv. from shameful*) In a shameful manner, with infamy.
 Sha'meless (*adj. from shame*) Void of shame, impudent, immodest.
 Sha'meleisly (*adv. from shameless*) Impiously, audaciously.
 Sha'melefulness (*s. from shameless*) The want of shame, immodesty.
 SHAMEL/LE (*s. in old records*) The shambles.
 SHAM/GAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a stranger*) A man's name.
 SHAM/HUTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying desolation*) A man's name.
 SHAM/IR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a prison*) The name of a city. *Josh.*
 SHAM/MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying loss*) A man's name.
 Sham'med (*p. from sham*) Tricked, defrauded; *with* into: *as*, "Shammed into conviction." *L'Estrange*.
 Sham'ming (*p. a. from sham, a low word*) Tricking, defrauding by pretences.
 SHAM/MOAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one obeyed*) A man's name.
 Sham'my (*s. from shamois*) A kind of leather.
 Sham'my (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of shammy, belonging to the shamois.
 Sham'myleather (*s. from shammy, and leather*) The leather prepared from the skin of the shamois.
 SHAM/OIS (*s. in zoology, but not so correct a spelling*) The chamois, a kind of goat. *Shakespeare.*
 Sham'oy (*s. a different spelling*) Shammy. *Phillips.*
 Sham'oyleather (*s. not so common a spelling*) Shammy, shammyleather. *Phillips.*
 Sham'oys (*s. a different spelling*) The chamois. *Phillips.*
 SHAMPIN'ION (*s. in botany, not so common a spelling*) A kind of mushroom, a champignon. *Phillips.*
 Sham/rack (*s. in the Irish dialect*) The three leaved grass.
 SHAM/SHEER (*s. from the Persian*) A kind of cimeter.
 Shan (*s. a local word*) Shamefacedness. *Bailey.*
 Shan'dy (*adj. a local word*) Wild. *Bailey.*
 SHANK (*s. from the Sax. sceanca*) The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the knee to the ankle, the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.
 Shank'ed (*adj. from shank*) Having a shank.
 SHANK'ER (*s. from the French chancre*) A venereal excrecence.
 Shank'painter (*s. a sea term*) A short rope and chain which fastens the shank of the anchor to the side of the ship.
 SHAN/NON (*s.*) One of the largest rivers in Ireland.
 Shap (*s. an old word*) Fate, destiny. *Bailey.*
 SHAPE (*v. t. from the Sax. scyppan*) To form, to mould, to cast; to image, to conceive; to make, to create; but this sense is nearly obsolete.
 Shape (*s. from the verb*) A form, an external appearance, the mould of the body, something moulded into form, an idea, a pattern; a fashion, a manner.
 Sha'ped (*p. from shape*) Formed, moulded, fashioned.
 Sha'pelets (*adj. from shape*) Wanting proportion of parts, wanting regularity of form.
 Sha'peliche (*adj. obsolete*) Likely. *Chaucer.*
 Sha'pelier (*adj. comp. from shapely*) Shapely in a greater degree.
 Sha'peliest (*adj. sup. of shapely*) Shapely in the greatest degree.
 Sha'peiness (*s. from shapely*) Beauty, proportion of parts.
 Sha'pely (*adj. from shape*) Formed with proportion, having a proper form.
 Sha'pen (*p. from shape*) Formed, moulded.
 Sha'pismith (*s. a burlesque word*) One who undertakes to improve the form of the body.
 SHA'PHAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a rabbit*) A man's name.
 SHA'PHAT (*s. from the Heb. signifying a judge*) A man's name.
 Sha'ping (*p. a. from shape*) Forming, moulding, framing.
 Shap'ournet (*s. in heraldry, a different spelling*) The chapournet, a kind of cap, a little hood.
 SHA'RAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my lord*) A man's name.
 SHARD (*s. from the Dutch scheard*) A fragment of an

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earthen vessel, a broken piece of earthen ware; a piece in a fence.
 Shard (*s. in botany, from chard*) The name of a plant.
 SHARD (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
 Shard'born (*adj. from shard, and born*) Produced among shards.
 Shard'ed (*adj. from shard*) Secured among shards; having a crusted wing, sealed.
 SHARE (*v. t. from the Sax. scearan*) To divide, to part amongst many; to partake with others, to cut, to separate, to share.
 Share (*v. int.*) To have a part, to have a portion *with*: *as*, "To share with me."
 Share (*s. from the verb*) A part, a dividend, an allotment.
 SHARE (*s. from the Sax. scear*) That part of the plough that cuts the ground, the iron that throws up the furrow.
 Sha'rebone (*s. in anatomy*) The bone that divides the trunk from the thighs.
 Sha'red (*p. from share*) Divided, parted amongst many.
 Sha'rer (*s. from share*) One that shares, a partner, a divider.
 Sha'ring (*p. a. from share*) Dividing, parceling out, partaking with others.
 Shares (*s. an old word*) Streams of water, rills. *Bailey.*
 Sha'rewort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 SHARE/ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a treasurer*) A man's name.
 SHARK (*s. probably from the Sax. scearan to cut in pieces*) A voracious sea-fish; a greedy artful fellow; a traitor, a fraud.
 Shark (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pick up with eagerness.
 Shark (*v. int.*) To play the petty thief, cheating, tricking.
 Shark'ing (*p. a. from shark*) Playing the petty thief, cheating, tricking.
 Shar'nebund (*s. an old word in the history of insects*) The beetle.
 SHA'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a song*) The name of a city; the name of a country.
 SHARP (*adj. from the Sax. scearp*) Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, terminating in a point; acute, quick of sight, quick of apprehension; attentive, vigilant; subtle, nice, shrill, piercing to the ear; acid; severe, harsh; cruel, rigid; eager, hungry, fierce, ardent; acrid, biting; emaciated, lean.
 Sharp (*s. from the adj.*) A pointed weapon, a sword; a needle with a sharper point than common; an acute sound, a mark or note in music to sharpen the note.
 Sharp (*v. t. from the adj.*) To sharpen, to make keen.
 Sharp (*v. int.*) To play thievish tricks.
 Sharp'ed (*p. from sharp*) Made sharp.
 Sharp'en (*v. t. from sharp*) To make keen, to sharpen, to bring to a point, to raise a note in music to quicken.
 Sharp'ened (*p. from sharpen*) Made sharp.
 Sharp'ening (*p. a. from sharpen*) Making sharp.
 Sharp'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sharp that which is made sharp.
 Sharp'eningcorn (*s. from sharpen, and corn*) The sharp corn.
 Sharp'er (*s. from sharp*) A petty thief, a cheat, a traitor, a fellow.
 Sharp'er (*adj. comp. of sharp*) Sharp in a greater degree.
 Sharp'est (*adj. sup. of sharp*) Sharp in the greatest degree.
 Sharp'ing (*p. a. from sharp*) Making sharp, sharpening.
 Sharp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sharp that which is made sharp.
 Sharp'ingcorn (*s. from sharpening, and corn*) A custom of gift of corn at Christmas to the smith for sharpening the plough share.
 Sharp'ling (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes, the terosteus.
 Sharp'ly (*adj. from sharp*) With keenness, with severity, with quickness, with acuteness, with pain.
 Sharp'ness (*s. from sharp*) Keenness, sourness, severity, quickness, acuteness, painfulness.
 Sharp'set (*adj. from sharp, and set*) Eager, keen of fire.
 Sharp'sighted (*adj. from sharp, and sight*) Having quick sight.
 Sharp'vifaged (*adj. from sharp, and visage*) Having sharp countenance.
 Sharp'witted (*adj. from sharp, and wit*) Ready of acute.
 Shash (*s. a different spelling*) A fash, a kind of belt.

men of which the Turkish turbans are made. *Bailey.*
SHAK (s. from the Heb. signifying a linen bag) A man's name.
S'ETER (s. in philology) The sacred book which contains the religion of the Banians.
S'ETRAM (s. a different spelling) The shafter.
S'ETER (v. t. from the Dutch schetteren) To break once into many pieces; to dissipate.
S'ETER (v. int.) To fall into pieces.
S'ETER (s. from the verb) A small broken piece.
S'ETERBRAIN (s. from shatter, and brain, a low or droll word) One careless or inattentive, a giddy girl.
S'ETERBRAINED (adj. from shatter, and brain, a droll word) Inattentive, careless, giddy.
S'ETERED (p. from shatter) Broken in many pieces.
S'ETERING (p. a. from shatter) Breaking into many pieces at once.
S'ETERING (s. from the part.) The act of breaking into many pieces at once, the pieces of any thing shattered.
S'ETERPATE (s. from shatter, and pate, a droll word) A shatterbrain.
S'ETERPATED (adj. from shatterpate) Inattentive, giddy.
S'ETERWIT (s. from shatter, and wit, a droll word) A shatterbrain, an inattentive young fellow, a giddy girl.
S'ETERWITTED (adj. from shatterwit) Inattentive, careless, giddy.
S'ETERY (adj. from shatter) Disunited, loose of texture. *Woodward.*
S'ETALDRIES (s. obsolete) Feats of chevalry. *Bailey.*
S'AVE (v. t. from the Sax. sceafan) To pare off with a razor, to pare close to the surface, to skin over, to cut in thin slices, to strip, to pillage.
S'AVED (p. from shave) Shaven.
S'VEGRAIS (s. in botany) The horsetail.
S'VEH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Gen.*
S'VELING (s. from shave) A man shaved, a friar, a young fellow in contempt.
S'VEN (p. from shave) Shaved, pared off.
S'VEY (s. from shave) One that shaves, one closely attentive to his own interest, a plunderer.
S'VING (p. a. from shave) Shaving close with a razor, cutting off in thin slices, stripping.
S'VING (s. from the part.) A thin slice pared off, the act of taking off the beard with a razor.
S'AUL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
S'VALITE (s. from Shaul) A descendant of Shaul.
S'AW (s. an old word, from the Sax. scua) A thicket, a small wood.
S'AWBANDER (s. from the Persian) A great officer, a viceroys.
S'AWFOWL (s. from shaw, and fowl) An artificial fowl made to shoot at.
S'AWL (s. a local word) A kind of shovel used in winnowing corn. *Cole.*
S'AWM (s. from the Teutonic schawme) A cornet, a hautboy.
S'E (pron. from the Sax. seo) A female spoken of before, a woman, the woman spoken of before.
S'E (s. from the pron.) A woman, woman in slight contempt. "The cruelest she alive."
S'EAD (v. t. a local word) To distinguish. *Bailey.*
S'EADING (s. from shead) A division in the life of Man; anything.
S'EAF (s. from the Sax. seaf) A bundle of corn bound together after reaping; any bundle or collection as of arrows.
S'EAL (v. t. not so common a spelling) To shell, to separate the parts.
S'EAL'D (p. from sheal) Shelled. *Shakespeare.*
S'EAL'ING (p. a. from sheal) Shelling.
S'EAL'TIEL (s. from the Heb. signifying one who has asked of God) A man's name.
S'EAR (v. t. from the Sax. scearan) To clip, to cut between two blades, to cut.
S'EAR (s. from the verb) A year as applied to the age of a sheep determined by the shearing. *Mortimer.*
S'EARD (s. from the Sax. scard) A sherd, a fragment of an earthen vessel.
S'EARED (p. from shear) Shorn.
S'EARER (s. from shear) One that shears, a sheepshearer.
S'EARGRAIS (s. in botany) A kind of herb, the horsetail.
S'EAR'HOOK (s. a sea term) A kind of grappling iron.
S'EAR'JASHUB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
S'EARING (p. a. from shear) Cutting with shears.
S'EARING (s. from the part.) The act of cutting with shears.
S'EARMAN (s. from shear, and man) A man that shears, a man that shears the nap of cloth.
S'EARS (s. plu. of shear) An instrument to cut consisting of two blades passing close on each other.

Shear/shank (s. a sea term) A kind of running knot.
Shear/water (s. in ornithology) The name of a water fowl.
Sheat (s. a sea term) The rope bent to the clew of the sail.
Sheat (s. a local word) A young pig, a young pig put up to fatten.
Sheat (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish.
Sheat/anchor (s. from sheat, and anchor) The largest anchor in the ship.
Sheat/cable (s. from sheat, and cable) The largest cable in a ship.
SHEATH (s. from the Sax. scæthe) The case of any thing, the scabbard.
Sheath (v. t. from the sub.) To inclose in a scabbard, to shut up in a case, to fit with a scabbard, to preserve by covering.
Sheathe (v. t. the more common spelling) To sheath, to inclose in a scabbard.
Sheath'ed (p. from sheathe) Inclosed in a scabbard, inclosed in a case, covered by sheathing, fitted with a sheath.
Sheath'fish (s. in ichthyology) A kind of delicate muscle.
Sheath'ing (p. a. from sheathe) Inclosing in a scabbard, furnishing with a sheath.
Sheath'ing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with a sheath, that which defends as a sheath or case.
Sheath'winged (adj. from sheath, and winged) Having hard cases folded over the wings as in the beetle kind.
Sheath'y (s. from sheath) Forming a sheath.
Sheave (s. a sea term) A wheel fixed in a channel or block, the moveable part of a pulley.
Sheaves (s. plu. of sheaf) More than one sheaf.
SHE'BA, SHE'BAH (s. from the Heb. signifying captivity) The name of a country.
SHEBANIAH (s. from the Heb. signifying recalled of the Lord) A man's name.
SHEB'NA (s. from the Heb. signifying one that refteth) A man's name.
SHE'CHEM (s. from the Heb. signifying a part) The name of a man; the name of a city.
She'chemite (s. from Shechem) A descendant of Shechem, an inhabitant of Shechem.
SHECK'LATON (s. the derivation is not noted) A kind of gilded leather. *Spenser.*
Sheck'le (s. an incorrect spelling) The shekel. *Camden.*
SHED (v. t. from the Sax. scedan) To pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.
Shed (v. int.) To let fall its parts as a flower.
Shed (s. supposed to be from shate) A slight temporary covering, a roof set up on posts without walls.
Shed (v. t. pret.) Did shed.
Shed (p. from the verb) Poured out, spilt, dropped, scattered.
Shed'der (s. from shed) One who sheds, a spiller.
Shed'ding (p. a. from shed) Pouring out, spilling.
Shed'ding (s. from the part.) The act of pouring out, the act of spilling.
Shede (v. int. obsolete) To shed, to fall off, to drop its parts. *Chaucer.*
SHEDE'UR (s. from the Heb. signifying a field) A man's name.
Sheed (v. int. an old word) To depart. *Bailey.*
Sheen (adj. obsolete) Bright, glittering. *Milton.*
Sheen (s. from the adj. obsolete) Brightness, splendor. *Mil.*
Sheen'y (adj. from sheen, obsolete) Bright, shining. *Mil.*
SHEEP (s. from the Sax. sceap) A well known animal that bears wool; more than one of those animals, a silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*
Sheep (adj. from the sub. much used in composition) Belonging to sheep, suited to sheep.
Sheep'bite (v. int. from sheep, and bite) To practise petty thefts.
Sheep'biter (s. from sheepbite) A petty thief.
Sheep'biting (p. a. from sheepbite) Practising petty theft. *Shakespeare.*
Sheep'cot (s. from sheep, and cote) A little inclosure for sheep.
Sheep'cote (s. a different spelling) A sheepcot, a small inclosure for sheep.
Sheep'fold (s. from sheep, and fold) A fold for sheep, the place in which sheep are inclosed.
Sheep'hook (s. from sheep, and hook) The shepherds crook. *Dryden.*
Sheep'ish (adj. from sheep) Bashful, over modest, timorous to a fault.
Sheep'ishly (adv. from sheepish) In a sheepish manner.
Sheep'ishness (s. from sheepish) The state or quality of being sheepish.
Sheep'master (s. from sheep, and master) An owner of sheep.

S H E

Sheep/pen (*s. from sheep, and pen*) An inclosure for sheep.

Sheeps/eye (*s. from sheep, and eye*) A modest diffident look, the look of a lover on his mistress.

Sheep/shank (*s. from sheep, and shank, a sea term*) A kind of knot or hitch to shorten a rope.

Sheeps/head (*s. from sheep, and head*) The name of a fish; a blockhead, a silly fellow.

Sheep/shearer (*s. from sheep, and shearer*) One that shears sheep.

Sheep/shearing (*s. from sheep, and shearing*) The act of shearing sheep; the entertainment at the shearing of the sheep.

Sheep/shears (*s. from sheep, and shears*) The shears with which sheep are shorn.

Sheep/sheerer (*s. not so common a spelling*) A sheepshearer.

Sheep/sheering (*s. not so common a spelling*) A sheepshearing.

Sheep/sheers (*s. not so common a spelling*) Sheepshears.

Sheep/walk (*s. from sheep, and walk*) A pasture for sheep.

SHEER (*adj. from the Sax. seyr*) Pure, clean, unmingled.

Sheer (*adv. from the adj.*) At once, clean, quick, with a sudden motion.

Sheer (*v. t. not so common or correct a spelling*) To shear.

Sheer (*v. int. a sea term*) To steal away, to make off, to deviate from the course.

Sheer (*s. a sea term*) The longitudinal curve of a ship's side.

Sheer'ed (*p. from sheer, but not so common a word*) Sheared, shorn.

Sheer'er (*s. from sheer, but not so common*) A shearer.

Sheer'ing (*p. a. from sheer, but not so common*) Shearing.

Sheer'ing (*p. a. a sea term*) Making off, deviating from the right course.

Sheer'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shearing; the act of making off, a departure from the right course.

Sheers (*s. a sea term*) An engine to hoist in or displace the lower mast.

Sheers (*s. plu. not so common*) Shears; any thing in the form of shears; wings. *Spenser.*

Sheet (*s. from the Sax. sceat*) A broad large piece of linen, the linen of a bed; as much paper as is made in one piece, a single complication of paper in a book; any thing thin and expanded.

Sheet (*s. a sea term*) A rope bent to the clew of the sail, a sheet rope.

Sheet (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with sheets, to unfold, to cover as with a sheet.

Sheet/anchor (*s. from sheet, and anchor*) The largest anchor in a ship.

Sheeted (*p. from sheet*) Furnished with sheets, folded in a sheet.

Sheet'ing (*p. a. from sheet*) Furnishing with sheets, folding in a sheet.

Sheet'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with sheets, the linen of which sheets are made.

Sheet/rope (*s. from sheet, and rope, a sea term*) The rope fastened to the clew of the sail.

Sheeve (*s. a sea term*) A shiver.

Sheev'er (*s. a different spelling*) A shiver. *Phillips.*

Sheff (*s. an old spelling*) A sheaf. *Chaucer.*

SHEF/FIELD (*s.*) A town in the west riding of Yorkshire, famous for the manufacture of cutlery ware; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 159 miles from London.

Shef'field (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sheffield, made at Sheffield.

SHEF/FORD (*s.*) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 42 miles from London.

Sheff'ord (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Shefford, made at Shefford.

SHEF/FNAL (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 135 miles from London.

Shef'nal (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Shefnal, made at Shefnal.

SHEIK (*s. with the Mabometans*) The iman of a mosque in Egypt.

SHEIK/BELLET (*s. in Turkey*) The chief magistrate in a town or city.

SHEILDS (*s.*) A port town in the Bishoprick of Durham situate at the mouth of the river Tyne.

SHE/KEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A Jewish coin in value about two shillings and sixpence.

She'kle (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The shekel. *Phillips.*

SHE/LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that breaks*) A man's name.

She/lanite (*s. from Shelah*) A descendent of Shelah.

Sheld (*s. an old spelling*) A shield.

Sheld (*v. t. obsolete*) To shield. *Chaucer.*

S H E

Shel'daple (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the chaffinch.

Shel/drake (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a water fowl.

SHELEMI/AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the peace of the Lord*) A man's name.

SHE/LEPH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that draws out*) A man's name.

SHELF (*s. from the Sax. scylf*) A board fastened against a wall in a position to place any thing on it, a horizontal board so fixed as to place any thing on it at some distance from the ground; a bank in the sea, a rock or ridge under shallow water.

Shelfs (*s. plu. not much used*) Shelves. *Dryden.*

Shelf'y (*adj. from shelf*) Full of rocks, full of dangerous shallows; rocky, having rocks near the surface of the earth.

SHELL (*s. from the Sax. scyll*) The hard covering of any thing, an external crust; the outward part of a house, a superficial part; a musical instrument with the poets as supposing the first to have been made of shell.

Shell (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

Shell (*v. int.*) To fall off as broken shells, to cast the shell.

Shell (*v. int. obsolete*) Shall. *Chaucer.*

Shell/duck (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of wild duck.

Shell'ed (*p. from shell*) Taken out of the shell, deprived of the shell.

Shell'fish (*s. from shell, and fish*) A fish covered with shell.

Shell'ing (*p. a. from shell*) Taking off the shell, depriving of the shell.

Shell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the shell, the casting of the shell.

Shell'y (*adj. from shell*) Abounding with shells, consisting of shells.

SHE/LOMITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying my place*) The name of a woman.

SHEL/TER (*s. perhaps from the Sax. scyld a shield*) A cover from any external injury or violence, the state of being sheltered, a defence, a protector.

Shel'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover from external violence, to screen from notice; to betake to cover, to defend, to protect.

Shel'ter (*v. int.*) To take shelter, to give shelter.

Shel'tered (*p. from shelter*) Covered, defended, protected.

Shel'terer (*s. from shelter*) One that shelters.

Shel'tering (*p. a. from shelter*) Covering, defending, protecting.

Shel'terless (*adj. from shelter*) Having no shelter, having no home.

Shel'tie (*s. from Shetland*) A small but strong kind of horse bred in Scotland.

Shelve (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A shelf.

Shelves (*s. plu. of shelf*) More than one shelf.

Shel'ving (*adj. from shelf*) Sloping, having declivity.

Shel'vingness (*s. from shelving*) The state of being shelving, a declivity.

SHELUM/EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the peace of God*) A man's name.

Shel'vy (*adj. from shelf*) Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

SHEM (*s. from the Heb. signifying renown*) A man's name.

SHEMAI/AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying obedient to the Lord*) A man's name.

SHEMARI/AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the protection of God*) A man's name.

SHE/MEBER (*s. from the Heb. signifying same*) A man's name.

SHE/MER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a guardian*) A man's name.

SHEMI/DA (*s. from the Heb. signifying knowledge*) A man's name.

Shemi'daite (*s. from Shemida*) A descendent of Shemida.

SHEM/INITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the eighth kind of music, a musical instrument*).

SHEMIR/AMOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the heights of the heavens*) A man's name.

SHEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a tooth*) The name of a place.

SHEND (*v. t. obsolete, from the Sax. scendan*) To spoil, to ruin, to disgrace, to blame; to overpower, to crush.

Shend (*p. obsolete*) Shent.

Shend'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To spoil, to trouble.

Shene (*adj. obsolete*) Bright, shining.

S H E

er (s.) A small salmon spawned before the spawning season has reached the sea. *Bailey.*
 ER (s. from the Heb. signifying a dim light) The light of a country. *Bailey.*
 (p. from shend obsolete) Ruined, spoiled, disgraced, crushed, overpowered. *Shakespeare.*
 (s. a local word) A gelded pig. *Bailey.*
 (s. an old spelling) Sheep. *Chaucer.*
 (s. an old word) A sheepcote. *Bailey.*
 (s. an old word) Simple, peaceful. *Bailey.*
 SHIPPAH (s. from the Heb. signifying the judgment of the Lord) A man's name.
 HERD (s. from the Sax. scap a sheep, and hynd a swain) One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain, a lover; a pastor, one who has the care of a religious society.
 (s. from shepherd) A female who has the care of sheep; a rural lass.
 (adj. from shepherd) Resembling a shepherd, rural, rustic. *Sidney.*
 (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 (s. in botany) The shepherdspouch.
 (s. in botany) The teasel, a species of
 (s. from shepherd) The office of a shepherd. *Robinson.*
 (s. obsolete) Sheep. *Chaucer.*
 (s. in geography) An island in the mouth of the Medway. *Bailey.*
 (s. an old word) A shepherd.
 (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 (s. from the Arabic sharbat) The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.
 (s. from the Sax. sceard) The fragment of an ear of wheat.
 (s.) A fort in the north west part of the county of Shropshire.
 (s.) A town in Dorsetshire: it has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 117 miles from London.
 (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Sherborn, at Sherborn.
 (s.) A town in the west riding of Yorkshire: it has a market on Saturday, and is 181 miles from London.
 (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Sherburn, at Sherburn.
 (v. t. an old spelling) To shear. *Chaucer.*
 (p. obsolete) Shorn. *Chaucer.*
 (s. an incorrect spelling) A sheriff. *Phil.*
 (s. an incorrect spelling) A sheriff. *Pope.*
 (s. from the Sax. scyre a shire, and reve a ward) An officer in each county intrusted with the execution of the laws.
 (s. from sheriff) The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
 (s. from sheriff) A sheriff's office.
 (s. from sheriff, and tooth) An ancient term of lands for the service of providing an entertainment for the sheriff.
 (s. from sheriff) The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
 (s. not so correct a spelling) One that shears, a shaver. *Bailey.*
 (s. a different spelling) Sherry. *Shakespeare.*
 (s. from sherris, and sack) Sherry. *Shakespeare.*
 (s. from Sheres, a town in Spain) A kind of Spanish wine.
 (s. from sherry, and sack) Sherry. *Chaucer.*
 (s. an old spelling) A shirt. *Chaucer.*
 (s. from the Heb. signifying a linen bag) The name of a city. *Jeremiah.*
 (s. from the Heb. signifying the joy of the Lord) A man's name.
 (adj. an old spelling) Shut. *Chaucer.*
 (v. t. obsolete) To shoot. *Chaucer.*
 (s. from the Heb.) A man's name. *Ex.*
 (adj. obsolete) Shut. *Chaucer.*
 (v. t. an old word) To shoot out. *Bailey.*
 (s. from the Heb. signifying vanity) A man's name.
 (v. t. the third person, obsolete) Sheweth. *Ch.*
 (v. t. from the Sax. scewan) To show, to exhibit.
 (from the verb) A show, an appearance, a public view.
 (s. from shew, and bread) The bread which was given by divine appointment in the Jewish temple.

S H I

Shew'ed (p. from shew) Shown, shewn, exposed to public view.
 Shew'ing (p. a. from shew) Showing, exhibiting to public view.
 Shew'ing (s. from the part.) The act of exposing to public view, an exhibition. *Luke 1.*
 Shewn (p. from shew) Shewed, exposed to view.
 Shewt (s. in farriery) A disease in beasts in which they cast up blood at the mouth.
 SHIB'BOLETH (s. from the Heb. signifying a current of water, the word proposed by Jephtha to distinguish the Gileadites from the Ephraimites, who pronounced the sh like s) The criterion of a party, the cant of a party.
 SHI'CRON (s. from the Heb. signifying drunkenness) The name of a city. *Josbua 15.*
 SHIDE (s. from the Sax. sceadan to divide) A board, a segment, a cutting. *Skinner.*
 SHIELD (s. from the Sax. scyld) A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour; a defence, a protection; one that protects.
 Shield (v. t. from the sub.) To cover with a shield, to defend, to protect, to keep off.
 Shield'ed (p. from shield) Defended by a shield, protected.
 Shield'ing (p. a. from shield) Covering with a shield, protecting, defending.
 Shi'er (adj. comp. of shy) Shy in a greater degree.
 Shi'est (adj. sup. of shy) Shy in the greatest degree.
 SHIEVE (v. int. a sea term) To fall astern.
 SHIFT (s. of doubtful etymology) An expedient to get rid of a difficulty, an indirect expedient; a last recourse; a fraud, a trick, an evasion; the linen worn by women under the rest of the cloaths, a smock.
 Shift (v. t. from the sub.) To change, to alter; to move from place to place; to put off, to put out of the way by some expedient; to change cloaths, to dress in fresh cloaths.
 Shift (v. int.) To change, to change place, to put on fresh linen, to practice indirect methods, to provide some expedient for safety. To shift off, to defer, to evade.
 Shift (v. t. obsolete) To divide, to distribute, to bestow. *Chaucer.*
 Shift'able (adj. from shift) Capable of being shifted. *Sh.*
 Shift'ed (p. from shift) Changed, altered, accommodated with clean linen.
 Shift'er (s. from shift) One who plays tricks, one who uses artifice, one who shifts any thing.
 Shift'ing (p. a. from shift) Changing, altering, using expedients; changing cloaths, putting on fresh linen.
 Shift'ing (s. from the part.) The act of changing the position, a change of place, the act of putting on fresh linen; a partition of lands among coheirs.
 Shift'less (adj. from shift) Having no shift, wanting expedients.
 SHIGGA'ON (s. from the Heb. signifying to cry) A title of a psalm, an irregular ode.
 SHI'ITES (s. with the Mahometans) The followers of Aly supposed to be the successor of Mahomet. *Chaucer.*
 Shild (s. obsolete) A shield. *Chaucer.*
 Shild (v. t. an old spelling) To shield. *Chaucer.*
 Shill (adj. an old spelling) Shrill. *Chaucer.*
 SHIL'LEM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shillemite (s. from Shillemm) A descendant of Shillemm.
 SHIL'LING (s. from the Sax. scylling) A silver coin of twelvepence value, the twentieth part of a pound sterling.
 Shillishall'li (adv. a corrupt reduplication of shall I) With hesitation, with suspense. "I do not stand shillishall'li." *Shakespeare.*
 SHI'LOAH (s. a different spelling) Siloah, Siloam.
 SHI'LOH (s. from the Heb. signifying sent) The Messiah, the Saviour.
 SHI'LOH (s. from the Heb. signifying peace) The name of a city.
 Shi'lonite (s. from Shiloh) An inhabitant of Shiloh.
 Shi'ly (adv. from shy) With shyness.
 SHIM'EAH (s. from the Heb. signifying one that obeys) A man's name.
 SHIM'EI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shim'ering (adj. obsolete) Glimmering. *Chaucer.*
 Shim'per (v. int. a local word) To shine. *Bailey.*
 SHIM'RON (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shim'ronite (s. from Shimron) A descendant of Shimron.
 SHIM'SAI (s. from the Heb. signifying my son) A man's name.
 SHIN (s. from the Sax. scina) The forepart of the leg.
 Shi'nande (adj. obsolete) Shining. *Chaucer.*
 SHI'NAR (s. from the Heb. signifying the change of the city) The name of a country.
 SHINE

SHI

SHINE (*v. int. from the Sax. seinan*) To glitter, to send forth brightness, to appear splendid, to make a beautiful appearance, to be eminent; to be propitious.

Shine (*s. from the verb*) Brightness, splendor; fair weather.

Shi'nefs (*s. from shy*) Reservedness, unfociableness.

SHIN'GLE (*s. from the German, schindal*) A thin board to cover houses; a kind of slate.

SHIN'GLES (*s. plu. from the Lat. cingulum a girdle*) A kind of harpes that spreads itself round the loins; a kind of tetter.

Shi'ning (*p. a. from shine*) Sending forth splendor, glittering, making a beautiful appearance.

Shi'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of emitting splendor, brightness.

Shi'ningness (*s. from shining*) Brightness, splendor. *Sc.*

Shi'ny (*adj. a poetical word, from shine*) Bright, splendid, luminous.

SHIP (*s. from the Sax. scip*) A vessel made to pass over the sea with sails.

Ship (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into a ship, to transport in a ship.

Ship (*adj. from the sub. much used in composition*) Belonging to a ship, fitted to a ship.

Ship/board (*s. from ship, and board*) The state of being in a ship; the plank of a ship. *On shipboard*, in a ship, on board a ship.

Ship/boy (*s. from ship, and boy*) A boy that serves in a ship.

Ship/builder (*s. from ship, and builder*) One who is employed in building ships.

SHIP/RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.

Ship/in (*s. obsolete*) A sheep pen. *Chaucer.*

Ship/ladder (*s. from ship, and ladder*) A ladder in a ship.

Ship/man (*s. from ship, and man*) A sailor, a seaman.

Ship/master (*s. from ship, and master*) The master of a ship.

Ship/mate (*s. from ship, and mate*) One who serves in the same ship.

Ship/money (*s. from ship, and money*) An arbitrary tax formerly levied on port towns for fitting out ships.

Ship/ped (*p. from ship*) Put into a ship.

Ship/pen (*s. a local word*) A cowhouse. *Phillips.*

Ship/per (*s. from ship*) The master of a ship.

Ship/ping (*p. a. from ship*) Putting on board a ship; taking on board a ship.

Ship/ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on board a ship; ships, vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

Ship/shapen (*adj. from ship, and shape*) Unfightly, built straight up after the bearing.

SHIP/STON (*s.*) A town in Worcestershire; it has a market on Friday, and is 84 miles from London.

Ship/ston (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Shipston, made at Shipston.

Ship/ton (*adj. from Shiptonmallet*) Belonging to Shiptonmallet, made at Shiptonmallet.

SHIP/TONMALLET (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 115 miles from London.

Ship/wreck (*s. from ship, and wreck*) The destruction of a ship, the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

Ship/wreck (*v. t. from the sub.*) To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to destroy.

Ship/wrecked (*p. from shipwreck*) Destroyed on rocks or shoals, dashed to pieces, destroyed.

Ship/wrecking (*p. a. from shipwreck*) Destroying by shipwreck, beating to pieces, destroying.

Ship/wright (*s. from ship, and wright*) A ship builder.

SHIRE (*s. from the Sax. shiran to divide*) A division of the kingdom, a county, the jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shire (*s. obsolete*) The meeting of the county, the affizes. *Chaucer.*

Shi'reclerk (*s. from shire, and clerk*) The under sheriff, the clerk of the county court.

Shire'gereve (*s. from shire, and gereve, obsolete*) A sheriff. *Cb.*

Shi'remote (*s. from shire, and mote*) The county court, an assembly of the shire on any extraordinary occasion.

Shirk (*s. from shark*) A lurking, tricking fellow. *Scott.*

Shirk'ing (*adj. from shirk*) Lying on the catch. *Scott.*

SHIRT (*s. from the Sax. scyre*) The under linen garment worn by men.

Shirt (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cloath in a shirt, to furnish with a shirt.

Shirt'ed (*p. from shirt*) Furnished with a shirt, cloathed in a shirt.

SHO

Shirt'ing (*p. a. from shirt*) Furnishing with a clothing with a shirt.

Shirt'ing (*adj. from the part. a colloquial word*) Shirts, accommodate to shirts.

Shirt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing a shirt; linen for shirts.

Shirt'less (*adj. from shirt*) Destitute of a shirt, without a shirt.

SHI'SHAK (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift*) A man's name.

Shit (*v. int. pret. of shite*) Did shite.

Shit (*adj. obsolete*) Shut.

SHITE (*v. int. from the Sax. scitan*) To void the excrements.

Shit'ing (*p. a. from shite*) Voiding excrements.

SHIT'TAH (*s. a different spelling*) The shittim.

Shitte (*adj. obsolete*) Shut.

Shit'ten (*p. from shite*) Fouled with excrements.

Shit'tenly (*adv. from shitten, a low colloquial*) Meanly, pitifully.

SHIT'TIM (*s.*) A precious kind of wood grown in Arabia.

Shit'timwood (*s. from Shittim, and wood*) A kind of wood growing in Arabia.

Shit'ting (*adj. obsolete*) Shutting up.

Shit'tlecock (*s. not so common a spelling*) A shuffling cork tailed with feathers to be driven one to another with battledoors.

SHIVE (*s. from the Dutch schyve*) A slice of a thin splinter, a lamina.

SHIVER (*v. int. from the German schawren*) To tremble, to shudder as with cold.

Shiv'er (*s. from the verb*) A tremor, a shaking.

Shiv'er (*v. t. from shive*) To shatter, to break many parts by an act of violence.

Shiv'er (*v. int.*) To fall at once into many pieces.

Shiv'er (*s. from the verb*) A fragment of many which any thing is broken.

Shiv'er (*s. a sea term*) A sheave, the wheel block.

Shiv'ered (*p. from shiver*) Broken into small pieces.

Shiv'ering (*p. a. from shiver*) Breaking into pieces; quaking, trembling; falling into small hanging loose.

Shiv'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking small pieces, the tremor occasioned by a freezing cold; the state of a sail when it hangs loose in the wind.

Shiv'ery (*adj. from shiver*) Loose of contexture, falling into pieces.

Shoad (*s. with miners*) That part of the ore found separate from the load or leading vein.

Shoad'stone (*s. from shoad, and stone*) A small fragment of ore made smooth by the action of water passing over it.

SHOAL (*s. from the Sax. scole*) A multitude, a throng; a shallow, a bank.

Shoal (*v. int. from the sub.*) To throng, to crowd, to become shallow; to grow shallow.

Shoal (*adj. from the sub.*) Shallow, obstructed by shoals.

Shoal'inefs (*s. from shoaly*) Shallowness, the being shoaly.

Shoal'ing (*p. a. from shoal*) Crowding, thronging.

Shoal'y (*adj. from shoal*) Full of shoals, abundant in shallows.

Shoar (*s. a different spelling*) A shore, a prop.

Shoar (*v. t. from the sub. not so common a spelling*) To prop.

Shoar'ed (*p. from shoar*) Shored, propped.

Shoar'ing (*p. a. from shoar*) Shoring, propping.

SHO'BAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying returned*) A name.

SHO'BACH (*s. from the Heb. signifying chains*) A name.

SHOCK (*v. t. from the Dutch schocken*) To shock, to offend, to disgust.

Shock (*s. from the verb*) A violent concussion, an offence, an impression of disgust.

SHOCK (*s. from the Dutch schocke*) A pile of sheaves.

Shock (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pile up sheaves.

Shock (*v. int.*) To build up a pile of sheaves.

Shock (*s. from shag*) A rough dog.

Shock (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a rough dog.

Shock'ed (*p. from shock*) Shook by violence, disgusted; piled up as sheaves of corn.

Shock'ing (*p. a. from shock*) Shaking with giving a disgust, giving great offence; giving sheaves of corn.

Shod (*v. t. pret. of shoe*) Did shoe.

from shoe) Furnished with shoes, covered at bottom.

obsolete) A head, a head of hair. **Ch.**

an obsolete spelling) Shod. **Cole.**

(s. an old spelling) A shoulder.

(s. from the Sax. iceo) The cover of the foot.

(s. t. from the sub.) To put a cover on the foot; to put up a shoe.

(s. from shoe, and black) One that blacks

(s. from shoe, and boy) A boy that cleans

(s. from shoe, and buckle) A buckle with a shoe is bound to the foot.

(p. from shoe) Fitted with a shoe, accompanied with shoes, covered at the bottom, shod. **Job.**

(s. from shoe, and horn) A shoeing horn, a to put up a shoe.

(p. a. from shoe) Fitting with shoes, covering bottom.

(s. from the part.) The act of fitting with the expence of shoes.

(s. from shoeing, and box) The box which is the smith's materia's for shoeing.

(s. from shoeing, and hammer) The hammer used by a smith in shoeing a horse.

(s. from shoeing, and horn) A horn to aid the putting on of a shoe; any thing used as an in contempt.

(s. from shoe, and latchet) A shoe tye.

(s. from shoe, and maker) One whose trade is to make shoes.

(s. from shoe, and making) The trade or making shoes.

(s. from shoe, and strap) A shoe string.

(s. from shoe, and string) A string to tie a

(s. from shoe, and tye) A string or ribband which the shoe is tied.

(s. t. obsolete) To push. **Ch.**

(s. obsolete, from the verb) Pushed. **Ch.**

(s. from shock) A concussion. **Dryden.**

(s. t. from the sub.) To shake, to agitate with a impulse.

(s. a different spelling) A shog. **Phillips.**

(p. from shog) Agitated with a sudden im-

(p. a. from shog) Shaking with a sudden im-

(not so common a spelling) A shoal; a company; a shoal.

(s. from shoaly) The state of being shoaly, shoals. **Scott.**

(s. a sea term) The descent of the ground under water near the shore. **Phillips.**

(adj. from shoal) Shoaly, full of shoals. **Scott.**

(s. a local word) Shame, harm. **Chaucer.**

(v. int. the pret. of shine) Shined, did shine.

(p. from shine) Illuminated by the beams of the other luminous body. **Johnson.**

(s. obsolete) Shoes. **Chaucer.**

(v. t. obsolete) To shun. **Chaucer.**

(s. a local word) The hulls of oats. **Bailey.**

(v. t. pret. of shake) Did shake.

(s. obsolete) Shoes. **Chaucer.**

(v. t. from the Sax. sceatan) To discharge from or gun, to discharge any thing so as to make it with violence, to let off, to strike with shot; to push forward, to pass through with swiftness; to new parts as a vegetable.

(v. int.) To perform the act of shooting, to germinate, to grow; to form itself into any shape; to separate, to get out; to pass on as an arrow, to swiftness, to give a quick pain.

(s. from the verb) The act of shooting, the act of shooting; a branch issuing from the main stock.

(s. from shoot) One that shoots, a gunner.

(p. a. from shoot) Emitting, sending forth, quickly, germinating, giving a sudden pain.

(s. from the part.) The act of emitting as a blow or gun, a swift motion, a sudden pain.

(s. with printers) The instrument used to set up the pages in the chase or frame.

(s. from the Sax. sceap a magazine) A place where goods are sold, a room in which manufactures are made.

(s. int. a cant word, from the sub.) To frequent

(s. obsolete) Shaped, prepared. **Chaucer.**

(s. from shop, and board) The board or bench on which any work is done.

(s. from shop, and book) The book in which a shopkeeper enters his goods sold.

(s. from shop, and boy) A boy who serves in a shop.

(s. from shop, and cloth) A cloth used to clean the counter in a shop.

(s. from shop, and door) The door that leads into a shop.

(adj. obsolete) Shaped, prepared. **Chaucer.**

(adj. obsolete) Shaped. **Chaucer.**

(s. from shop, and keeper) One that keeps a shop, a trader who sells his goods in a shop.

(s. from shop, and keep) The act or state of keeping a shop, the business of a shopkeeper.

(s. from shop, and lift) A shoplifter. **Cole.**

(s. from shop, and lifter) One who under a pretence of buying takes an opportunity of stealing goods in a shop.

(adj. from shop, and lifting) Stealing goods out of a shop.

(s. from the adj.) The practice or crime of a shoplifter.

(s. from shop, and maid) A shopwoman.

(s. from shop, and man) A man that serves in a shop; a petty trader.

(s. plu. of shopman) More than one shopman.

(adj. from shop) Furnished with a shop, put into a shop.

(p. a. from shop) Frequenting shops, putting into a shop.

(s. from shop, and scissors) Scissors used in a shop.

(s. from shop, and shears) Shears used in a shop.

(s. from shop, and thread) The thread used to bind up goods in a shop.

(s. from shop, and window) The window of a shop.

(s. from shop, and woman) A woman who serves in a shop.

(s. plu. of shopwoman) More than one shopwoman.

(s. from shore) A duty paid for goods brought on shore.

(s. from the Sax. score) The coast of the sea, the bank of a river; a fewer, a drain.

(s. from the Dutch schooren) A buttress, a support of a building.

(v. t. from the sub.) To prop, to support; to set on shore; but this sense is not in use. **Shakespeare.**

(v. t. pret. of hear) Did hear.

(p. from shore) Propped, supported.

(s. an old word) The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. **Cole.**

(s.) A borough town in Suffex; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 57 miles from London.

(adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Shoreham, made at Shoreham.

(adj. from shore) Having no shore.

(s. from shear) The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

(p. a. from shore) Propping, supporting.

(p. from shear) Sheared.

(adj. from the Sax. sceort) Deficient in length, deficient in space, deficient in duration; repeated in quick successions, returning in quick succession, imperfect, defective, inadequate to the end; narrow, contracted, defective in quantity; brittle, friable.

(adv. from the adj. mostly used in composition) With deficiency in length, with short duration.

(s. from the adj.) A summary account.

(adj. from short, and arm) Having short arms.

(adj. from short, and back) Having a short back.

(adj. from short, and beak) Having a short beak.

(adj. from short, and bill) Having a short bill.

(adj. from short, and body) Having a short body.

(v. t. from short) To make short, to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progression, to cut off, to defeat, to lop.

(adj. from short, and enduring) Enduring for a short season.

Shortened

SHO

Short'ened (*p. from shorten*) Made short, contracted, abbreviated, cut off, defeated.

Short'ening (*p. a. from shorten*) Making short, contracting, cutting off.

Short'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making short, a contraction, the act of cutting off.

Short'er (*adj. comp. of short*) Short in a greater degree.

Short'est (*adj. sup. of short*) Short in the greatest degree.

Short'faced (*adj. from short, and face*) Having a short face.

Short'fingered (*adj. from short, and fingered*) Having short fingers.

Short'footed (*adj. from short, and foot*) Having short feet.

Short'hand (*s. from short, and hand*) A method of writing in compendious characters, the art of writing in characters or contractions.

Short'legged (*adj. from short, and leg*) Having short legs.

Short'lived (*adj. from short, and life*) Living but a short time, continuing but a little while.

Short'ly (*adv. from short*) In a little time, soon; in a few words, briefly.

Short'necked (*adj. from short, and neck*) Having a short neck.

Short'nefs (*s. from short*) The state of being short.

Short'nofed (*adj. from short, and nose*) Having a short nose.

Short'rib (*s. from short, and rib*) One of the bastard ribs, one of the ribs below the sternum.

Short'sighted (*adj. from short, and sight*) Unable to see far; incapable of deep discernment.

Short'sightednefs (*s. from shortsighted*) A defect of sight occasioned by a too great convexity of the eye; a defect of intellectual discernment.

Short'waited (*adj. from short, and waist*) Having a short body, having a short waist.

Short'winded (*adj. from short, and wind*) Short breathed, asthmatic, breathing too quick.

Short'winged (*adj. from short, and winged*) Having short wings.

Sho'ry (*adj. from shore*) Lying near the shore. *Burnet.*

SHO'SHANNIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying six*) A hexachord.

Shot (*s. from shoot*) The act of shooting, the flight of any thing shot; the charge of a gun, a ball for the charge of a gun, that which is discharged from a gun or other instrument.

SHOT (*s. from the French, escot*) A reckoning, a sum charged.

Shot (*adj. obsolete*) Shut. *Chaucer.*

Shot (*v. t. pret. of shoot*) Did shoot.

Shot (*p. from shoot*) Discharged from a gun or other instrument, put forth.

Shote (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

Shot'free (*adj. from shot, and free*) Clear of the reckoning, exempted from paying a share.

Shot'fir (*s. obsolete*) A shooter; the yew.

Shot'ten (*adj. from shoot*) Cleared of the spawn, having ejected the spawn; curdled, turned to curds and whey.

SHOVE (*v. t. from the Sax. scufan*) To push by main strength, to push, to rush against, to drive a boat or vessel by a pole reaching to the bottom of the water.

Shove (*v. int.*) To push forward, to move in a boat by heaving at a pole reaching to the bottom.

Shove (*s. from the verb*) The act of shoving, a push.

Shoved (*p. from shove*) Pushed, moved forward by a push.

SHOV'EL (*s. from the Sax. scoff*) An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade, a kind of spade.

Shov'el (*v. t. from the sub.*) To throw or heap up with a shovel, to gather in great quantities.

Shov'elard (*s. a different spelling*) The shoveller, a kind of pelican.

Shov'elboard (*s. from shovel, and board*) A long board on which flat pieces of metal are driven to a mark; the game determined by driving flat pieces of metal on a long board to a mark.

Shov'eled (*p. from shovel*) Thrown up by a shovel.

Shov'eler (*s. a different spelling*) The shoveller, the spoonbill. *D. of A.*

Shov'eler (*s. from shovel*) One that shovels.

Shov'eling (*p. a. from shovel*) Throwing up with a shovel, heaping together.

Shov'eller (*s. in ornithology*) The spoonbill, a kind of pelican.

SHO

Sho'ven (*p. from shove*) Shoved, pushed, violence.

Shoufe (*p. obsolete*) Shoven.

Should (*v. int. sign of the potential mode*) To be to, to be necessary to, to happen to; is; but this is not used of late.

SHOUL'DER (*s. from the Sax. sculdre*) The joint connects the arm to the body; the upper part of the back; the upper part of the fore leg in beasts; the upper part of the arm, a prominence; a support, an embolus of strength.

Shoul'der (*v. t. from the sub.*) To push with violence to put on the shoulders.

Shoul'derbelt (*s. from shoulder, and belt*) The belt comes across the shoulder.

Shoul'derblade (*s. from shoulder, and blade*) The blade of the bone of the shoulder.

Shoul'derbone (*s. from shoulder, and bone*) The bone of the shoulder.

Shoul'derclapper (*s. from shoulder, and clapper*) who affects familiarity, one that does mischievously.

Shoul'dered (*p. from shoulder*) Pushed with violence.

Shoul'deredhead (*s. from shouldered, and head*) A kind of arrow.

Shoul'derhead (*s. in archery*) A kind of arrow.

Shoul'dering (*p. a. from shoulder*) Pushing with violent violence: making a shoulder.

Shoul'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of pushing with insolent violence; the part of any thing which is made in the form of a shoulder, a prominence, a kind of outwork in fortification.

Shoul'deringpiece (*s. in building*) A kind of bracket.

Shoul'derknot (*s. from shoulder, and knot*) A knot of ribband or lace worn on the shoulder.

Shoul'derpight (*s. in farriery*) A disease or swelling in the shoulder of a horse.

Shoul'derpinched (*adj. from shoulder, and pinched*) Pinched on the shoulder.

Shoul'derpincht (*adj. a different spelling*) Shoulder pinched.

Shoul'derpitched (*adj. in farriery*) Having the shoulder displaced.

Shoul'derslip (*s. from shoulder, and slip*) A dislocation of the shoulder.

Shoul'derslipped (*adj. from shoulderslip*) Having the shoulder dislocated.

Shoul'dersplait (*s. in farriery*) A wrench in the shoulder by which it is parted from the breast.

Shoul'dersplaiting (*s. in farriery*) The shoulder wrench in which the shoulder of a horse is parted from the breast.

Shoul'dersplaiting (*s. in farriery*) The shoulder wrench in which the shoulder bone is partly separated from the breast.

Shoul'dertorn (*adj. from shoulder, and torn*) Having the shoulderbone partly separated from the breast.

Shoul'derwrench (*s. from shoulder, and wrench*) A wrench in the shoulder.

Shoun (*s. obsolete*) A fight, an onset.

SHOUT (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To shout, to triumph, to proclaim with shouts.

Shout (*v. t. not much used*) To receive with shouts.

Shout (*s. from the verb*) A burst of triumph, a shout by way of triumph or exhortation.

Shout'ed (*p. from shout, not much used*) Received with shouts.

Shout'er (*s. from shout*) One who shouts.

Shout'ing (*p. a. from shout*) Proclaiming with shouts.

Shout'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shouting, with shouts, an exclamation of triumph or exhortation.

SHOW (*v. t. from the Sax. scawen*) To show, to exhibit to view; to prove, to make evident; to show to proclaim; to offer, to afford; to explain, to tell; to paint, to print.

Show (*v. int.*) To appear, to look, to have appearance.

Show (*s. from the verb*) A spectacle, something to view for money; a superficial appearance, a did appearance, a mere appearance; a representative action.

Show'bread (*s. a different spelling*) The shewbread.

Showe (*s. an old spelling*) A shoe.

Show'ed (*p. from show*) Shewed, shown.

Show'el (*s. a local word*) A blind for a cow.

SHOW'ER (*s. from the Dutch scheure*) A light

S H R

all of rain, any thing that falls thick as rain; a
 eral distribution.
 er (v. t. from the sub.) To wet with rain; to
 ur down; to distribute liberally.
 er (v. int.) To be showery.
 er (s. from show) One that shows.
 er (s. from shower) Poured down as rain,
 ered (p. from shower) Poured down as rain,
 entfully distributed.
 erineis (s. from showery) The state of being
 Scott.
 owery.
 uring (p. a. from shower) Pouring down as rain,
 entfully distributing.
 ury (adj. from shower) Rainy.
 yhe (s. an obsolete spelling) A shock, a rough
 Shakespeare.
 ier (adj. comp. of showy) Showy in a greater de-
 ee.
 iest (adj. sup. of showy) Showy in the greatest de-
 ee.
 ily (adv. from showy) In a showy manner. Job.
 inefs (s. from showy) The state of being
 Johnson.
 ith (adj. from show) Splendid, gaudy, showy.
 l (adj. an incorrect spelling) Shallow, near the
 Cole.
 ling (s. from show) The declivity of the ground
 der water near the shore.
 n (v. t. pret. of show) Did show.
 n (p. from show) Shewed.
 y (adj. from show) Gaudy, splendid, ostenta-
 us.
 k (v. t. pret. of shrink) Did shrink.
 e (s. a local word) A place baited with chaff to en-
 ba Phillips.
 ping (adj. an old word) Scraping. Bailey.
 d (s. a different spelling) A shred. Bailey.
 D (v. t. from the Sax. screadan) To cut into small
 ces as cloth.
 d (s. from the verb) A small piece cut off, a frag-
 nt.
 d (v. t. pret. from the verb) Did shred, did cut in
 all pieces.
 d (p. from the verb) Cut in small pieces.
 d'neis (s. an obsolete spelling) Wickedness, shrewd-
 Cb.
 EW (s. from the German schreyen) A peevish,
 eful clamorous woman; a vile fellow, a villain,
 this sense is now become obsolete.
 w (v. t. obsolete) To beshrew. Cb.
 w (adj. from shrew) Having the qualities of a
 ew, fly, cunning, bad, ill-omened; painful, pinch-
 dangerous. Shakespeare.
 wde (s. obsolete) A wicked fellow, a wicked
 son. Cbaucer.
 w'er (adj. comp. of shrewd) Shrewd in a greater
 ree.
 w'est (adj. sup. of shrewd) Shrewd in the greatest
 ree.
 w'dly (adv. from shrewd) Mischievously, vexa-
 ously; with strong suspicion.
 w'dneis (s. from shrewd) Archness, cunning; pe-
 nance, mischievousness.
 ve (s. obsolete) A wicked villain.
 w'ed (p. from shrew, but not used) Beshrewed.
 w'ish (adj. from shrew) Having the qualities of a
 ew, froward, petulant, clamorous.
 w'ishly (adv. from shrewish) Petulantly, peevish-
 clamorously.
 w'ishness (s. from shrewish) Frowardness, petu-
 ce, clamorousness.
 w'mice (s. plu. of shrewmouse) More than one
 w'mouse.
 w'mouse (s. in zoology) A kind of mouse the bite
 which was heretofore supposed to be venomous.
 WSBURY (s.) A large borough town, the capi-
 of Shropshire; it has a market on Wednesday,
 rday, and Saturday, sends two members to par-
 ment, and is 159 miles from London.
 wsbury (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Shrews-
 y, made at Shrewsbury.
 EK (s. from the Danish skrieg) the inarticulate
 of anguish or horror.
 e (v. int. from the sub.) To scream, to utter the
 articulate cry of anguish or horror.
 ing (p. a. from shriek) Screaming, uttering the
 articulate cry of anguish or horror.
 ing (s. from the part.) The inarticulate cry of
 uish or horror.
 ality (s. an old spelling) Sheriffalty. Phillips.

S H R

SHRIFT (s. from the Sax. scift, but not used of late)
 Confession to a priest. Rord.
 Shright (v. int. p. et. of shriek) Shrieked. Stenfer.
 Shrike (v. int. a different spelling) To shriek. Phillips.
 SHRILL (adj. supposed to be from the sound) Giving a
 piercing tremulous sound, high in sound.
 Shril (v. int. from the adj.) To give a sharp tremulous
 sound.
 Shril'er (adj. comp. of shrill) Shril in a greater de-
 gree.
 Shril'est (adj. sup. of shrill) Shril in the greatest
 degree.
 Shril'ing (p. a. from shrill) Uttering a piercing tre-
 mulous sound, uttering a high sound.
 Shril'neis (s. from shrill) The state or quality of being
 shrill.
 Shril'y (adv. from shrill) With a shrill noise.
 SHRIMP (s. from the German schrumpe) A small crus-
 taceous fish; a dwarf, a little man in contempt.
 SHRINE (s. from the Lat. scrinium) A case in which
 something sacred is repositied, a small kind of temple;
 the temple of a heathen divinity; a place set apart
 for divine worship as used by later poets.
 Shrin'ed (adj. from shrine) Inshrined. Milton.
 SHRINK (v. int. from the Sax. scrincan) To contract
 itself, to draw together by some internal power; to
 withdraw as from danger, to fall back, to express
 fear, to discover horror.
 Shrink (v. t.) To make to shrink.
 Shrink (s. from the verb) A contraction of the body
 for fear, a contraction into less compass.
 Shrink'er (s. from shrink) One who shrinks.
 SHRITE (s. in ornithology) The mistletoethrush.
 Shriv'alty (s. not to correct a spelling) A sheriffalty. Job.
 SHRIVE (v. t. from the Sax. scrifan) To hear a con-
 fession, to confess. Sb.
 Shriv'ed (p. from shrive, but not used of late) Con-
 fessed.
 SHRIV'EL (v. int. from the Dutch scrimpalen) To
 contract itself into wrinkles.
 Shriv'el (v. t.) To contract, to draw up in wrinkles.
 Shriv'eled (p. from shrivel) Contracted, drawn up in
 wrinkles.
 Shriv'eling (p. a. from shrivel) Contracting, drawing
 up in wrinkles.
 Shriv'eling (s. from the part.) The act of drawing up
 in wrinkles, a contraction in wrinkles.
 Shriv'en (v. t. obsolete) To shrive, to confess. Cb.
 Shriv'er (s. obsolete) A confessor. Sb.
 Shriv'ing (p. a. from shrive) Confessing. Sb.
 Shriv'ing (s. from the part.) The act of confession to a
 priest, a confession. Spenser.
 Shroff (adj. obsolete) Confessed. Cb.
 SHROP/SHIRE (s.) One of the inland counties of Eng-
 land; it contains fifteen market towns, and one
 hundred and seventy parishes, which are divided into
 fifteen hundreds; the air is reckoned salubrious, and
 the soil in some parts fruitful; it produces coal in
 great abundance, and sends twelve members to par-
 liament, two for the county, and two for each of the
 boroughs, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wen-
 lock and Bishopscastle.
 Shrop'shire (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the
 county of Salop; produced in the county of Salop.
 SHROUD (s. from the Sax. scrud) A shelter, a cover;
 a winding-sheet, the drefs of the dead.
 Shroud (v. t. from the sub.) To shelter, to cover from
 dangers, to defend, to protect, to cover, to conceal;
 to drefs for the grave, to drefs in a winding
 sheet.
 Shroud (v. int.) To harbour, to take shelter; with with
 or within; as, "Or shroud within these limits."
 Shroud'ed (p. from shroud) Covered, protected from
 danger; dressed for the grave, clothed in a shroud.
 Shroud'ing (p. a. from shroud) Covering, protecting
 from danger, dresting for the grave.
 Shrouds (s. plu. a sea term) The sail ropes, the great
 ropes which come down on both sides of the masts.
 Shrove (v. t. pret. of thrive) Did confess. Johnson.
 Shrov'mouse (s. a different spelling) A shrew-
 mouse. Bailey.
 Shrovefun'day (s. from shrove, and Sunday) The
 quinquagesima, the Sunday before Lent.
 Shrove'tide (s. from shrove, and tide) The day before
 Ashwednesday or Lent in which the people went to
 confession, the time of confession.
 Shrovetuesday (s. from shrove, and Tuesday) The
 Tuesday before Lent.
 Shrov'ing (s. from shrove) The act of confessing

- to a priest after the manner of the papists, a confession. *Tuffer.*
- Shrowd** (*s. a different spelling*) A shroud.
- Shrowd** (*v. t. a different spelling*) To shroud; to lop the branches of trees.
- Shrowd'ed** (*p. from shrowd, a different spelling*) Shrouded; lopped as a tree of its branches.
- Shrowd'ing** (*p. a. from shrowd, a different spelling*) Shrouding; lopping the branches.
- Shrowd'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off the branches.
- Shrowds** (*s. plu. a sea term, and different spelling*) The shrouds, the strong ropes on each side of the mast.
- SHRUB** (*s. from the Sax. scribbe*) A woody plant less than a tree, a bush, a small tree.
- Shrub** (*s. a cant word*) Spirits, acid, and sugar mixed together.
- Shrub'bier** (*adj. comp. of shrubby*) Shrubby in a greater degree.
- Shrub'bieft** (*adj. sup. of shrubby*) Shrubby in the greatest degree.
- Shrub'biness** (*s. from shrubby*) The state or quality of being shrubby.
- Shrub'by** (*adj. from shrub*) Full of shrubs, bushy, resembling a shrub.
- SHRUG** (*v. int. from the Dutch schrieken to tremble*) To express horror, to express dissatisfaction by the motion of the shoulders or body.
- Shrug** (*v. t.*) To contract, to draw up.
- Shrug** (*s. from the verb*) A motion of the shoulders usually expressive of dislike or aversion.
- Shrug'ging** (*p. a. from shrug*) Expressing horror or dislike by a shrug, contracting, drawing up as the shoulders.
- Shrug'ging** (*s. from the part.*) The motion of the shoulders expressing dislike or aversion, a shrug.
- Shrunk** (*v. t. pret. of shrink*) Shrank, did shrink.
- Shrunk** (*p. from shrink*) Contracted, drawn up into a less compass.
- Shrunk'en** (*p. from shrink*) Shrunk, contracted, drawn up into a less compass.
- SHU'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pit*) A man's name.
- SHU'AL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a tox*) The name of a country. *I Sam. Bailey.*
- Shuck** (*s. a local word*) A husk, a shell.
- SHUD'DER** (*v. int. from the Dutch schudden*) To quake, to quake with fear, to tremble with fear or aversion; *with at: as, "I shuddered at the name."*
- Shud'der** (*s. from the verb*) A tremulous motion of the body through fear or aversion, a tremor.
- Shud'dering** (*p. a. from shudder*) Trembling through fear or aversion.
- Shud'dering** (*s. from the part.*) A tremor, a tremulous motion of the flesh through fear or dislike.
- SHUF'FLE** (*v. t. from the Sax. lyfeling*) To throw into disorder, to agitate; to remove with some artifice or fraud; to form tumultuously; to change the position of cards in a pack.
- Shuffle** (*v. int.*) To play mean tricks, to put the cards into a different order in the pack; to struggle, to shift; to move with an irregular gait.
- Shuffle** (*s. from the verb*) A trick, an artifice; the act of putting things into disorder, the act of throwing any thing confusedly together.
- Shuffleboard** (*s. from shuffle, and board*) Shovelboard, a kind of play with flat pieces of metal on a long board.
- Shufflecap** (*s. from shuffle, and cap*) A play in which money is shaken in a hat.
- Shuffled** (*p. from shuffle*) Thrown into disorder, moved by artifice or fraud, formed tumultuously, changed as the position of cards in a pack.
- Shuffler** (*s. from shuffle*) One that shuffles.
- Shuffling** (*p. a. from shuffle*) Throwing into confusion, moving by artifice, tricking; changing the position, moving with an irregular gait.
- Shuffling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing into confusion; a trick, an artifice, an irregular gait.
- Shufflingly** (*adv. from shuffling*) In a shuffling manner, with an irregular gait.
- SHU'HAM** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Shu'hamite** (*s. from Shuham*) A descendant of Shuham.
- Shu'hite** (*s. from Shuah*) A descendant of Shuah.
- SHU'LAMITE** (*s. from the Heb. signifying peaceable*) An appellation supposed to be applied to the bride or church. *Canticlet.*
- Shullen** (*v. int. obsolete*) Shall. *Cole.*
- SHUN** (*v. t. from the Sax. ascunian*) To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.
- Shun** (*v. t. a local word*) To shove, to push. *Cole.*
- Shu'namite** (*s. from Shunem*) A native of Shunem.
- Shun'ed** (*p. not so analogical a spelling*) Shunned.
- SHU'NEM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying their charge*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
- SHU'NI** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Shu'nite** (*s. from Shuni*) A descendant of Shuni.
- Shun'less** (*adj. from shun*) Unavoidable, inevitable.
- Shun'ned** (*p. from shun*) Avoided, declined.
- Shun'ning** (*p. a. from shun*) Avoiding, declining.
- Shunt** (*v. int. a local word*) To give a sudden start.
- Shunt** (*v. t. a local word*) To shove, to push.
- Shunt'ing** (*p. a. a local word, from shunt*) Giving a sudden start; shoving, pushing with a sudden motion.
- SHU'PHAM** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Shu'phamite** (*s. from Shupham*) A descendant of Shupham.
- SHUR** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a wall*) The name of a wilderness.
- SHU'SHAN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a rose*) A city in Persia.
- SHUSHANE'DUTH** (*s. from the Heb.*) A kind of instrument.
- SHUT** (*v. t. from the Sax. scitten*) To close, to include, to confine, to prohibit, to bar, to exclude; to contract; *To shut out, to exclude, to deny admission. To shut in, to inclose, to conclude.*
- Shut** (*v. int.*) To close itself, to become closed.
- Shut** (*s. from the verb*) A small shutter, a small door; close; the act of shutting.
- Shut** (*s. a local word*) A young pig put up to fatten, a young store pig.
- Shut** (*v. t. pret. of the verb*) Did shut.
- Shut** (*p. from the verb*) Closed, barred, confined.
- Shut'alhite** (*s. from Shuthelah*) A descendant of Shuthelah.
- SHU'THELAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a plant*) A man's name.
- Shut'ter** (*s. from shut*) One that shuts, a little cover, the door that shuts up a window.
- Shut'ting** (*p. a. from shut*) Closing, barring, confining.
- SHUT'TLE** (*s. from the Islandick*) The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
- Shut'tlecock** (*s. a different spelling*) A shuttlecock, a stick with feathers and driven backwards and forwards with battledores; the diversion of driving a cock tailed with feathers backwards and forwards with battledores.
- SHY** (*adj. from the Dutch, schowe*) Reserved, kept at a distance; suspicious, jealous.
- Shy'mar** (*s. a different spelling*) A fimar.
- Shy'ness** (*s. a different spelling*) Shiness.
- SI** (*s.*) The seventh note in the scale of music as used by some authors, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.*
- SIAGONAG'RA** (*s. from the Greek σιαγονη the jaw, and αγρα a seizure*) The gout in the jaw.
- SI'AM** (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in India, the capital of that kingdom.
- Siame'se** (*adj. from Siam*) Belonging to Siam.
- Siame'se** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Siam, the people of Siam.
- SIB** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) Kindred.
- Sib** (*adj. from the sub.*) Relating, having kindred.
- SIBAL'DIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Sibbe** (*s. obsolete*) Kindred.
- Sib'bered** (*s. a local word*) The bans of matrimony.
- Sib'beredge** (*s. a local word*) The bans of matrimony.
- Sib'ed** (*adj. a local word*) Related, having kin.
- SIB'E'RIA** (*s. in geography*) The most northern country of Asia.
- Sibe'rian** (*adj. from Siberia*) Belonging to Siberia, produced in Siberia, imported from Siberia.
- Sibe'rian** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Siberia.
- SIB'MAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying conversion*) The name of a country famous for wines.
- SIB'ILANT** (*adj. from the Lat. sibilio to hiss*) Hissing.
- Sibila'tion** (*s. from sibilant*) A hissing.
- SIB'YL** (*s. probably from Sibylla, in Pagan mythology*) One of a number of women, some reckon ten, were supposed to have been endowed with a prophetic prophecy, and to have foretold the revolutions and fates of kingdoms, and some of them to have predicted many things in Greek verse relative to the Greeks.
- SIB'YLL** (*s.*) A woman's name.
- SIBYL'LA** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The daughter of Dardanus, a famous prophetess of antiquity; a man's name.
- SIBYL'LA** (*s.*) The Sibyls.
- Sibyl'line** (*adj. from Sibyl*) Belonging to the Sibyls, posed by the Sibyls.
- SICAM'BRI** (*s.*) An ancient people of Spain who

to Italy and being expelled from thence settled Sicily.

AMORE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. ficamorus*) The name of a tree.

amore (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the ficamore, made of ficamore.

amoretree (*s. from ficamore, and tree*) The ficamore.

ANI (*s. in ancient geography*) A people of Spain, the Cambri.

CANEIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ficcus, but not used*) Dry, having no springs.

CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ficco to dry*) To make dry, to dry.

cated (*p. from ficcate*) Dried, made dry.

cating (*p. a. from ficcate*) Drying, making dry.

cation (*s. from ficcate*) The act of drying.

CIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. ficcus dry, and facio to make*) Making dry, causing dryness.

ffical (*adj. from ficcific*) Dry, causing dryness.

ity (*s. from ficcate*) Dryness, want of moisture.

(*s. from fix*) The fix at dice.

ace (*s. from fice, and ace*) A particular method of play or game at dice; the fix and the ace.

ELICA, SICE'LION (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

point (*s. from fice, and point*) The fix, the sixth point at backgammon.

(*s. an old word*) A current of water, a water furrow.

(*adj. an old spelling*) Such.

HA (*s. in botany*) The wild carrot.

HERUS (*s. in ancient history*) The priest of Hercules and husband of Dido.

HEM (*s.*) The name of a place.

etum (*s. in old records*) A small current of water usually dried up in the summer, a water furrow.

ian (*adj. from Sicily*) Belonging to Sicily.

ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Sicily; a kind of music.

LICUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The fourth part of an ounce.

LICUS (*s. a different spelling*) The scillicum.

ILY (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediterranean; it is the largest of all the Italian islands and famous for the volcano of mount Aetna.

(*adj. from the Sax. icac*) Afflicted with disease, in the stomach; corrupted, disgusted; *with of: as, Sick of the fever.*

(*v. int. not used*) To sicken.

ed (*v. int. pret.*) Grew sick.

en (*v. int. from sick*) To grow sick, to fall into disease; to grow weak, to decay; to be fatiate, to filled with disgust.

en (*v. t.*) To make sick, to weaken, to impair.

ened (*p. from sicken*) Made sick, impaired, distressed.

ening (*p. a. from sicken*) Growing sick.

er (*adj. comp. of sick*) Sick in a greater degree.

ER (*adj. from the Dutch faker, but now grown obsolete*) Sure, certain, firm.

er (*adv. from the adj. obsolete*) Surely, certainly.

erly (*adv. obsolete from sicker*) Surely, certainly.

est (*adj. sup. of sick*) Sick in the greatest degree.

LE (*s. from the Sax. ficol*) A kind of reaping hook, a hook to cut corn with an indented edge.

leman (*s. from fickle, and man*) A reaper, one who reaps with a fickle.

lemen (*s. plu.*) More than one fickleman.

er (*s. from fickle*) A reaper, one who cuts corn with a fickle.

ier (*adj. comp. of sickly*) Sickly in a greater degree.

iest (*adj. sup. of sickly*) Sickly in the greatest degree.

like (*adv. a local word*) In such a manner.

lines (*s. from sickly*) The state of being sickly.

ly (*adj. from sick*) Somewhat disordered, faint, weak, languid.

ness (*s. from sick*) The state of being sick; a disease, a malady, a disorder in the organs of digestion.

(*s. a different spelling*) The shekel.

US (*s. from the Lat.*) The shekel.

ANIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects; the groundworm.

OIDES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the figs.

SI'CYOS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

SI'DA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

SIDE (*s. from the Sax.*) That part of an animal which is fortified by the ribs, that part of a body which is opposed to another part; a margin, an edge; any kind of local respect, the right or left; a party, a faction.

Side (*adj. from the sub.*) Lateral, oblique, pertaining to a side.

Side (*v. int. from the sub.*) To take a party, to engage in a faction; *with with, or against: as, "He sided with the enemy." Sometimes with in: as, "All side in parties."*

Side (*adj. a local word*) Long; proud.

Si'deboard (*s. from side, and board*) A side table.

Si'debox (*s. from side, and box*) A seat for ladies on the side of the theatre.

Si'defly (*s. from side, and fly*) The name of an insect.

Si'delay (*s. from side, and lay, in hunting*) A fresh set of dogs to be laid in on the scent.

Si'deling (*s. a local word*) A balk, a strip of green between ploughed lands.

Si'delong (*adj. from side, and long*) Lateral, obliquely, longitudinal.

Si'delong (*adv. from the adj.*) Laterally, obliquely, sidewise.

SI'DER (*s. a different spelling*) Cider, drink made of apples.

SID'ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. sidus a star*) Starry, astral, belonging to the stars.

SID'ERATED (*adj. from the Lat. sidus a star*) Blasted by the stars, planet struck.

Sideration (*s. from siderated*) A blast, a sudden deprivation of sense and motion; an apoplexy.

SIDERE'AN (*adj. from the Lat. sidus a star*) Sideral.

SID'ERITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling iron; the loadstone.

SID'ERITIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, ironwort.

SIDERO'MANCY (*s. from the Greek σιδερος iron, and μαντεια magic*) Divination by means of red hot iron.

SIDEROPE'CILOS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling iron with a variety of spots.

SIDEROPYL'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

SID'EROS (*s. in natural history*) Iron.

Si'defaddle (*s. from side, and faddle*) A faddle for ladies to ride on horseback.

Si'defman (*s. from sides, and man*) An assistant to a church warden.

Si'demen (*s. plu.*) The vestry, the paymasters of the parish assembled to assist the parish officers.

Si'deway (*adv. from side, and way*) Laterally, on one side, with the side foremost.

Si'dewise (*adv. from side, and wife*) In the direction of the side, laterally.

Sidlin'gi (*s. in old records*) The balks between ploughed lands.

SI'DON (*s. from the Heb. signifying fishing*) The name of a man; the name of a city.

Sid'y (*adj. a local word*) Surly, pettish.

Sie (*v. t. obsolete*) To see.

Sie (*v. t. pret.*) Saw, did see.

Sie (*v. int. obsolete*) To fall.

Sie (*s. obsolete*) A kind of medicated wine.

SIEFAL'BUM (*s. in medicine*) A collyrium, a remedy for the eyes.

SIEGE (*s. from the French*) The act of besetting a fortified town; a continued endeavour to gain possession; a feat, a fool, the fundament; *but these last senses are now grown obsolete.*

Siege (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To besiege, to attack a fortified town in military form.

Sieg'ed (*p. from siege, but not used*) Besieged.

Sieve (*s. from sift*) A boulder, a sifter, an utensil to separate the finer parts of any thing from the coarser.

SIEUR (*s. from the French*) A title of respect, master.

SIFT (*v. t. from the Sax. siftan*) To separate by a sieve to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

Sift'ed (*p. from sift*) Separated by a sieve, parted, examined with strictness.

Sift'er (*s. from sift*) One who sifts.

Sift'ing (*p. a. from sift*) Separating by a sieve, separating, examining with strictness.

Sift'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating by a sieve, a separation, a strict examination; that which is separated by the sieve.

Sig (*s. a local word*) Urine, stale urine.

SIGA'LION (*s. in heathen mythology*) The Egyptian god of silence.

SIG

SIG'ARD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
SIG'BERT (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
Sig'ele (*s. an old word*) A necklace. *Col.*
SIGESBE'CKIA (*s. in botany*) A genus or class of plants.
SIGH (*s. from the Sax. (sian)*) An audible emission of the breath in grief or sadness.
Sigh (*v. int. from the sub.*) To emit the breath audibly after long repression as in grief or sadness.
Sigh (*v. t. obsolete*) To see. *Chaucer.*
Sigh (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Saw, did see. *Chaucer.*
Sigh (*v. t. but not used*) To lament, to mourn. *Prior.*
Sigh'ing (*p. a. from sigh*) Emitting the breath so as to be heard as in grief or sadness.
SIGHT (*s. from the Dutch sight*) The sense of seeing, perception by the eye, the act of seeing, the eye, the instrument of seeing; open view, a situation where nothing obstructs the eye; notice, knowledge; a spectacle, a show; a small hole or aperture to look through, any thing to guide the eye.
Sight (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Sighed, did sigh. *Chau.*
Sight'ed (*adj. from sight, chiefly used in composition*) Seeing in a particular manner.
Sight'full (*adj. from sight, obsolete*) Visible. *Chaucer.*
Sight'fulness (*s. from sightful*) Clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
Sight'less (*adj. from sight*) Blind, void of sight; un-
 sightly, unpleasant to the eye.
Sight'lier (*adj. comp. of sightly*) Sightly in a greater degree.
Sight'liest (*adj. sup. of sightly*) Slightly in the greatest degree.
Sight'liness (*s. from sightly*) The state of being sightly, an agreeable appearance to the eye.
Sight'ly (*adj. from sight*) Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.
Sig'il (*s. from sigillum*) A seal. *Dryden.*
Sig'illar (*adj. from sigil*) Belonging to a seal. *Col.*
SIGILLARIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A festival at which seals or other nicknacks were lent to particular friends.
SIGILLATATER'RA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of bole, lemnian earth.
Sig'illative (*adj. from sigillum*) Belonging to a seal, apt to seal. *Col.*
SIGIL'LUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A seal.
SIG'NONO'H (*s. from the Heb. signifying a variable tune*) A kind of musical instrument.
SIG'ISMUND (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
SIGISMUN'DA (*s.*) A woman's name.
SIG'LA (*s. from the Lat.*) Short notes, characters, initial letters.
Sig'les (*s. from sigla*) Short notes, initial letters.
SIGN (*s. from the Lat. signum*) A token, a mark by which any thing is known; a picture hung at a door, a monument, a memorial; a note of remembrance, an ensign; a symbol, a typical representation; a signature, a name written, the mark for a name; a constellation in the zodiac; a wonder, a miracle.
Sign (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark, to betoken, to ratify by the signature of a name.
SIG'NA (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Ensigns, banners.
SIG'NACLE (*s. from the signaculum*) A seal, a sign. *Co.*
Sig'nal (*adj. from sign*) R-markable, eminent, worthy to be remembered.
Sig'nal (*s. from the adj.*) Notice given by a sign, a sign which gives notice.
Signal'ity (*s. from signal*) The state or quality of being remarkable. *Brown.*
Sig'nalize (*v. t. from signal*) To render eminent, to make remarkable.
Sig'nalized (*p. from signalize*) Rendered famous, made remarkable.
Sig'nalizing (*p. a. from signalize*) Rendering famous, making remarkable.
Sig'nally (*adv. from signal*) In a signal manner.
SIGNA'TION (*s. from the Lat. signo to sign*) A sign given, the act of giving a sign. *Brown.*
Sig'natory (*adj. from sign*) Belonging to a seal, used in sealing. *Scott.*
SIG'NATURE (*s. from the Lat. signo to sign*) A stamp, a mark; a name written; a letter or mark to distinguish one thing from another; a sign, a type, a token.
Sig'naturist (*s. from signature*) One who holds the doctrine of signatures, one fond of types and figures. *Br.*
Signe (*v. t. obsolete*) To assign, to appoint. *Chaucer.*
Sig'net (*s. from sign*) A small seal, a seal usually fixed in a ring.
Sig'netring (*s. from signet, and ring*) A ring with a signet or little seal fixed in it. *Lyfse.*
SIG'NIFER (*s. from the Lat. signum a sign, and fero to bear*) The zodiac so called from the twelve signs; a

SIL

standardbearer, an ensign, a cornet. *Phillips.*
Signif'erous (*adj. from signifer*) Bearing an ensign. *Co.*
Signif'iance (*s. obsolete*) Signification. *Chaucer.*
Signif'icance (*s. from significant*) The power of signifying, force, energy, importance; import, meaning.
Signif'icancy (*s. from significance*) Significance, the state of being significant.
Signif'icant (*adj. from signify*) Expressive of something more than the external mark, standing as a sign for something more than commonly expressive; important, momentous; but this is rather a low or droll sense of the word.
Signif'icantly (*adv. from significant*) With signif'icancy, with force of expression.
Signif'icantness (*s. from significant*) The state of being significant.
Signif'ication (*s. from signify*) The act of making known by words or signs; the import, the meaning expressed by word or sign.
Signif'icative (*adj. from signify*) Signifying by an external sign, expressive, forcible.
Signif'icatory (*s. from signify*) That which signifies, that which betokens.
Sig'nified (*p. from signify*) Declared by some token or sign, made known.
SIG'NIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. signum a sign, and facio to make*) To declare by some token or sign, to mean, to express; to import, to avail; to make known.
Sig'nify (*v. int.*) To express meaning.
Sig'nifying (*p. a. from signify*) Declaring by tokens or signs, meaning, expressing with force.
Sig'ning (*p. a. from sign*) Marking with a sign, ratifying by the signature of a name.
Sig'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of confirming by the signature of a name.
Sig'nior (*s. a different spelling*) A seignior. *Phillips.*
SIG'NIORY (*s. from the Italian signoria*) A lordship, a dominion.
Signman'ual (*s. from sign, and manual*) The signature of the king written with his own hand; a name written with a person's own hand.
Sign'post (*s. from sign, and post*) The post on which a sign hangs.
SIG'NUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A sign, a symptom.
SIG'WARD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
SIHON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the end*) A man's name.
SI'HOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying black*) The river Nile.
Sike (*adj. obsolete*) Such. *Spenser.*
Sike (*adj. obsolete*) Seek. *Chaucer.*
Sike (*v. t. an old spelling*) To seek, to sigh. *Chaucer.*
Sik'er (*adv. an old word*) Sure, surely. *Spenser.*
Sik'er (*adj. obsolete*) Sure, firm, certain, safe. *Chaucer.*
Sik'erd (*adj. an old word*) Allied. *Col.*
Sik'erde (*p. obsolete*) Made sure, confirmed.
Sik'erness (*s. obsolete*) Security, safety.
Sikes (*s. plu. obsolete*) Sighs. *Chaucer.*
Sik'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To seek, to sigh. *Chaucer.*
Sik'ir (*adj. obsolete*) Siker, sure. *Chaucer.*
Sik'irness (*s. obsolete, from sikir*) Sikeriness, security, safety. *Chaucer.*
Sik'ith (*v. t. third person sing. obsolete*) Maketh sick. *Ch.*
Sik'ker (*adj. obsolete*) Sure, certain. *Chaucer.*
Sik're (*adj. obsolete*) Sure, certain. *Chaucer.*
SILAS (*s.*) A man's name.
Sile (*adv. obsolete*) Seldom. *Chaucer.*
SILE (*s. from the Sax. fyl*) Filth, filth that sinks to the bottom. *Scott.*
Sile (*v. int. from the sub. a local word*) To sink, to fall to the bottom. *Baileys.*
Sil'ence (*s. from silent*) The state of holding one's peace; taciturnity; stillness, secrecy.
Sil'ence (*v. t. from the sub.*) To still, to make one hold one's peace.
Sil'ence (*v. int. used only in the imperative mode*) Be silent.
Sil'enced (*p. from silence*) Put to silence.
Sil'encing (*p. a. from silence*) Putting to silence.
SILE'NI (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) Old satyrs, a kind of sylvan gods supposed to be half men and half heads.
SIL'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. filens*) Mute, dumb, refraining from speech; still, making no noise; wanting efficacy.
Sil'entary (*s. from silent*) A gentleman usher, one who is to take care that proper silence be kept.
Sil'ently (*adv. from silent*) Without speech, without noise, without mention. *Sil'entness.*

S I L

SILENTNESS (*s. from silent*) The state or quality of being silent.

SILENUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The supposed foster-father and tutor of Bacchus.

SILVER (*s. in botany*) The ligusticum; the fescle; an oser.

SILVER (*s. a different spelling*) The celery, the name of a herb.

SILVIA (*s. in geography*) A dutchy in Germany subject to the king of Prussia.

SILVIA (*s. in commerce, from the foregoing*) A kind of thin linen cloth.

SILVIA (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Silesia, produced in Silesia.

SILVIAN (*adj. from Silesia*) Belonging to Silesia.

SILVIAN (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Silesia.

SILVEX (*s. in natural history*) The flint.

SILVEX (*pron. obsolete*) Self. *Chaucer.*

SILVICIOUS (*adj. from filix*) Flinty, consisting of flints.

SILICIA (*s. in botany*) The scænegreek; an herb that grows among flints.

SILICIOUS (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Cilicious, made of hair. *Brown.*

SILICULOSÆ (*s. in botany*) Plants which produce the fruit in husks.

SILICULOSE (*adj. from the Lat. silicula a little husk*) Husky, full of husks.

SILIGINOUS (*adj. from filigo*) Siliginose. *Bailey.*

SILIGINOSE (*adj. f. om filigo*) Made of fine wheat.

SILIGO (*s. in botany*) The fine kind of wheat of which the whitest bread is made.

SILINESS (*s. obsolete*) Happiness. *Chaucer.*

SILIQUA (*s. in botany*) A husk, a pod, the seed vessel of the pulse kind.

SILIQUA (*s. with gold refiners*) A carat, the sixth part of a scruple.

SILICULOSÆ (*s. in botany*) The pepperwort.

SILICULOSÆ (*s. in botany*) Plants which produce the fruit in pods.

SILICULOSÆ (*adj. from filiqua*) Having a pod, having a seed vessel.

SILICULOSÆ (*adj. from filiqua*) Having a pod, having a capsule.

SILK (*s. from the Sax. seolc*) The soft fine thread produced by the bombyx; the stuff made of the thread produced by the bombyx or silkworm.

SILKEN (*adj. from silk*) Consisting of silk, made of silk; dressed in silk; soft, tender.

SILKGRASS (*s. in botany*) A curious plant with fibrous leaves.

SILKIER (*adj. comp. of silky*) Silky in a greater degree.

SILKIER (*adj. sup. of silky*) Silky in the greatest degree.

SILKMERCE (*s. from silk, and mercer*) A dealer in silks.

SILKTHROWER (*s. from silk, and thrower*) One whose business is to throw silk so as to render it fit for use.

SILKTHROWER (*s. from silk, and throw*) One who throws silk, one who winds silk and renders it fit for use.

SILKWEAVER (*s. from silk, and weaver*) One whose trade is to weave silks.

SILKWORM (*s. from silk, and worm*) The bombyx, the worm that produces silk.

SILKY (*adj. from silk*) Made of silk, like silk; soft, pliant.

SIL (*s. from the Sax. syl*) The timber or stone at the foot of a door or window.

SILLABUB (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A mixture of milk warm from the cow with vinegar, sugar and spices.

SIL (*s. from the Greek σιλλος a species of ridicule*) Pieces of comic poetry.

SILLABUB (*s. a different spelling*) A fillabub.

SILLY (*adj. comp. of silly*) Silly in a greater degree.

SILLY (*adj. sup. of silly*) Silly in the greatest degree.

SILLY (*adv. from silly*) In a silly manner.

SILLYNESS (*s. from silly*) The state or quality of being silly.

SILLOGRAPHER (*s. from the Greek σιλλος a species of comic poetry, and γραφω to write*) A writer of comic poetry.

SILLOGRAPHIST (*s. from the Greek, as in the foregoing article*) A sillographer, a writer of comic poetry.

SILUN (*s. in fortification*) An elevation of earth in the middle of a moat.

SILUN (*s. in husbandry*) A balk, a ridge or strip of green between ploughed lands.

SILLY (*adj. from the German seleg*) Harmless, innocent; weak, helpless; foolish, trifling.

SILLYHOW (*s. of doubtful derivation*) The membrane that covers the head of a child in the womb.

SILLO (*s. from the Lat.*) One that has a nose crooked upwards, one that has a snout nose; one that has hanging eyebrows.

S I M

SILLOAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying sent*) The name of a famous pool at Jerusalem.

SILLOAM (*s. a different spelling*) The pool of Siloah.

SILLOE (*s. from the Heb.*) A part or division in the city of Jerusalem.

SILPH (*s. a different spelling*) A sylph. *Phillips.*

SILPHIUM (*s. in botany*) The laserwort.

SILVAN (*adj. from the Lat. silva a wood*) Woody, full of woods.

SILVANUS (*s.*) A man's name.

SILVER (*s. from the Sax. seolfer*) A white fine hard metal next in weight to gold; money coined of silver; any thing of soft splendour.

SILVER (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of silver, producing silver, white like silver, having a pale lustre; smooth, soft of voice, soft in sound.

SILVER (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with silver, to gild with silver; to adorn with soft lustre.

SILVERBEATER (*s. from silver, and beater*) One that beats silver into thin leaves for gilding.

SILVERBUSH (*s. in botany*) The name of a rare plant.

SILVERED (*p. from silver*) Gilded with silver, adorned with soft lustre, made white like silver.

SILVERHAFT (*adj. from silver, and haft*) Having the haft of silver.

SILVERING (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with silver, the silver laid on in gilding.

SILVERING (*p. a. from silver*) Gilding with silver, making white like silver.

SILVERLING (*s. from silver*) A piece of silver coin.

SILVERLY (*adv. from silver*) With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH (*s. from silver, and smith*) A smith that works in silver.

SILVERSHAFTED (*adj. from silver, and shafted*) Bearing silver shafts, carrying silver arrows.

SILVERICKNESS (*s. a cant word, with lawyers*) The feigned sickness of a lawyer who has been feed not to plead.

SILVERICKNESS (*s. a cant word*) The silverickness.

SILVERPOONHEAD (*s. in archery*) The head of an arrow resembling the head of an old silver spoon.

SILVERSTREAMING (*adj. from silver, and streaming*) Sending forth a soft lustre like silver.

SILVERWEET (*adj. from silver, and sweet*) Sounding sweet like silver.

SILVERTHISTLE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

SILVERTREE (*s. in botany*) The eugenia.

SILVERWEED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the silver thistle.

SILVERY (*adj. from silver*) Powdered with silver.

SILVESTER (*s.*) A man's name.

SILVESTERS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of grain used in dyeing scarlet.

SILVESTROUS (*adj. from the Lat. silvester, but not much used*) Abounding with woods. *Cole.*

SILURES (*s. in geography*) The old inhabitants of South Wales.

SILURIST (*s. from Silures*) One of the ancient inhabitants of South Wales.

SILURUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The shad.

SIMA (*s. in architecture*) The cymatium.

SIMAISE (*s. from simatium*) The cymatium.

SIMAR (*s. from the French simarre*) A lady's robe. *Dryden.*

SIMARE (*s. a different spelling*) A simar. *Bailey.*

SIMARR (*s. a different spelling*) The simar. *Phillips.*

SIMATIUM (*s. in architecture, a different spelling*) The cymatium. *Dict. of Arts.*

SIM'EON (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that obeys*) A man's name; one of the tribes of Israel.

SIMEONITE (*s. from Simeon*) A descendant of Simeon.

SIMEETER (*s. a different spelling*) A cimeter. *Phillips.*

SIMIA (*s. in zoology*) The monkey.

SIMILA, SIMILAGO (*s. from the Lat.*) Fine flower, meal.

SIMILACION (*s. an old word*) Dissimulation. *Chaucer.*

SIMILAR (*adj. from the Lat. similis like*) Having likeness, having the parts in proportion.

SIMILARITY (*s. from similar*) The state of being similar, likeness.

SIMILARY (*adj. from similar*) Similar. *Johnson.*

SIMILE (*s. from the Lat.*) A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILINESS (*s. obsolete*) Seemliness, decency in behaviour. *Chaucer.*

SIMILITIVE (*adj. from simile*) Expressing similitude. *Sc.*

SIMILITUDE (*s. from simile*) Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMILITUDINARY (*adj. from similitude*) Comprizing similitude. *Scott.*

SIMITAR

SIN

SIN

Sim'itar (*s. a different spelling*) A cimiter, a kind of crooked sword.

SIM'NEL (*s. from the low Lat. simnelus*) A kind of sweet cake made at Christmas.

SI'MON (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that obeys*) A man's name.

Simo'niac (*s. from Simon Magus, who thought that the gift of miracles might be bought with money*) One who buys or sells preferments in the church.

Simoni'acal (*adj. from Simon*) Guilty of buying or selling preferments in the church.

Simo'nian (*s. from Simon, in church history*) One of the sect founded by Simon Magus.

SIMON'IDES (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient Greek poet.

Sim'onish (*s. from Simon*) One guilty of Simony.

Sim'onry (*s. from Simon Magus*) The crime of buying or selling church preferments.

Simos'ity (*s. from simous*) The circumstance of having the nose crooked or bent upwards. *Bailey.*

SI'MOUS (*adj. from the Lat. simo to make flat*) Having a flat nose, having a snub nose. *Cole.*

SIM'PER (*v. int. of doubtful derivation*) To smile foolishly, to look pleasant.

Sim'per (*s. from the verb*) A silly kind of smile, a smile.

Sim'pering (*p. a. from simper*) Smiling foolishly, smiling.

Sim'pering (*s. from the part.*) The act of smiling foolishly, a kind of smile.

Simpho'nia (*s. a different spelling*) Symphonia. *Bailey.*

Sim'pily (*adv. obsolete*) Simply, modestly. *Chaucer.*

SIM'PLE (*adj. from the Lat. simplex*) Plain, artless, sincere, harmless; single, uncompounded; silly, wanting cunning.

Sim'ple (*s. from the adj.*) A single ingredient, a drug, an herb.

Sim'ple (*v. int.*) To gather simples.

SIM'PLEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. simplex simple, and facio to make*) To make simple; to take away the cure of souls from a benefice.

Sim'pleying (*p. a. from simplefy*) Taking away the cure of souls from a benefice.

Sim'pleying (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking away the cure of souls from a benefice.

Sim'pleness (*s. from simple*) The state or quality of being simple.

Sim'pler (*s. from simple*) One that gathers herbs; a simplist.

Sim'pler (*adj. comp. of simple*) Simple in a greater degree.

Sim'ples (*s. obsolete*) Simplicity, folly. *Johnson.*

Sim'pleffe (*s. obsolete*) Simplicity, folly. *Spenser.*

Sim'plest (*adj. sup. of simple*) Simple in the greatest degree.

Sim'pleton (*s. from simple, a low word*) A silly mortal, a trifler.

Simplic'ia (*s. with physicians*) Medicines uncompounded.

Simplic'ity (*s. from simple*) Plainness, artlessness; plainness in dress and manner; the state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

Sim'pling (*p. a. from simple*) Going into the fields to gather herbs.

Sim'pling (*s. from the part.*) The act of wandering in the fields to gather herbs.

Sim'plist (*s. from simple*) One skilled in simples.

SIMPLUDA'RIA (*s. from the Lat. simplex simple, and ludo to play*) A kind of funeral honour paid to the deceased by dancing and leaping.

Sim'ply (*adv. from simple*) Without art, without addition, merely, solely, foolishly, sillily.

Simp'son (*s. a local word*) The name of an herb, the groundfel.

SIM'RON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.

Sim'ronite (*s. from Simron*) A descendant of Simron.

SIM'ULACRE (*s. from the Lat. simulacrum*) An image. *Ba.*

SIM'ULAR (*s. from the Lat. simulo to liken*) One that counterfeits. *Shakespeare.*

SIM'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. simulo*) To feign, to counterfeit. *Bailey.*

Sim'ulated (*p. from simulate, not much used*) Feigned, counterfeited.

Sim'ulating (*p. a. from simulate*) Feigning, counterfeiting.

Simula'tion (*s. from simu'ate*) Hypocrisy, a mere pretence.

SIMULTA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. simultaneous*) Acting together, existing at the same time. *Glanville.*

SIN (*s. from the Sax. syn*) A transgression of the laws of God, a wilful transgression of divine laws; an habitual negligence of religion; a propitiation for sin; a notorious sinner. *Shakespeare.*

Sin (*v. int. from the sub.*) To violate the laws of God, to offend against right.

SIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a bush*) The name of a place, the name of a wilderness.

Sin (*adv. obsolete*) Since.

SI'NAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a bush*) The name of a wilderness, the name of a mountain on the borders of Canaan.

SIN'API (*s. in botany*) Mustard, senniseed.

SIN'APIS (*s. in botany*) The mustard.

Sin'apism (*s. from sinapis*) A cataplasm in which chief ingredient is mustardseed pulverized.

SINAPIS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The cleome, the name of a plant.

Sin'born (*adj. from sin, and born*) Sprung from sin.

SINCE (*adv. from the Sax. sithe*) Because that, from time that, before this, ago; at a time intervening between some past time and the present.

SINCE'RE (*adj. from the Lat. sine without, and wax*) Pure, unmingled, honest, uncorrupt; uninjured. *Dryden.*

Since'rely (*adv. from sincere*) With sincerity.

Sincere'ness (*s. from sincere*) Sincerity.

Sincere'rer (*adj. comp. of sincere*) Sincere in a greater degree.

Sincere'st (*adj. sup. of sincere*) Sincere in the greatest degree.

Sincer'ity (*s. from sincere*) Sincereness, the state of being sincere.

SIN'CIPUT (*s. in anatomy*) The fore part of the head, extending from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SIN'DI (*s. in geography*) The European Scythians.

Sin'dic (*s. a different spelling*) A syndic, a governor.

SIN'DON (*s. from the Lat.*) Fine linen; a fold; a wrapper of linen.

SINE (*s. from the Lat. sinus*) The line drawn from the extremity of the arch of a circle till it falls at right angles on the radius extended to the other extremity of the arch.

SIN'ECURE (*s. from the Lat. sine without, and cure*) An office which has a revenue without any employment; an ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls.

SIN'EWE (*s. from the Sax. sensue*) A tendon, a ligament, a muscle, a nerve; any thing that gives strength or compactness.

Sin'ew (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To knit as sinews. *Shakespeare.*

Sin'ewed (*p. from sinew*) Furnished with sinews, made strong.

Sin'ewiness (*s. from sinewy*) The state or quality of being sinewy.

Sin'ewshrinking (*s. from sinew, and shrink*) A disease of horses.

Sin'ewshrunken (*adj. from sinew, and shrink*) Having the sinews contracted, having the two sinews under the belly contracted by hard riding.

Sin'ewy (*adj. from sinew*) Consisting of sinews, strong, nervous, forcible.

Sin'ful (*adj. from sin*) Full of sin, guilty of sin; wicked, void of religion.

Sin'fully (*adv. from sinful*) In a sinful manner, impiously, wickedly.

Sin'fulness (*s. from sinful*) The state of being sinful.

SING (*v. int. from the Sax. singan*) To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sounds inarticulately, to make a small shrill noise, relate as in poetry.

Sing (*v. t.*) To relate in song, to relate in poetry, celebrate, to utter harmoniously.

Singca'nter (*s. not used*) A singing man.

SINGE (*v. t. from the Sax. sangan*) To burn slightly, scorch.

Sin'ged (*p. from singe*) Burnt slightly, scorched.

Sing'ing (*p. a. from singe*) Scorching, burning slightly.

Sing'er (*s. from sing*) One that sings, one skilled in singing.

Sin'geries (*s. not used*) Apish tricks.

Sing'id (*p. obsolete*) Singed.

Sing'ing (*p. a. from sing*) Modulating the voice to melody, making a small shrill noise.

Sing'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of modulating the voice to melody, the melody of the voice; the melodious voice of fingers; a small shrill voice.

Sing'ing-book (*s. from singing, and book*) A book of tunes.

Sing'ing-master (*s. from singing, and master*) One who teaches to sing.

SIN'GLE (*adj. from the Lat. singulus*) Standing alone, individual, particular, simple, uncompounded; having no companion, unmarried; having but one on side.

SINGLE (*v. t. from the adj.*) To choose out from others, to take alone, to separate, to sequester.
SINGLE (*p. from single*) Chosen out from others, separated, sequestered.
SINGLENESS (*s. from single*) The state of being single, simplicity.
SINGLING (*p. a. from single*) Separating, choosing out from others.
SINGLY (*adv. from single*) Individually, particularly, without a partner, honestly, sincerely.
SINGULAR (*adj. from the Lat. singularis*) Single, expressing only one; particular, unexampled, uncommon.
SINGULARITY (*s. from singular*) The state or quality of being singular.
SINGULARIZE (*v. t. from singular*) To make singular.
SINGULARIZED (*p. from singularize*) Made singular.
SINGULARIZING (*p. a. from singularize*) Making singular.
SINGULARLY (*adv. from singular*) In a particular manner.
SINGULAR (*adj. obsolete*) Singular. *Ch.*
SINGULT (*s. from singultus*) A sigh. *Spenser.*
SINGULTUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The hiccup, a kind of convulsive motion of the midriff.
SINGULAR (*adj. with mathematicians*) Belonging to a particular kind of quadrant, distinguishing a quadrant chiefly used at sea to determine a ship's course.
SINISTER (*adj. from the Lat.*) Left, being on the left hand; unlucky, inauspicious; bad, perverse, unfair.
SINISTERLY (*s. from sinister*) The state of being sinister. *Cole.*
SINISTERS (*s. from sinister*) The state of being sinister.
SINISTRI (*s. in church history*) A religious sect so called because they held the left hand in abhorrence, and made conscience of not receiving any thing with it.
SINISTROUS (*adj. from sinister*) Absurd, perverse, wrong. *Bentley.*
SINISTROUSLY (*adv. from sinister*) With a tendency to the left, perversely, absurdly. *Brown.*
SINK (*v. int. from the Sax. sinken*) To go to the bottom, to fall gradually, to enter into; to become lower, to decline, to decay, to tend to ruin.
SINK (*v. t.*) To put under water; to depress, to degrade; to dig, to make by digging; to lessen, to diminish; to make to decline, to bring to decay.
SINK (*s. from the verb*) A drain to carry off foul water; a place where filth and corruption is gathered.
SINKING (*p. a. from sink*) Sending to the bottom, falling gradually, diminishing; making to sink, bringing to decay, depressing.
SINKING (*s. from the part.*) The act of tending to the bottom, a depression, a failure of spirits.
SINKLESS (*adj. from sink*) Void of sin, exempt from sin.
SINKLESS (*s. from sinkless*) An exemption from sin.
SINKER (*s. from sink*) One who has sinned, a wicked person, an offender, a criminal.
SINKNET (*s. a sea term*) A line of rope yarn to be bound about any thing to keep it from fretting.
SINKING (*p. a. from sink*) Committing sin, offending.
SINKING (*s. from sink*) The act of committing sin.
SINKING (*s. from sink, and offering*) An expiation, an offering for sin.
SINK (*s.*) A man's name; a crafty perjured man. *Virgil.*
SINK (*s. a scientific word*) The white glewy substance of the joints. *Phillips.*
SINK (*s. a law term*) A writ of association by which it is provided, that if all cannot attend, any two or more may dispatch the business.
SINK (*s. in natural history*) The sinople, a species of red earth.
SINK (*adj. from sinoper*) Consisting of sinoper, having the likeness of sinoper. *Cole.*
SINK (*s. in natural history*) The sinoper, a kind of red earth used by painters.
SINK (*s. in heraldry*) The green colour in coats of arms.
SINK (*v. t. from the Lat. sinuo*) To bend in and out. *Johnson.*
SINK (*p. from sinuate, in botany*) Deeply cut about the edges in several long segments as the leaf of the oak.
SINKING (*p. a. from sinuate*) Bending in and out.
SINK (*s. from sinuous*) The state of being sinuous; a series of turns in an arch.
SINK (*adj. from sinus*) Bending in and out.
SINK (*s. from sinuous*) The state of being sinuous.

SINUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A bay of the sea, a gulph, an opening of the land; a fold, an opening; a wound that runs obliquely under an apparently sound part; any hollow part into which the entrance is but small. *Milton.*
SIN/WORM (*s. from sin, and worm*) A vile wicked person.
SIN/ON (*s. a different spelling*) Zion, the name of a hill in Jerusalem; the church.
SIP (*v. t. from the Sax. sipan*) To drink by small draughts, to drink in small quantities.
SIP (*v. int.*) To drink a small quantity.
SIP (*s. from the verb*) A small draught, as much as the mouth will hold.
SIPH/AK (*s. from the Arabic*) The rim of the belly which joins to the cawl. *Cole.*
SIP/HER (*s. an old spelling*) A cypher. *Chaucer.*
SIP/HON (*s. from the Greek*) A crooked pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
SIPHONANTHE/MUM (*s. in botany*) The siphonanthus.
SIPHONANTHUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
SIP/ped (*p. from sip*) Drunk in small draughts.
SIP/per (*s. from sip*) One that sips.
SIP/pet (*s. from sip*) A small sop.
SIP/ping (*p. a. from sip*) Drinking in small draughts.
SIP/ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking in small draughts, a sip.
SIP/QUIS (*s. from the Lat. si quis, and quis any one*) A bill set up in some public place to proclaim the loss of any thing in a university.
SIR (*s. from the Lat. senior*) The title of a knight or baronet, a title of respect to men; a man. "In the election of a sir so rare." *Shakespeare.*
SIRE (*s. from the French*) A father; a title given to the king of France; the male of beasts having young.
SIR/EN (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Lat.*) A supposed goddess or monster of the sea who enticed men by singing and then devoured them; a mischievous enticer.
SIR/ea (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the firen, like a firen.
SIR/ical (*adj. from firen*) Belonging to a firen. *Cole.*
SIR/enize (*v. int. from firen*) To play the firen. *Cole.*
SIR/enizing (*p. a. from firenize*) Acting the part of a firen.
SIR/IASIS (*s. from the Greek*) An inflammation of the brain occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun.
SIR/inge (*s. a different spelling*) A syringe, a squirt.
SIR/ION (*s. from the Heb. signifying a breakfast*) Hermon, the name of a country. *Deut.*
SIR/IUS (*s. in astronomy*) The great dog star, the largest of all the fixed stars.
SIR/loin (*s. from sir and loin*) A loin of beef which it is said one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.
SIR/name (*s. from fire, and name*) The family name.
SIR/name (*v. t. from the sub.*) To give the name of a family, to give an additional name.
SIR/named (*p. from sirname*) Distinguished by a new name, distinguished by the name of a family.
SIR/naming (*p. a. from sirname*) Giving the name of a family, giving a new name.
SIR/oc (*s. from sirocco*) The south east wind very unhealthy in Italy.
SIROC/CO (*s. from the Italian*) The syrian wind, the south east wind.
SIR/ONE (*s. in surgery*) A little push in the palm of the hand or sole of the foot with a little worm in it.
SIR/op (*s. not so common a spelling*) A sirup. *Milton.*
SIR/rah (*s. from sir, and ha!*) A compellation of insult and reproach. "Come hither sirrah, no begone."
SIR/UP (*s. from the Arabic*) The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.
SIR/oped (*adj. from sirup*) Sweet like sirup.
SIR/upy (*adj. from sirup*) Resembling sirup.
SIS/AM/NOS (*s.*) A man's name, an unjust judge who was dead alive as a punishment for bribery.
SIS/ARUM (*s. in botany*) The fum.
SISE (*s. a contraction for*) An affize. *Johnson.*
SISE (*s. not so common a spelling*) A size; a fix. *Chaucer.*
SISE (*s. a different but correct spelling*) Size, bulk. *Johnson.*
SISEN/NA (*s.*) A man's name, an ancient Roman historian.
SIS/ERA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
SIS/KIN (*s. in ornithology*) The green finch.
SIS/ON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, bishopsweed.
SIS/our (*s. obsolete*) A jurymen. *Chaucer.*
SIS/TER (*s. from the Sax. sweoster*) A woman born of the same

S I T

- same parent, the correlative to a brother; a woman in the same office, a woman of the same religious profession: "*Sister in law*," the sister of a husband or wife.
- Sis/terfruits (*s. from sister, and fruit*) Fruits of the same kind. *Pope.*
- Sis/terhood (*s. from sister*) The office or duty of a sister, a number of women of the same order; a set of sisters.
- Sis/terly (*adv. from sister*) Like a sister, becoming a sister.
- Sis/tern (*s. obsolete*) Sisters, the fates. *Chaucer.*
- Sis/terplaintiff (*s. from sister, and plaintiff*) A woman joined with another as plaintiff.
- SIS/TRUM (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of musical instrument used by the priests of Isis and Osiris.
- SITUN/CH (*s. in geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Lancashire, and some neighbouring counties.
- SISYM'BRIUM (*s. in botany*) The watercress, a genus of plants.
- SISYPHUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of Æolus, who was a notorious robber; he was slain by Theseus, and his supposed punishment in hell is to roll a great stone to the top of a high mountain, which by its own weight immediately returns to the bottom with incredible swiftness, by which means the labour is renewed, and punishment rendered perpetual.
- SISYRIN'CHIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- SIT (*v. int. from the Sax. sittan*) To rest on the buttocks, to perch, to be in a state of rest; to be in any local position, to settle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in an assembly as a member. "*To sit down*," to settle, to fix an abode, to rest; to be satisfied; to begin a siege. "*To sit out*," to stay to the last, to begin a journey. "*To sit up*," to rise from lying to sitting, to watch, to watch all night.
- Sit (*v. t.*) To keep the seat, to place on a seat.
- Sit (*v. t. obsolete*) To suit, to become. *Chaucer.*
- SIT'TARCH (*s. from the Greek, σιτος corn, and αρχη to suffice*) A surveyor. *Cole.*
- SITE (*s. from the Lat. situs*) A situation, a local position; posture; but this is judged improper. "*In melancholy site*." *Thomson.*
- Sit'fast (*s. from sit and fast*) A hard knob on a horse's back.
- Sith (*adv. obsolete*) Since. *Shakespeare.*
- Sith (*s. obsolete*) Time. *Chaucer.*
- Sith/cundman (*s. an old word*) The head man of a town. *Scott.*
- Sithe (*adv. obsolete*) Since, afterwards. *Chaucer.*
- SITHE (*s. the most simple and correct spelling from the Sax. sithe*) The instrument of mowing, a scythe.
- Sith'en (*adv. obsolete*) Since, afterwards. *Chaucer.*
- Sith'ence (*adv. obsolete*) Since. *Spenser.*
- Sithes (*s. plu. obsolete*) Times. *Spenser.*
- Sith'in (*adv. obsolete*) Since. *Chaucer.*
- Sith'nefs (*adv. obsolete*) Since. *Chaucer.*
- SIT'TIBUND (*adj. from the Lat. sitio to be thirsty, and abundo, to abound*) Very thirsty. *Bailey.*
- Sitic'ulous (*adj. not used*) Very thirsty. *Bailey.*
- SIT'IENT (*adj. from the Lat. sitio, to be thirsty*) Thirsting. *Cole.*
- SIT'TISMORBO'SA (*s. with physicians, from the Lat. sitis thirst, and morbosus diseased*) A disease occasioned by an extreme hot and acrid constitution of the body.
- SITON'ES (*s. in ancient geography*) The people of Norway and Lapland.
- SITOPH'YLAX (*s. from the Greek σιτος corn, and φυλασσω to keep*) A Grecian magistrate who was to prevent the ingrossing of provisions.
- SIT'TA (*s. in ornithology*) The nuthatch, the name of a bird.
- Sitt'ande (*p. obsolete*) Sitting. *Chaucer.*
- Sitte (*p. obsolete*) Set, sitting. *Chaucer.*
- Sit'ten (*p. from sit, but not much used*) Sat, seated.
- Sit'ter (*s. from sit*) One that sits, a bird that incubates.
- Sit'ting (*p. a. from sit*) Resting on the buttocks, perching; brooding, placing in a seat, keeping a seat, meeting at an assembly to do business.
- Sitting (*s. from the part.*) The posture of resting on a seat, the act of resting on a seat; the time for which one sits without rising, the time at which one sits to a painter; the meeting of an assembly to do business, a course of unremitted study; the time a bird sits on the eggs, an incubation.
- SIT'UATE (*adj. from the Lat. situs placed*) Placed, placed in respect to surrounding objects.
- Sit'uated (*adj. from situate, but not so common a word*) Situate.
- Situation (*s. from situate*) A position, a local respect; condition, state.

S K A

- SIT'US (*s. from the Lat.*) The situation of lines and faces in geometry.
- SI'VAN (*s. in ancient chronology*) The Babylonian name of the third month among the Jews answering to the moon of our May.
- Sive (*s. a different spelling*) A sieve.
- SI'UM (*s. in botany*) The water parsnep; a genus of plants.
- SIX (*adj. from the Lat. sex*) Three and three, five and one.
- Six (*s. from the adj.*) The number six, six persons, things, six parts.
- SIX'AIN (*s. from the Lat. sexagena*) An ancient order of battle composed of six battalions.
- Six'fold (*adj. from six, and fold*) Repeated six times, doubled six times.
- Six'pence (*s. from six, and pence*) A silver coin in value half a shilling.
- Six'penny (*adj. from six, and penny*) Worth sixpence, valued at sixpence.
- Six'score (*adj. from six, and score*) Twenty six times repeated, one hundred and twenty.
- Six'score (*s. from the adj.*) The number one hundred and twenty, sixscore persons, sixscore things.
- Six'teen (*adj. from six and ten*) Fifteen and one, and six.
- Six'teen (*s. from the adj.*) The number six and ten, sixteen persons, sixteen things.
- Six'teenth (*adj. from sixteen*) Next in order above fifteen.
- Six'teenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order above fifteen, the sixteenth part.
- Six'teenthly (*adv. from sixteen*) In the sixteenth place.
- Sixth (*adj. from six*) Next in order to five.
- Sixth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the fifth, the sixth part, an interval in music.
- Sixth'ly (*adv. from sixth*) In the sixth place.
- Six'tieth (*adj. from sixty*) Next in order to the fifth.
- Six'tieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the fifty ninth, the sixtieth part.
- Six'ty (*adj. from six*) Ten six times repeated, forty and twenty.
- Six'ty (*s. from the adj.*) The number ten six times repeated, sixty persons, sixty things.
- SIZE (*s. from the Lat. insisa*) Bulk, comparative magnitude; a figurative bulk, a condition; a kind of viscosity.
- Size (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adjust, to arrange according to size, to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter.
- Size (*v. int.*) To take up victuals at trust in the university of Cambridge.
- Si'zeable (*adj. from size*) Proportionably bulky, having a reasonable bulk.
- Si'zeableness (*s. from sizeable*) The state or quality of being sizeable.
- Si'zed (*p. from size*) Adjusted, arranged according to size; covered over with size.
- Si'zel (*s. from size*) The remains of a silver bar after pieces have been cut out of it for coining.
- Si'zely (*adj. a local word*) Nice, proud, coy.
- Si'zer (*s. from size*) A student of a certain rank in the universities.
- Si'zers (*s. a different spelling*) Scissors.
- Sizie'me (*s. at piquet*) A sequence of six cards.
- Si'zier (*adj. comp. of Sizzy*) Sizzy in a greater degree.
- Si'zief (*adj. sup. of Sizzy*) Sizzy in the greatest degree.
- Si'ziness (*s. from Sizzy*) The state or quality of being Sizzy.
- Si'zing (*p. a. from size*) Adjusting, arranging according to size; covering with size; taking up victuals on trust in the university of Cambridge.
- Si'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of covering with size.
- Si'zy (*adj. from size*) Viscous, glutinous.
- Siz'ygy (*s. a different spelling*) The syzygy, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun.
- Siz'zing (*s. a local word*) Barm.
- SKAD'DLE (*s. from the Sax. scathnefe*) Hurt, damage.
- Skad'dle (*adj. from the sub.*) Ravenous, mischievous.
- SKAD'DONS (*s. probably from the Sax. sceadda*) The embryos of bees.
- Skaf'fant (*s. obsolete*) A kind of warlike engine, a kind of cover for the men employed in making intrenchments.
- SKAIN (*s. from the French, escaigne*) A knot of three wound and doubled; a kind of Irish sword.
- Skain (*v. t. from the sub.*) To wind and make up three in knots or small parcels.

skain'ed (*p. from skain*) Made up in skains.

skain'ing (*p. a. from skain*) Making up in skains.

skain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making up threads in skains.

skains/mate (*s. from skain and mate*) A messmate. *Shak.*

SKAITE (*s. in ichthyology*) The variegated raja.

skale (*s. obsolete*) A scab.

Chaucer.

skari (*v. t. a sea term*) To join by letting one piece of timber into another.

skarfed (*p. a sea term from skarf*) Joined by having the timbers let one into another.

skar'fing (*p. a. a sea term from skarf*) Joining by letting the timbers one into another.

skar'fing (*s. a different spelling*) Scarfing, a method of joining one piece of wood to another.

Cole.

skar'moch (*s. an old spelling*) A skirmish.

Cole.

skatch (*v. t. a local word*) To stop the wheel of a carriage by putting something under it.

Phillips.

skatch'ed (*p. from skatch, a local word*) Stopped as the wheel of a cart or waggon by having something put under it.

skatch'ing (*p. a. from skatch, a local word*) Stopping the wheel of a carriage by putting something under it.

SKATE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

skate (*s. perhaps from the foregoing*) A kind of shoe armed with iron to slide over the ice.

skate (*v. int. from the sub.*) To slide on the ice with skates.

skath'y (*adj. a local word*) Ravenous, mischievous. *Ba.*

skat'ing (*p. a. from skate*) Sliding on the ice with skates.

skat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The art or act of sliding on the ice with skates.

skel (*s. a local word*) A shallow kind of tub used in brewing.

Bailey.

KEAN (*s. from the Sax. fagene*) A short sword, a knife.

Bacon.

sked (*s. a sea term*) A skid, a long compassing piece of timber suited to the curvature of a ship's side.

sket (*s. a sea term*) A kind of long scoop to throw water about the deck and sides of a ship.

keg (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild plum.

keg (*s. a sea term*) The small flaring part of a keel which stands a little without the sternpost.

keg'ger (*s. in ichthyology*) A young falmon which never grows to any size on account of the weakness of the parent fish.

keg'gertrout (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of falmon.

kein (*s. a different spelling*) A skain, a knot of thread.

kein (*v. t. a different spelling*) To skain.

kein'ed (*p. from skain*) Skained.

kein'ing (*p. a. from skain*) Skaining.

skel'eta (*s. in old records*) A small bell for a church or steeple.

KEL/ETON (*s. from the Greek, κελετος*) The bones of an animal preserved and put together by wires as near as can be in their natural position; the compages of the principal parts; in droll style, a very thin person.

kel'lard (*adj. a local word*) Warped, cast, become crooked.

Bailey.

KEL/LET (*s. supposed to be from the French, ecuelle a porringer*) A small vessel with feet for boiling.

KEL/LUM (*s. from the German, skelm*) A villain, a scoundrel.

Skinner.

KEP (*s. from the Sax scopphen*) A kind of basket narrow at bottom and wide at the top, the cell of a honeycomb as retained in the Scotch dialect.

kepe (*s. a different spelling*) A skep, a kind of basket.

Bailey.

KEP/TIC (*adj. from the Greek, κερτομαι to look round about*) Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

kep'tic (*s. from the adj.*) One who doubts, one who pretends to doubt of every thing.

kep'tical (*adj. from skeptic*) Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

kep'tically (*adv. from skeptical*) In a skeptical manner, with universal doubt.

kep'ticism (*s. from skeptic*) Universal doubt, a pretence to universal doubt.

kere (*v. t. obsolete*) To scour.

Chaucer.

kere (*v. int. obsolete*) To glide, to move swiftly. *Shakes.*

KETCH (*s. from the Lat. schedula*) An outline, a rough draught, a first plan.

etch (*v. t. from the Lat.*) To draw, to mark out the first lines.

etch (*v. int.*) To draw the out line.

etch'ed (*p. from sketch*) Marked out as a rough draught, drawn in a rough manner.

Sketch'ing (*p. la. from sketch*) Drawing the outlines marking out in a rough manner.

Sketch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing the outlines of any thing.

Sket'loe (*s. a local word*) Lofs, harm, prejudice, wrong.

Bailey.

Skew (*v. int. from askew*) To look sidewise, to squint, to leer.

Skew'er (*s. from askew*) A slender pin of wood or iron used to keep meat in form.

Skew'er (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with skewers.

Skew'ered (*p. from skewer*) Fastened with a skewer.

Skew'ering (*p. a. from skewer*) Fastening with a skewer.

Bailey.

Skewn (*s. obsolete*) A short sword, a knife.

Skid (*s. a sea term*) A long compassing piece of timber suited to the curvature of a ship's side.

Skid (*v. t. a local word*) To stop the wheel of a carriage by putting something under it.

SKIE (*s. in geography*) One of the principal of the western islands of Scotland.

SKIFF (*s. from the Lat. scapha*) A small light boat.

Skil'ful (*adj. from skill*) Versed, knowing, having skill, dexterous.

Skil'fully (*adv. from skilful*) With skill, with dexterity.

Skil'fulness (*s. from skilful*) Dexterity, art, ability.

SKILL (*s. from the Islandick*) A particular art, the knowledge of a particular art, dexterity in art.

Skill (*v. int. from the sub.*) To have knowledge in, to have dexterity; with of: "All that could skill of instruments."

2 Chron.

Skill (*v. int. obsolete*) To differ, to have weight one way or other. "It skills not much when he began the war."

Bacon.

Skil'led (*p. from skill*) Indued with knowledge, well acquainted with.

Skil'less (*adj. from skill, but not used*) Wanting skill.

Shakespeare.

Skil'let (*s. a different spelling*) A skellet, a small vessel with legs for boiling over the fire.

Johnson.

Skilt (*s. perhaps from skill*) An artist, one skilled in any art.

Cleveland.

Skim (*v. t. from scum*) To clear off from the upper part, to pass a vessel a little below the surface, to take away by skimming, to pass on the surface.

Skim (*v. int.*) To glide along, to pass against the surface.

Skim'bleskamble (*adv. a cant word*) In a wild wandering manner.

Skim'bleskamble (*adj. from the adv.*) Wandering, wild, desultory.

Shakespeare.

Skime (*v. int. a local word*) To squint.

Bailey.

Skim'med (*p. from skim*) Cleared by skimming, taken off by skimming.

Skin'mer (*s. from skim*) A shallow vessel with which the surface or scum of any thing is taken off.

Skin'milk (*s. from skim, and milk*) Milk which has been skimmed.

Skim'ming (*p. a. from skim*) Taking off the surface, passing near the surface.

Skim'ming (*s. from skim*) The act of taking off the surface, that which is taken off by the skimmer.

SKIN (*s. from the Danish kind*) The natural ligament or covering of the flesh; a hide, a pelt; the body, the person.

Skin (*v. t. from the sub.*) To flay, to strip off the hide, to cover, to cover as with skin, to make skin to grow.

Skin (*v. int.*) To gather skin, to heal as a wound.

SKINK (*s. from the Sax. scene, but now grown obsolete*) Drink; pottage.

Bacon.

Skink (*v. int. obsolete, from the sub.*) To serve drink.

Job.

Skinke (*v. int. obsolete*) To fill or pour out drink.

Ch.

Skink'er (*s. from skink*) One that pours out drink.

Ben. Johnson.

Skin'ned (*p. from skin*) Covered with skin.

Skin'ned (*adj. from the part.*) Hard, callous.

Sharp.

Skin'ner (*s. from skin*) A dealer in skins, one that deals in sheepskins.

Skin'nier (*adj. comp. of skinny*) Skinny in a greater degree.

Skin'niest (*adj. sup. of skinny*) Skinny in the greatest degree.

Skin'iness (*s. from skinny*) The state or quality of being skinny.

Skin'ning (*p. a. from skin*) Flaying, stripping off the skin; covering with a skin, peeling; dealing in skins.

Skin'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the skin, the trade of a skinner; the new skin covering a wound.

SKU

Skin'ny (*adj. from skin*) Consisting of skin, wanting flesh.
Skip (*v. int. perhaps from scape*) To fetch quick bounds, to bound lightly, to pass by quick leaps; to pass without noise.
SKIP (*v. t. from the French esquiper*) To miss, to pass without touching.
Skip (*s. from the verb*) A quick bound, a light leap.
Skip/jack (*s. from skip, and jack*) An upstart.
Skip/kennel (*s. from skip, and kennel*) A footboy, a lackey.
Skip/ped (*p. from skip*) Missed, passed without touching.
Skip/pel (*s. a local word*) A piece, or part. *Cole.*
SKIP/PER (*s. from the Dutch schipper*) A shipmaster, a shipboy, a sailor.
Skip/pet (*s. perhaps from skip*) A small boat. *Spenser.*
Skip/ping (*p. a. from skip*) Bounding, passing with light leaps, missing, passing without touching.
Skip/ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing with light leaps.
Skip/pound (*s. a sea term*) The dividend of a last of corn in the lading of a ship.
SKIP/TON (*s.*) A town in the west riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 223 miles from London.
Skip/ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Skipton, made at Skipton.
Skir (*v. int. obsolete*) To glide, to move swiftly. *Bail.*
SKIR/MISH (*v. int. from the French escarmoucher*) To fight loosely, to fight in small parties.
Skir/mish (*s. from the verb*) A slight engagement, a contest between the smaller parties of an army.
Skirmi/ther (*s. from skirmish*) One that skirmishes.
Skir/mishing (*p. a. from skirmish*) Fighting loosely, fighting in small parties.
SKIRR, SKIRRE (*v. t. perhaps from the Sax. scir pure*) To scour, to ramble over in order to clear. *Sb.*
Skirre (*v. int.*) To scour, to run in haste. *Shakespeare.*
Skir/red (*p. from skir, but now grown obsolete*) Scoured.
SKIRR/ET (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Skir/root (*s. from skirret, and root*) The root of the skirret.
Skir/ing (*p. a. from skirre, but now grown obsolete*) Scouring.
SKIRT (*s. from the Swedish skiort*) The loose edge of a garment, that part of a garment that hangs loose below the waist; an edge, a margin, a border.
Skirt (*v. t. from the sub.*) To border, to run along the edge of any thing.
Skirt'ed (*p. from skirt*) Edged, bordered, having skirts.
Skirt'ing (*p. a. from skirt*) Furnishing with a skirt or border.
Skirt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a skirt or border; a border.
SKIT (*s. probably from the Sax. scyttan to shoot*) A caprice, a whim; a kind of jest, a lampoon.
Skit/tish (*adj. from skit*) Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.
Skit/tishly (*adv. from skittish*) Wantonly, uncertainly.
Skit/tishness (*s. from skittish*) Wantonneis, fickleness.
Skleir (*s. an old word*) A scarf. *Bailey.*
Sklen/der (*adj. an old spelling*) Slender. *Chaucer.*
Sklere, Skle'ren (*v. t. obsolete*) To cover. *Chaucer.*
Skonce (*s. a different spelling*) A sponce, the head. *Care.*
Skor/clith (*v. t. third person obsolete*) Scorcheth. *Cb.*
Skore (*v. t. obsolete*) To scour, to scourge. *Chaucer.*
Skream (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To scream. *Sc.*
Skream'ing (*p. a. from skream, not so common a spelling*) Screaming.
Skream'ing (*s. from the part.*) A screaming.
SKREEN (*s. from the French escran*) A coarse kind of sieve; a shelter, a concealment; that by which the sun or wind is kept off.
Skreen (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sift, to separate the smaller from the larger parts; to keep off light or weather; to shelter, to protect.
Skreen'ed (*p. from skreen*) Sifted, separated by a screen; sheltered from light or weather, protected.
Skreen'ing (*p. a. from skreen*) Sifting, separating by a screen; sheltering from light or weather; protecting.
Skreen'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sifting, the act of defending.
Skrew (*adj. a local word*) Surly, dogged. *Bailey.*
Skip/pe (*s. an old spelling*) A scrip, a satchel. *Chaucer.*
Skriv/inere (*s. an old spelling*) A scrivener, a writer. *Cb.*
Skry (*v. int. an old word*) To cry. *Cole.*
Skue (*v. int. a different spelling*) To skew, to go side wise. *Scott.*
Skue (*adj. from the verb*) Oblique, sidelong.
Skulk (*v. int. a different spelling*) To sculk, to lurk. *Dryd.*

SLA

Skulk'ing (*p. a. from skulk*) Sculking, hiding, lurking.
SKULL (*s. from the Islandick skiola a head*) The bone that incloses the brain, the bone of the head.
SKULL (*s. from the Sax. sceole*) A shoal, a company of fishes.
Skull/cap (*s. from skull, and cap*) A head piece.
Skull/cap (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Skup/er (*s. a sea term, and different spelling*) The scupper, a channel for the water to pass off the deck through the sides of the ship. *Bailey.*
Skup/perhole (*s. a different spelling*) A scupperhole.
Skute (*s. a sea term*) A large boat, a long kind of barge.
SKY (*s. from the Danish*) The regions which surround the earth; the heaven; the weather.
Sky'colour (*s. from sky, and colour*) The colour that resembles that of the sky, a light blue.
Sky'coloured (*adj. from skycolour*) Having a colour like that of the clear sky.
Sky'dyed (*adj. from sky, and dyed*) Coloured like the sky.
Sky'ed (*adj. from sky*) Surrounded by the sky, "O'er the skyed mountain." *T. Brown.*
Sky'ish (*adj. from sky*) Approaching to the sky, resembling the sky.
Sky'lark (*s. in ornithology, from sky, and lark*) A lark that mounts high in the air and sings.
Sky/light (*s. from sky, and light*) A window placed in the ceiling of a room.
Sky/rocket (*s. from sky, and rocket*) A kind of fireworks which flies high in the air.
SLAB (*s. from the Dutch slabberen to slabber*) A puddle, a wet dirty place; a plane or table of stone, a marble table; the first uneven board cut out of a piece of timber.
Slab (*adj. from the sub.*) Thick, viscous, wet, floody.
Slab/ber (*v. t. from slab*) To smear with spittle, to spill, to shed.
Slab/ber (*v. int.*) To drivel.
Slab/bered (*p. from slabber*) Smeared with spittle, shed, spilled.
Slab/berer (*s. from slabber*) One that slabbers.
Slab/bering (*p. a. from slabber*) Smearing with spittle, spilling, shedding.
Slab/bier (*adj. comp. of slabby*) Slabby in a greater degree.
Slab/bering (*s. from the part.*) The act of spilling.
Slab/biest (*adj. sup. of slabby*) Slabby in the greatest degree.
Slab/by (*adj. from slab*) Thick, viscous, wet, floody.
Slab/line (*s. a sea term*) A small rope passing up behind the sail.
SLACK (*adj. from the Sax. sleac*) Loose, having little or no tension; remiss, negligent; relaxed, weak.
Slack (*v. int. from the adj.*) To slacken, to neglect, to lose the power of cohesion, to abate, to languish, to flag.
Slack (*v. t. from the adj.*) To slacken, to loosen, to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to neglect, to repress; to destroy the power of cohesion.
Slack (*s. from the verb*) Small coal, coal broken into small pieces.
Slack'ed (*p. from slack*) Loosened, relaxed; mitigated; unbent; repressed; crumbled, deprived of the power of cohesion.
Slack'en (*v. t. from slack*) To loosen, to relax, to ease, to mitigate, to relieve, to unbend; to crumble, to deprive of the power of cohesion.
Slack'en (*v. int.*) To be remiss, to be negligent, to languish, to abate, to lose the power of cohesion.
Slack'ened (*p. from slacken*) Loosened, relaxed, mitigated, repressed, deprived of the power of cohesion.
Slack'ening (*p. a. from slacken*) Slackening, loosening, mitigating, repressing, crumbling.
Slack'er (*adj. comp. of slack*) Slack in a greater degree.
Slack'est (*adj. sup. of slack*) Slack in the greatest degree.
Slack'ing (*p. a. from slack*) Slackening, loosening, mitigating, repressing, depriving of the power of cohesion.
Slack'ly (*adv. from slack*) Loosely, negligently, remissly.
Slack'ness (*s. from slack*) Looseness, remissness, negligence, inattention.
Slack'water (*s. a sea term*) The interval between the ebb and reflux of the tide.
Slade (*s. in old records*) A long flat piece of ground lying low and wet.
Slaen (*v. t. obsolete*) To slay, to kill.
SLAG (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Dross, the refuse of metal.

S L A

slay (s. with weavers) The slay.
slain (p. from slay) Killed, put to death.
slake (v. t. from slack) To quench, to extinguish; to throw water on lime in order to slack it.
slake (v. int.) To grow less tense, to become relaxed.
slake (adj. obsolete) Slack, slow. *Chaucer.*
slaked (p. from slake) Quenched, extinguished.
slaking (p. a. from slake) Quenching, extinguishing.
slaking (s. from the part.) The act of allaying thirst.
slam (s. with card players) The winning of all the tricks.
slam (s. in the allum works) A substance produced in calcining allum.
slam (v. t. from the sub.) To beat by winning all the tricks in a hand of cards; to crush, to slaughter; to shut a door with violence.
slam (s. a local word) Tall and thin. *Scott.*
slammed (p. from slam) Beaten without winning one trick.
slamming (p. a. from slam) Winning all the tricks in a hand of cards; crushing, slaughtering.
slander (s. from the Lat. scandalum) False invective, disgrace, reproach.
slander (v. t. from the sub.) To censure falsely, to belie.
slandered (p. from slander) Censured falsely, belied.
slanderer (s. from slander) One who slanders.
slandering (p. a. from slander) Censuring falsely, belying.
slandorous (adj. from slander) Using slander, containing slander.
slandorously (adv. from slanderous) With slander, with calumny.
slandorousness (s. from slanderous) The state or quality of being reproachful. *Scott.*
slang (v. t. pret. of sling) Did sling.
slank (s. in botany) A kind of sea weed.
slank (adj. a local word) Slim, slender. *Scott.*
slant (adj. from the Dutch *slanghe* a serpent) Oblique, running sidelong.
slanter (adj. comp. of slant) Slant in a greater degree.
slantest (adj. sup. of slant) Slant in the greatest degree.
slanting (adj. from slant) Oblique.
slantly (adv. from slant) Obliquely, in an oblique direction.
slantwise (adv. from slant, and wise) Slantly, obliquely.
slap (s. from the German *schlap*) A blow, a blow with the hand open.
slap (v. t. from the sub.) To strike as with the hand open.
slap (adv. from the sub.) With a sudden and violent blow.
slapdash (adv. from slap, and dash, a droll word) At once, with a sudden motion.
slape (adj. a local word) Slippery. *Bailey.*
slapeale (adj. a local word) Pale ale, simple or unmedicated ale. *Bailey.*
slapel (s. a local word) A piece, a fæst. *Bailey.*
slapped (p. from slap) Struck with the flat of the hand.
slapping (p. a. from slap) Striking as with the flat of the hand.
slapping (s. from the part.) The act of striking with the flat of the hand.
SLASH (v. t. from the Islandick *slasa*) To cut, to lash.
slash (v. int.) To strike as with a sword at random.
slash (s. from the verb) A cut, a wound made by cutting, a cut in cloth.
slashed (p. from slash) Cut, lashed.
slashing (p. a. from slash) Cutting, lashing.
slashing (s. from the part.) The act of cutting without mercy, the act of lashing.
slat (s. a local word) A sheet. *Cole.*
SLATCH (s. a sea term) The middle part of a rope that hangs down loose; a transitory breeze of wind.
slate (s. from slit) A gray fossil stone used to cover houses or to write upon.
slate (v. t. from the sub.) To cover with slate.
slated (p. from slate) Covered with slate.
slater (s. from slate) One who covers houses with slate.
slating (p. a. from slate) Covering with slate.
slating (s. from the part.) The act of covering with slate, a covering of slate.
slatton (adj. a local word) Cast, dashed against. *Cole.*
SLATTERN (s. from the Swedish, *slatti*) A woman negligent of dress.

S L E

Slatternly (adj. from slattern) Negligent in dress, inelegant in dress.
Slaty (adj. from slate) Having the nature of slate.
Slave (s. supposed to be from Slavi) One sold to a master, one sold to labour, one who has lost the privilege of freedom; a dependant, one who is under the direction of another.
Slave (v. int. from the sub.) To drudge, to toil.
Slaver (s. from saliva) Spittle, drivel.
Slaver (v. t. from the sub.) To smear with spittle.
Slaver (v. int.) To emit spittle.
Slavered (p. from slaver) Smeared with spittle.
Slaverer (s. from slaver) A driveler, one who cannot hold his spittle.
Slavering (p. a. from slaver) Emitting spittle, driveling.
Slavering (s. from the part.) The act of driveling.
Slavery (s. from slave) The condition of a slave, servitude; hard labour.
SLAUGHTER (v. t. from the Sax. *slagan*) To slay, to kill with the sword, to massacre.
Slaughter (s. from the verb) Massacre, destruction by the sword.
Slaughtered (p. from slaughter) Killed, massacred.
Slaughterhouse (s. from slaughter, and house) The house in which beasts are killed for the shambles.
Slaughtering (p. a. from slaughter) Killing, putting to death by the sword, massacring.
Slaughtering (s. from the part.) The act of killing.
Slaughterman (s. from slaughter, and man) One employed in killing meat for the shambles.
Slaughtorous (adj. from slaughter) Destructive, murderous.
SLA'VI (s. in ancient geography) The old inhabitants of Slavonia who were conquered and sold for slaves by the Venetians.
Slavish (adj. from slave) Servile, mean, becoming a slave.
Slavishly (adv. from slavish) servilely, meanly.
Slavishness (s. from slavish) Servility, meanness.
Slawn (s. obsolete) A costard. *Chaucer.*
Slawe (p. obsolete) Slain. *Chaucer.*
SLAY (v. t. from the Sax. *slaan*) To kill, to butcher, to put to death.
Slay (s. with weavers) An instrument belonging to the loom, that part with which the work is clofed.
Slayer (s. from slay) One that slays; a murderer.
Slaying (p. a. from slay) Killing.
Slaying (s. from the part.) The act of killing.
Slea (v. t. obsolete) To slay, to kill. *Chaucer.*
SLEAFORD (s.) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 115 miles from London.
Sleaford (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Sleaford, made at Sleaford.
Sleak (v. int. a local word) To put out the tongue as in scorn. *Bailey.*
Sleary (s. obsolete) A slayer. *Chaucer.*
Sleafy (s. in commerce) A thin kind of holland, a thin kind of linen imported from Silesia.
SLEAVE (v. t. of doubtful etymology) To untwist, to reduce silk or thread to its original fibres. *Ainsw.*
Sleave (s. from the verb) Silk or thread reduced to its original fibres. *Drayton.*
Sleaved (p. from sleeve) Untwisted, reduced to its original fibres.
Sleaving (p. a. from sleeve) Untwisting, reducing thread or silk to its original fibres.
Sleaving (s. from the part.) The act of reducing to original fibres, that which is reduced to original fibres.
Sleazier (adj. comp. of sleazy) Sleazy in a greater degree.
Sleaziest (adj. sup. of sleazy) Sleazy in the greatest degree.
Sleaziness (s. from sleazy) The state or quality of being sleazy.
Sleazy (adj. perhaps from sleigh) Weak, wanting substance.
Sleck (s. a local word) Slack, small coals.
Sleck (v. t. from slake) To quench, to allay thirst. *Bai.*
SLED (s. from the Danish *slæd*, but not so common a word) A sledge, a carriage drawn without wheels.
Sledged (adj. from sled) Mounted on a sledge.
Sledge (s. from sled) A carriage drawn without wheels; a carriage with very low wheels.
SLEDGE (s. from the Sax. *slæig*) A large heavy hammer.
SLEEK (adj. from the Dutch *slaych*) Smooth, glossy.
Sleek (v. t. from the sub.) To make smooth and even, to render soft and easy.
Sleeked (p. from sleek) Made smooth, made soft.
Sleek'er (adj. comp. of sleek) Sleek in a greater degree.
Sleek'est (adj. sup. of sleek) Sleek in the greatest degree. *Sleek.*

S L E

sleek/ing (*p. a. from sleek*) Making smooth, making soft.
Sleek/ly (*adv. from sleek*) Smoothly, glossily.
Sleek/ness (*s. from sleek*) The state or quality of being sleek.
SLEEP (*v. int. from the Sax. sleepan*) To take rest by a suspension of the mental powers, to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly, to be inattentive; to die, to be dead.
Sleep (*s. from the verb*) Suspension of the mental powers, slumber, repose, rest; death.
Sleeper (*s. from sleep*) One that sleeps, one who is not awake; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, a piece of timber lying on the ground to support a floor; one of the knees or timbers in a ship.
Sleeper (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
Sleepier (*adj. comp. of sleepy*) Sleepy in a greater degree.
Sleepiest (*adj. sup. of sleepy*) Sleepy in the greatest degree.
Sleepily (*adv. from sleepy*) In a sleepy manner.
Sleepiness (*s. from sleepy*) A disposition to sleep, drowsiness.
Sleeping (*p. a. from sleep*) Taking rest in sleep, lying in a state of inaction.
Sleeping (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking rest in sleep.
Sleepless (*adj. from sleep*) Void of sleep, wanting sleep.
Sleepy (*adj. from sleep*) Drowsy, disposed to sleep, causing sleep, sluggish.
Sleepyevil (*s. from sleepy, and evil*) A disease incident to cattle.
Sleer (*v. int. a local word*) To peep at, to leer. *Scott.*
SLEET (*s. perhaps from the Danish sleet*) Snow intermixed with rain.
Sleet (*v. int. from the sub.*) To snow in small particles mixed with rain.
Sleethe (*v. t. obsolete*) Slayeth. *Cb.*
Sleetiness (*s. from sleety*) The state or quality of being sleety. *Scott.*
Sleeting (*p. a. from sleet*) Falling in snow mixed with rain.
Sleety (*adj. from sleet*) Bringing sleet.
SLEEVE (*s. from the Sax. slif*) That part of a garment which covers the arm. "To laugh in the sleeve," to laugh in secret. "To hang on the sleeve," to make dependent. "To pin on the sleeve," to be wholly dependent on another.
Sleeve (*s. a local word*) A skain, a knot of flk.
Sleeve (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
Sleeve (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put sleeves into a garment.
Sleeveband (*s. from sleeve, and band*) The band of the sleeve.
Sleevebutton (*s. from sleeve, and button*) A button for the sleeve.
Sleeved (*p. from sleeve*) Furnished with sleeves.
Sleeveknut (*s. from sleeve, and knot*) A knot of ribband worn on the sleeve.
Sleeveless (*adj. from sleeve*) Wanting sleeves, having no sleeves; wanting propriety, wanting solidity.
Sleeving (*p. a. from sleeve*) Furnishing with sleeves.
SLEIGHT (*s. from the Islandick slagd*) Cunning, artifice, trick.
Sleine (*s. supposed to have been first misprinted from seine*) A seine, a large kind of dragnet.
Sleke (*adj. obsolete*) Slack, slow. *Cbaucer.*
Sleke (*v. t. obsolete*) To slake, to slacken. *Cb.*
Slen, Slene (*v. t. obsolete*) To slay. *Cb.*
SLEN'DER (*adj. from the Dutch slinder*) Thin, small in bulk compared with the length, small in the waist, having a fine shape, slight, weak, sparing, scantily supplied.
Slen'derer (*adj. comp. of slender*) Slender in a greater degree.
Slen'derest (*adj. sup. of slender*) Slender in the greatest degree.
Slen'derly (*adv. from slender*) Slightly, meanly; without bulk.
Slen'derness (*s. from slender*) Thinness, want of bulk, slowness, want of plenty.
Slepe (*s. an old spelling*) Sleep. *Cbaucer.*
Slepe (*v. int. an old spelling*) To sleep. *Cb.*
Slepe (*p. obsolete*) Slept; causing sleep. *Cb.*
Slepin (*v. int. obsolete*) To sleep. *Cb.*
Slept (*v. int. pret. of sleep*) Did sleep.
Slet, Slete (*s. an old spelling*) Sleet, snow and rain mixed together. *Cb.*
Slete (*v. int. a local word*) To set on a dog. *Cole.*
Slethe (*v. t. third person*) Slayeth. *Cb.*
Sleeveless (*adj. obsolete*) Lifeless, idle. *Cb.*

S L I

Slew (*v. t. pret. of slay*) Did slay.
Sley (*s. a different spelling*) A slay, that part of a loom which strikes up the work.
Sley (*v. t. from the sub.*) To part the threads, to twist into threads.
Slev'ed (*p. from sley*) Parted in the sley; twisted a thread.
Sley'ing (*p. a. from sley*) Parting the threads; twisting the threads.
SLICE (*s. from the Sax. slite*) A broad piece cut off; peel, a spatula.
Slice (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut into broad pieces, to cut off, to cut into parts, to cut, to divide.
Sliced (*p. from slice*) Cut into flat pieces, cut, divided.
Slicing (*p. a. from slice*) Cutting into flat pieces, cutting, dividing.
Slicing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into slices.
SLICK (*adj. from the Dutch slikt*) Sleek, smooth. *Br.*
Slick'en (*v. t. from slick*) To make smooth.
Slick'ened (*p. from slicken*) Made smooth.
Slick'ening (*p. a. from slicken*) Making smooth.
Slick'er (*adj. comp. of slick*) Slick in a greater degree.
Slick'est (*adj. sup. of slick*) Slick in the greatest degree.
Slick'ness (*s. from slick*) Smoothness.
Slid (*v. t. pret. of slide*) Did slide.
Slidden (*p. from slide*) Gone back by an easy and progressive motion, put in by degrees.
SLID'DER (*v. int. from the Dutch slideran*) To slide to slide with interruptions.
Slid'der (*adj. from the verb*) Slippery, falling. *Br.*
SLIDE (*v. int. from the Sax. sliden*) To slip, to glide, to pass on smoothly; to move without changing the feet; to pass unnoticed; to pass gradually from good to bad; to move upon the ice by a single impulse to fall by error.
Slide (*v. t.*) To put on imperceptibly, to move by degrees.
Slide (*s. from the verb*) A smooth and easy passage, a flow, an even course; a place to slide on; a part of an instrument or machine to be pulled in and out.
Slid'er (*s. from slide*) One that slides; the part of an instrument that slides.
Slid'er (*adj. obsolete*) Slippery. *Cb.*
Slid'ing (*p. a. from slide*) Slipping, passing on smoothly, moving slowly, to pass without difficulty, passing from good to bad, falling by error.
Slid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing on smoothly, the act of moving imperceptibly.
Slid'ir (*adj. obsolete*) Slippery. *Cb.*
Slye (*adj. an old spelling*) Sly, cunning. *Cb.*
Sligh (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Sly.
Slightly (*adv. an incorrect spelling*) Slyly. *Urry.*
SLIGHT (*adj. from the Dutch slicht*) Small, inconsiderable; unimportant; weak, slender; negligent, trifling.
Slight (*s. from the adj.*) A neglect, a contempt, an act of scorn, a slight, an artifice; but this is not judged proper.
Slight (*v. t. from the sub.*) To neglect, to disregard, to overthrow, to throw carelessly. "To slight over," to perform carelessly. "These men will but slight over." *Bacon.*
Slight'ed (*p. from slight*) Neglected, disregarded, treated with contempt.
Slight'er (*s. from slight*) One that slights.
Slight'er (*adj. comp. of slight*) Slight in a greater degree.
Slight'est (*adj. sup. of slight*) Slight in the greatest degree.
Slight'ing (*p. a. from slight*) Disregarding, treating with neglect, performing carelessly.
Slight'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with neglect.
Slight'ingly (*adv. from slighting*) With neglect, with scorn.
Slight'ly (*adv. from slight*) Negligently, without respect; scornfully, contemptuously; weakly, without due force; without due care.
Slight'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Slyly, craftily; prudently. *Cb.*
SLIGO (*s.*) An inland county of Ireland in the province of Connaught.
Sli'ly (*adv. from sly*) Cunningly, with craft.
Slim (*adj. a cant word*) Slender, thin of shape. *Addison.*
SLIME (*s. from the Sax. slim*) Viscous mire, glutinous matter.
Slim gutted (*adj. from slim, and gutted*) Slim in the belly. *L'Estrange.*
Slim'ier (*adj. comp. of slimy*) Slimy in a greater degree.
Slim'iest (*adj. sup. of slimy*) Slimy in the greatest degree. *Slim'iest*

S L I

slime (*s. from slimy*) The state or quality of being slimy.
slime (*s. from slime*) The muting of a hawk when it comes entire.
slimmer (*adj. comp. of slim, a cant or droll word*) Slim in a greater degree.
slimpest (*adj. sup. of slim, a cant or droll word*) Slim in the greatest degree.
slimy (*adj. from slime*) Abounding with slime; viscous, glutinous.
slings (*s. from fly*) A designing artifice, low cunning.
SLING (*v. t. from the Sax. sligan*) To throw by means of a sling; to cast; to hang loosely by a string, to move by means of a rope.
slingshot (*s. from the verb*) A kind of missile weapon, a contrivance to throw by a strap; a throw, a cast; a kind of hanging bandage.
slinger (*s. from sling*) One that slings.
slinging (*p. a. from sling*) Throwing with a sling, moving by means of a rope.
slingshot (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing with a sling, the method of moving any thing by means of a rope.
SLINK (*v. int. from the Sax. slingan*) To sneak, to steal out of the way.
slunk (*v. t.*) To cast the young, to miscarry as beasts.
slunk (*s. from the verb*) The young of a beast brought forth before the time, a casting.
slinking (*p. a. from slink*) Casting, bringing forth young before the time; sneaking, stealing away.
slinking (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth young as beasts before the time; the act of stealing away to avoid being seen.
SLIDE (*v. int. from the Sax. slipan*) To slide, to move or go out of place, to glide, to pass on with an easy motion; to sneak, to slink; to fall into errors, to fall into faults; to escape, to fall out of remembrance.
slid (*v. t.*) To convey away secretly, to lose by negligence; to escape from, to leave slyly; to let loose, to throw off any thing that holds; to skim, to pass over negligently; to strip twigs from the main body of a plant; to dislocate, to put out of joint.
slid (*s. from the verb*) A false step, the act of slipping; an error, a mistake; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece; a kind of declining wharf for the landing of goods; a leash or string in which a dog is held; a twig torn from the main body of a plant.
slid (*s. from slip, and board*) A board made to slide on grooves.
slid (*s. from slip, and knot*) A knot with a bow, a knot that will slip.
slid (*p. from slip*) Conveyed away in a clandestine manner, let loose, torn as a twig from the body of a plant, passed over negligently; put out of joint.
slipper (*s. from slip*) A shoe without buckle or tye.
slippery (*adj. obsolete*) Slippery, apt to slide. *Spenser.*
slippery (*s. from slippery*) The state or quality of being slippery; uncertainty.
slippery (*adj. from slip*) Smooth, glib; uncertain, changeable; hard to hold, hard to keep; initable, untruthful, unchaste.
slipping (*p. a. from slip*) Sliding, moving out of place, sliding with an easy motion; conveying away with a kind of sleight; withdrawing in a clandestine manner; letting loose, getting loose from any tye or bandage; rending a twig from the body of a plant; putting out of joint.
slipping (*s. from the part.*) The act of sliding, the act of letting loose, the act of getting loose, the act of rending a twig from the main body of a plant; a dislocation.
slip (*adj. obsolete*) Slippery.
slip (*adj. from slip*) Slippery. *Flayer.*
slid (*adj. from slip, and shod*) Having the shoes barely slipped on.
slip (*s. from slop, a low or droll word*) Bad liquor, slops.
slid (*v. int. pret. of slip*) Did slip.
slid (*v. t. pret. of slip*) Slipped, did slip.
slid (*p. from slip*) Slipped.
slid (*s. a droll word*) A flash. *Shakespeare.*
slid (*v. t. from the Sax. slitan*) To cut lengthwise.
slid (*v. t. pret. of the foregoing*) Did cut lengthwise.
slid (*p. from the verb*) Cut lengthwise.
slid (*s. from the verb*) A long cut, a narrow opening.
slid (*adj. obsolete*) Slippery. *Chaucer.*
slid (*p. a. from slit*) Cutting longitudinally.
slid (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting lengthwise; that which is cut lengthwise.

S L O

SLIVE (*v. t. from the Sax. slivan*) To split, to divide lengthwise.
slive (*v. int.*) To creep, to go about in a drowsy manner. *Scott.*
slive (*s. from the verb*) A sliver. *Chaucer.*
slived (*p. from slive*) Slit, divided lengthwise.
sliver (*v. t. from slive*) To slive, to split.
sliver (*s. from the verb*) A piece cut off. *Shakespeare.*
slivered (*p. from sliver*) Slived, split.
slivering (*p. a. not much used from sliver*) Cutting off in broad pieces, splitting.
sliverly (*adj. a local word*) Subtly, crafty, knavish. *Ba.*
sliving (*p. a. from slive*) Splitting, dividing lengthwise.
SLO (*v. t. obsolete*) To slay. *Chaucer.*
SLOA'NA, SLOAN'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus or class of plants.
SLOAT (*s.*) One of the under timbers which support the bottom of a cart.
SLOATH (*s. not so common a spelling*) The sloth. *Dict. of Arts.*
SLOATH (*s. not so common a spelling*) Sloth, laziness.
SLOBBER (*v. t. supposed to be from the Brit. glavoeris*) To spill upon, to slaver.
Slobber (*v. int.*) To spill.
Slobber (*s. from the verb*) Liquor spilled, slaver.
Slobbered (*p. from slobber*) Spilled, slavered.
Slobbering (*p. a. from slobber*) Spilling, slaving.
SLOCK (*v. t. from the Swedish*) To slake, to quench. *Job.*
Slock (*v. t. a local word*) To entice away; to inveigle away another man's servant.
Slock'd (*p. from slock, a local word*) Slacked, quenched; enticed, inveigled away.
Slock'en (*adj. an old word*) Softened, sodden. *Bailey.*
Slock'er (*s. from slock*) One that entices away another man's servant.
Slocking (*p. a. from slock, a local word*) Slaking, quenching; enticing, enticing away another man's servant.
Slock'iter (*s. from slock*) One that entices away another man's servant. *Phillips.*
SLOE (*s. from the Sax. sla*) The black thorn, a kind of plum-tree, the fruit of the tree, a kind of wild plum.
Sloe/worm (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The slowworm, a kind of viper. *Scott.*
Sloefordie (*s. an old spelling*) Sloth. *Chaucer.*
Sloefbringis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Slumberings. *Ch.*
Slong (*p. obsolete*) Slung. *Chaucer.*
Sloop (*s. from shallop*) A small kind of ship.
SLOP (*s. from the Sax. mostly used in the plu.*) Loose breeches, trousers.
Slop (*v. t. supposed to be from lap*) To drink up coarsely and greedily; to dash with water or other liquor.
Slop (*s. from the verb*) Mean liquor, spoon meat; a kind of nauseous medical liquor.
Slop (*adj. with artificers*) Loose, having much play.
SLOPE (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Oblique, having declivity.
Slope (*s. from the adj.*) A declivity, an oblique direction.
Slope (*adv. from the adj.*) Obliquely, out of the perpendicular.
Slope (*v. t. from the adj.*) To form to declivity, to direct obliquely.
Slope (*v. int.*) To take an oblique direction.
Sloped (*p. from slope*) Formed to declivity, directed obliquely.
Slo'peneis (*s. from slope*) Declivity, obliquity.
Slopewise (*adv. from slope, and wife*) Obliquely, with declivity.
Sloping (*p. a. from slope*) Forming to declivity, taking an oblique direction.
Sloping (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming obliquely, that which is formed obliquely.
Slopingly (*adv. from sloping*) Obliquely, with declivity.
Slopingness (*s. from sloping*) Obliquity, declivity.
Slop'pe (*s. an old spelling*) Slops, loose breeches. *Ch.*
Slop'ped (*p. from slop*) Drunk up with greediness, dashed with water or other liquor, treated with slops.
Slop'pier (*adj. comp. of sloppy*) Sloppy in a greater degree.
Slop'piest (*adj. sup. of sloppy*) Sloppy in the greatest degree.
Sloppy (*adj. from slop*) Wet, miry.
SLOT (*v. t. from the Dutch, slughen*) To strike hard, to clash hard, to slam the door. *Johnson.*
SLOT (*s. a hunting term from the Islandick, slod*) The track of a deer.

Slate

Slote (*s. a local word*) The broad step of a ladder, the broad step of a gate.

SLOTH (*s. from the Sax. slæwþ*) Slowness, laziness, idleness.

SLOTH (*s. in zoology*) The bradypus; it is reckoned one of the slowest of quadrupeds, and lives chiefly on the tops of trees.

Slothful (*adj. from sloth*) Idle, sluggish, lazy, dull, indolent.

Slothfully (*adv. from slothful*) With sloth.

Slothfulness (*s. from slothful*) Laziness, sluggishness, indolence.

Slot'ten (*p. from slot, obsolete*) Struck hard, clashed hard.

Slot'tish (*adj. obsolete*) Sluttish, slovenly. *Chaucer.*

SLOUCH (*s. from the Danish, slott stupid*) A down cast look, a depression of the head, an uncouth gait; a man who looks heavy, a clown.

Slouch (*v. int. from the sub.*) To have a down cast look, to walk with an awkward gait.

Slouch'ing (*p. a. from slouch*) Hanging down the head, walking with an awkward gait.

Slouch'ing (*s. from the part.*) An awkward gait.

SLOVEN (*s. from the Brit. slyan shabby*) A man dirtily dressed, a man indecently negligent of dress and appearances.

Slowliness (*s. from sloven*) Indecent neglect of dress and cleanliness.

Slowlly (*adj. from sloven*) Negligent of dress, indecently dirty.

Slowlly (*adv. from the adj.*) In a negligent or inelegant manner.

Slowlenny (*s. from sloven*) Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOUGH (*s. from the Sax. slog*) A deep miry place, a hole full of dirt; the cast skin of a snake or viper; the part that separates from a foul fore.

Slough (*s. a hunting term*) The lodge of a wild boar.

Slough (*v. t. obsolete*) Slew, did slay. *Chaucer.*

Slought (*s. a hunting term*) A company of bears. *D. of A.*

Slough'y (*adj. from slough*) Full of sloughs, miry, boggy.

SLOUTH (*s. a hunting term*) A company of some sorts of wild beasts as bears.

Slouth (*s. a different spelling*) A slough, the cast skin of a snake or viper.

Slouth'hound (*s. a different spelling*) A slouthhound, a little hound, a kind of hound remarkable for its quick sense of smelling.

SLOW (*adj. from the Sax. slaw*) Tardy in moving, wanting quickness of motion; coming by degrees, late; dull, inactive; dull of apprehension, heavy in wit; *with to, in, and of: as, "Slow to wrath."* "Slow of speech." "Slow in motion."

Slow (*v. int. from the adj. but not used*) To delay, to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*

Slow (*adv. from the adj. chiefly used in composition*) Slowly.

Slow (*s. not so common a spelling*) A sloe. *Mortimer.*

Slowe (*s. obsolete*) A slough. *Chaucer.*

Slowe (*p. obsolete*) Slain. *Chaucer.*

Slowcir'cling (*adj. from slow, and circling*) Moving round slowly.

Slowcree'ping (*adj. from slow, and creeping*) Creeping slowly.

Slowed (*p. from slow, but not used*) Delayed. *Shakespeare.*

Slowendav'ouring (*adj. from slow, and endeavour*) Endeavouring to be slow.

Slow'er (*adj. comp. of slow*) Slow in a greater degree.

Slow'est (*adj. sup. of slow*) Slow in the greatest degree.

Slowly (*adv. from slow*) With slowness.

Slowlness (*s. from slow*) The state or quality of being slow; procrastination, deliberation.

Slow'paced (*adj. from slow, and paced*) Slow in motion.

Slow'pacing (*adj. from slow, and pacing*) Moving slowly.

Slow'worm (*s. from slow, and worm*) The blind worm, a small kind of viper very slow in its motion.

Slub'ber (*v. t. perhaps from lubber*) To perform lazily, to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely, to cover carelessly.

Slub'berdegul'ion (*s. a cant word*) A paltry dirty wretch. *Hudibras.*

Slub'bered (*p. from slubber*) Done imperfectly, daubed over, covered carelessly.

Slub'bering (*p. a. from slubber*) Doing imperfectly, daubing over, covering carelessly.

Slab'bering (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing any thing in a careless slovenly manner.

Sluce (*s. a different spelling*) A sluice. *Phillips.*

Sludge (*s. from slough*) Mire, dirt mixed with water.

Slue (*v. t. a sea term*) To turn any cylindrical body or piece of timber about without taking it out of its place, to move a mast in its cap.

Slue (*v. t. pret. obsolete of slay*) Did slay.

Slu'ed (*p. a sea term*) Moved round without altering position as a mast in its cap.

SLUG (*s. from the Dutch slock a glutton*) A drone, a sleepy fellow; a kind of slow creeping snail; a derance, an obstruction.

SLUG (*s. from the Sax. sleep the head of a hammer*) cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

Slug (*v. int. from the sub.*) To lie idle, to play the drone to move slowly.

Slug'gard (*s. from slug*) An inactive lazy fellow, a drone.

Slug'gardie (*s. obsolete*) Sloth, laziness. *Chaucer.*

Slug'gardize (*v. t. from sluggard*) To make idle, make droneish.

Slug'gardized (*p. from sluggardize*) Made idle, droneish.

Slug'gardizing (*p. a. from sluggardize*) Making idle, making droneish.

Slug'ging (*p. a. from slug*) Lying idle, moving slowly.

Slug'gish (*adj. from slug*) Dull, drowsy, insipid, inactive.

Slug'gisher (*adj. comp. of sluggish*) Sluggish in a greater degree.

Slug'gihest (*s. from sluggish*) Sluggish in the greatest degree.

Slug'gishly (*adv. from sluggish*) Lazily, dully, inertly.

Slug'gishness (*s. from sluggish*) The state or quality of being sluggish.

Slug'nail (*s. from slug, and snail*) A small kind of snail without a shell.

SLUICE (*s. from the Dutch sluyse*) A water gate, floodgate, a vent for water, a lock on a navigable river.

Sluice (*v. t. from the sub.*) To emit by floodgates.

Sluic'ed (*p. from sluice*) Emitted as by floodgates.

Sluicy (*adj. from sluice*) Falling in streams as from a sluice.

Slu'ing (*p. a. from slue, a sea term*) Moving round without altering the position as a mast or boom in socket.

SLUMBER (*v. int. from the Sax. slumeran*) To sleep slightly, to repose; to be in a state of soporific.

Slumber (*v. t.*) To lay to sleep, to stupify.

Slumber (*s. from the verb*) Light sleep, repose.

Slumbered (*p. from slumber*) Laid to sleep.

Slumbering (*p. a. from slumber*) Sleeping lightly, posing, laying to sleep.

Slumbering (*s. from the part.*) The act of sleeping lightly, a light sleep.

Slumberous (*s. from slumber*) Causing sleep, inviting sleep, sleepy, hardly awake.

Slumbery (*adj. from slumber*) Slumberous.

Slump (*v. int. a local word*) To slip into a dirty place to sink at once into dirt.

Slump'ing (*p. a. a local word, from slump*) Sinking once into dirt.

Slung (*v. t. pret. of sling*) Did sling.

Slung (*p. from sling*) Thrown from a sling, moved by a rope, hung in ropes.

Slunk (*v. t. pret. of slink*) Did slink.

Slunk (*p. from slink*) Gone into privacy, withdrawn from sight; concealed as conscious of weakness or guilt.

SLUR (*v. t. from the Dutch slooring nasy*) To sully, to cheat; to foil, to pass lightly, to balk.

Slur (*v. t.*) To pass in the same breath from one note to another in singing.

Slur (*s. from the verb*) A slight disgrace, a slight reproach; a trick, a cheat; a tie in music, a movement on the same syllable from one note to another.

Slur'ed (*p. from slur*) Sullied, contaminated, affected with slight disgrace; passed lightly, tricked, cheated by a tie in music, moved on the same syllable from one note to another.

Slur'ing (*p. a. from slur*) Sullying, contaminating, passing lightly, affecting with slight disgrace; joining by a tie in music, moving on the same syllable from one note to another in singing.

Slur'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of affecting with slight disgrace, the act of passing on the same syllable from one note to another.

SLUT (*s. from the Dutch sladde*) A dirty woman, term of slight contempt for a woman.

Sluth'ound (*s.*) A kind of Scotch dog remarkable for its quickness of smelling.

Slut'tery (*s. from slut*) The qualities of a slut.

Slut'tish (*adj. from slut*) Dirty, resembling a slut.

Slut'tisher (*adj. comp. of sluttish*) Sluttish in a greater degree.

Slut'tishest (*adj. sup. of sluttish*) Sluttish in the greatest degree.

Slut'tily (*adv. from sluttish*) In a sluttish manner.

smells (*s. from flutlish*) The state or quality of being flutlish.

smelly (*adj. from the Sax. slith*) Meanly artful, cunning; eggh.

smoots (*s. a low or droll word*) A seemingly silly but amusing fellow.

smily (*adv. from fly*) Slily, with mean artifice. *Johns.*

smack (*v. int. from the Sax. smæckan*) To have a taste, to have a tincture; *with of: as, "All ages smack of wit."* To make a noise by the separation of the lips after a taste; to kiss loud.

smack (*v. t.*) To make a noise with a whip, to strike with a whip; to kiss.

smack (*s. from the verb*) A taste, a flavour; a small quantity, just enough for a taste; the noise of the whip, a stroke of the whip; a loud kiss.

smack (*s. a sea term, from the Sax. smacca*) A small

smacked (*p. from smack*) Struck with a smart found-blow, struck with a whip; kissed so as to be heard.

smacker (*s. from smack*) A loud kiss; a smart founding

smacking (*s. from smack*) A longing desire. *Scott.*

smacking (*p. a. from smack*) Making a smart noise, making a noise with a whip, striking with a smart founding blow; making a noise with the lips as in kissing; giving a loud kiss.

smacking (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a noise with the lips, the noise of the lips as in tasting, the act of kissing so as to be heard, the report of a loud kiss, the noise of the whip.

smacking (*s. a cant word*) A coachman. *Bailey.*

smack (*s. in old records*) A smack, a little ship.

smalle (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Smallish. *Chaucer.*

smalle (*adj. from the Sax.*) Little in quantity, little of

smalle (*s. from the adj.*) The little or narrow part of any

smalle (*s. obsolete*) A fine. *Chaucer.*

smalle (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a species of parsley.

smalle (*s. from small, and coal*) Little coals to light

smalle (*s. from small, and craft*) A little vessel, small

smalle (*s. from small, and craft*) A little vessel, small

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smalle (*s. from small, and craft*) A little vessel, small

SMATCH (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

smatter (*v. int. from smack*) To have a slight taste,

smatter (*v. int. from smack*) To have a slight taste,

smatterer (*s. from smatter*) One who has a slight or su-

smattering (*p. a. from smatter*) Having a slight or su-

smattering (*s. from the adj.*) A superficial acquaintance

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SMI'LAX (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A beautiful damsel who died for love, and was said to have been transformed into the plant bearing that name.

SMILE (*v. int. from the Dutch smuylen*) To contract the face with pleasure, to express gladness by the countenance; to look joyous, to be favourable, to be propitious; to express slight contempt; *with* at: as, "He smiles at her folly."

Smile (*s. from the verb*) A slight contraction of the face tending to a laugh, a look of pleasure, a look of favour.

Smiling (*p. a. from smile*) Slightly contracting the face, expressing pleasure by the countenance, favouring, dealing propitiously.

Smiling (*s. from the part.*) The act of expressing pleasure by the countenance, a pleasing look.

Smilingly (*adv. from smiling*) With a smile.

Smilt (*v. int. from smelt*) To turn to pulp as corn over wetted. *Mortimer.*

Smilting (*p. a. from smile*) Turning to pulp as corn over wetted.

SMIN'THEAN (*adj. from the Greek σμινθεος a rat*) Belonging to Apollo who delivered a Grecian colony from rats and mice, with which they had been remarkably infested; rat killing, fatal to rats.

Smirch (*v. t. from murk*) To cloud, to soil.

Smirched (*p. from smirch*) Daubed, soiled, clouded.

Smirching (*p. a. from smirch*) Daubing, soiling, clouding.

Smired (*adj. an old word*) Smeared, anointed. *Phil.*

SMIRIS (*s. in natural history*) The emery.

Smirk (*adj. a different spelling*) Smerk, nice, smart. *Spem.*

Smirk (*v. int. a different spelling*) To smirk, to smile wantonly.

Smirking (*p. a. from smirk*) Smiling wantonly; gay, smart. *Swift.*

Smit (*p. from smite*) Struck, affected, chastened, killed, destroyed.

SMITE (*v. t. from the Sax. smitan*) To strike, to reach with a stroke; to blast, to afflict; to kill, to destroy.

Smite (*v. int.*) To collide, to strike one against another.

Smiter (*s. from smite*) One who smites; a cant word for the arm.

SMITH (*s. from the Sax.*) One who forges with a hammer, one who works in metal; one that makes any thing, one that effects.

Smithcraft (*s. from smith, and craft*) The act of a smith.

Smithery (*s. from smith*) The shop of a smith.

Smithing (*s. from smith*) The act of a smith.

Smithy (*s. from smith*) A smithery. *Dryden.*

Smitting (*p. a. from smite*) Striking, blasting, killing.

Smitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking.

Smitting (*adj. a local word*) Infectious. *Bailey.*

Smittingline (*s. a sea term*) A small rope used to loose the mizen sail without striking the yard.

SMITT (*s. in natural history*) A fine sort of clay used in marking sheep. *Woodward.*

Smitten (*p. from smite*) Struck, blasted, killed; *with* of, and *with*: as, "Smitten of God." "Smitten with amazement."

Smoak (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Smoke.

SMOCK (*s. from the Sax. smock*) The under linen garment worn by women.

Smock (*adj. from the sub. a droll word, sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to a woman, like a woman.

Smockfaced (*adj. from smock, and face*) Palefaced, like a maid.

SMOKE (*s. from the Sax. smoc*) The footy exhalation from any thing burning; the steam that arises from any thing warm, the steam arising from an animal much heated.

Smoke (*v. int. from the sub.*) To emit a footy exhalation from heat, to emit steam through heat; to move with great swiftness; to burn, to be kindled; to smelt, to be burnt out; to draw the fumes of tobacco; to suffer, to be punished; *with* for: as, "He shall smoke for it."

Smoke (*v. t.*) To scent with smoke, to dry in smoke; to smelt out, to find out; to sneer at, to ridicule. *To smoke a pipe, to draw the fumes of burning tobacco through a pipe. To smoke tobacco, to draw the fumes of tobacco through a pipe.*

Smoked (*p. from smoke*) Scented by smoke, dried in smoke; found out, smelt out; sneered at, ridiculed; consumed as tobacco in smoking.

Smokedried (*p. from smokedry*) Dried in the smoke.

Smokedry (*v. t. from smoke, and dry*) To dry in the smoke.

Smokedrying (*p. a. from smokedry*) Drying in the smoke.

Smo'kefarthing (*s. from smoke, and farthing*) An offering at Whitfuntide when a procession was made to the cathedral or mother church.

Smo'kejack (*s. from smoke, and jack*) A machine turning the spit by the smoke or draft of air in chimney.

Smo'keless (*adj. from smoke*) Having no smoke.

Smo'ker (*s. from smoke*) One that smokes tobacco, that dries any thing in smoke.

Smo'kepenny (*s. from smoke, and penny*) The fine silver.

Smo'kesilver (*s. from smoke, and silver*) Money paid ancient times instead of tithe wood.

Smo'kier (*adj. comp. of smoky*) Smoky in a greater degree.

Smo'kiest (*adj. sup. of smoky*) Smoky in the greatest degree.

Smo'kiness (*s. from smoky*) The state or quality of being smoky.

Smo'king (*p. a. from smoke*) Emitting smoke, emitting fumes; treating with ridicule; finding out, smelt out; drying with smoke, affecting with smoke; drying the fumes of tobacco.

Smo'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of affecting with smoke, the act of treating with ridicule; the emission of smoke; the act of drawing the fumes of tobacco.

Smo'king (*adj. from the part.*) Used in smoking tobacco, appropriated to smoking.

Smo'keless (*adj. obsolete*) Quite naked, having no smoke.

Smo'ky (*adj. from smoke*) Noisom with smoke, emitting smoke, having the appearance or nature of smoke.

Smoo'ged (*adj. not used*) Smoked. *Shakespeare.*

SMOOTH (*adj. from the Sax. smooth*) Even, level, having no asperities; flowing, soft, equal in pace; sweet, adulatory.

Smooth (*v. t. from the adj.*) To level, to make even; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to make flowing; to calm, to mollify; to liate, to ease; to flatter.

Smooth (*adv. from the adj. used in composition*) Smoothly.

Smoothed (*p. from smooth*) Made even, planed, soft, mitigated.

Smoothen (*v. t. from smooth, a bad word*) To smooth.

Smoothened (*p. from smoothen, a bad word*) Smoothed.

Smooth'er (*adj. comp. of smooth*) Smooth in a greater degree.

Smoothest (*adj. sup. of smooth*) Smooth in the greatest degree.

Smoothfaced (*adj. from smooth, and face*) Having smooth face, having a soft look, mild in appearance.

Smoothgliding (*adj. from smooth, and gliding*) Gliding smoothly, moving with an easy motion.

Smoothgrained (*adj. from smooth, and grain*) Having smooth grain.

Smoothhaired (*adj. from smooth, and hair*) Having smooth hair, having fine hair.

Smoothing (*p. a. from smooth*) Making smooth.

Smoothing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making smooth.

Smoothingplane (*s. from smoothing, and plane*) A short plane.

Smoothly (*adv. from smooth*) With smoothness.

Smoothness (*s. from smooth*) Evenness, softness, smoothness of numbers, gentleness of speech.

Smoothpaced (*adj. from smooth, and pace*) Advancing with an even pace.

Smoothshaven (*adj. from smooth, and shaven*) Shaven close.

Smoothsliding (*adj. from smooth, and sliding*) Moving without stop.

Smoothspeeched (*adj. from smooth, and speech*) Uttering softness of speech.

Smoothtongued (*adj. from smooth, and tongue*) Uttering smooth speech, flattering.

Smopple (*adj. a local word*) Brittle.

Smote (*v. t. pret. of smite*) Did smite.

Smoterlich (*adj. obsolete*) Painted, set off with cosmetics.

Smoterlick (*adj. a different spelling*) Painted, set off with cosmetics.

SMOTHER (*v. t. from the Sax. smoran*) To smother with smoke, to suffocate for want of air; to suppress.

Smother (*s. from the verb*) Smoke, thick dust; a suppression.

Smother (*v. int.*) To smoke without vent; to be close.

Smothered (*p. from smother*) Suffocated, suppressed.

othering (*p. a. from smother*) Suffocating, suppressing.
 SOULDER (*v. int. from the Sax. smoran, but not used*) To burn without vent.
 SOULDERING (*p. a. from smoulder*) Burning without vent.
 SOULDERING (*adj. from smoulder*) Burning and smoking without vent.
 SOULDRY (*adj. from smoulder*) Burning without vent.
 SMUG (*adj. from the Dutch smucken to dress*) Nice, spruce, dressed up with an affectation of neatness without elegance.
 SMUGGER (*adj. comp. of smug*) Smug in a greater degree.
 SMUGGERY (*adj. sup. of smug*) Smug in the greatest degree.
 SMUGGLE (*v. t. from the Dutch smokkelen*) To import without paying the duty, to export without paying custom.
 SMUGGLED (*p. from smuggle*) Imported or exported without paying the customs.
 SMUGGLER (*s. from smuggle*) One who imports or exports goods without paying the customs; one that deals in contraband or smuggled goods.
 SMUGGLING (*p. a. from smuggle*) Importing or exporting goods without paying the duty.
 SMUGGLING (*s. from the adj.*) The act of defrauding the customs.
 SMUGLY (*adv. from smug*) Sprucely, neatly.
 SMUGGLES (*s. from smug*) Spruceness, neatness without elegance.
 Soot (*s. from the Sax. smitta*) Soot, coal, a spot made with foot or coal; a must on corn, a mildew; obsecration.
 Soot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stain with coal or foot; to smut with mildew.
 Soot (*v. int.*) To gather must.
 Soot (*v. t. from smut*) To smut, to black with soot.
 Soot (*p. from smutch*) Blacked with coal.
 Soot (*p. a. from smutch*) Blacking with foot or coal.
 Soot (*p. from smut*) Marked with foot or coal, lined, polluted: *with* with: as, "Smuted with the soil of Albeism."
 Soot (*adj. comp. of smutty*) Smutty in a greater degree.
 Soot (*adj. sup. of smutty*) Smutty in the greatest degree.
 Soot (*adv. from smutty*) With smut, with obscenity.
 Soot (*s. from smutty*) The state or quality of being smutty.
 Soot (*p. a. from smut*) Marking with foot or coal, soiling; gathering smut.
 Soot (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with smut.
 Soot (*adj. from smut*) Black with foot or coal, tainted with mildew, obscene, immodest.
 Soot (*s.*) A city and port of Asiatic Turkey.
 Soot (*s. in botany*) The loveage, a genus of plants.
 Soot (*v. t. third person, obsolete*) Forgets as a snail.
 Soot (*v. t. obsolete*) To snatch.
 Soot (*s. from snatch*) A share, a part taken by common: "Do, and we go snacks."
 Soot (*s. a local word*) A kind of hair for a case.
 Soot (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
 Soot (*s. from the Dutch snavel the nose*) A side which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a horse.
 Soot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bridle, to hold in a rein; to manage.
 Soot (*v. int. a local word*) To speak through the nose.
 Soot (*p. from snaffle*) Bridled; held in a bridle; held, managed.
 Soot (*p. a. from snaffle*) Bridling, holding with a rein, managing; speaking through the nose.
 Soot (*s. from the part.*) The act of bridling, the act of speaking through the nose.
 Soot (*s. the derivation is not known*) A knot, a protuberance; a tooth, a tooth left by itself and standing beyond the rest.
 Soot (*adj. from snag*) Full of snags, rugged.
 Soot (*adj. comp. of snaggy*) Snaggy in a greater degree.
 Soot (*adj. sup. of snaggy*) Snaggy in the greatest degree.
 Soot (*v. t. from snag, a local word*) To make impressions on any thing with the teeth.

Snag'gled (*p. from snaggle, a local word*) Impressed with the marks of teeth.
 Snag'gletoothed (*adj. from snag, and tooth*) Having teeth standing out.
 Snag'gling (*p. a. from snaggle, a local word*) Impressed with the teeth.
 Snag'gling (*s. from the part.*) An impression made by the action of the teeth.
 Snag'gy (*adj. from snag*) Full of snags, full of short teeth.
 SNAIL (*s. from the Sax. snoegl*) A slimy animal which feeds on vegetables and is remarkable for the slowness of its motion; a drone, a lazy sluggish person. *Sh.*
 Snail/clover (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Snail/shell (*s. from snail, and shell*) The house or shell of a snail.
 Snail/trefoil (*s. in botany*) The snailclover.
 SNAITH (*s.*) A town in the west riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 174 miles from London.
 Snaith (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Snaith, made at Snaith.
 SNAKE (*s. from the Sax. snaca*) A serpent of the oviparous kind whose bite is said to be harmless: *In poetry*, a serpent, a viper. "A snake in the grass," a fly designing person.
 Snakeater (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
 Snake'root (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of a plant, a species of birthwort.
 Snake'shead (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a kind of iris.
 Snake'stone (*s. from snake, and stone*) One of the ammonites.
 Snake'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Snake'wood (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of wood brought from the east and sometimes used in medicine.
 Snake'y (*adj. from snake*) Belonging to a snake, resembling a snake, serpentine; having serpents.
 Snake'yheaded (*adj. from snake, and headed*) Having a head like a snake, having heads like those of snakes.
 SNAP (*v. t. from the Dutch snappen*) To break short, to break at once; to strike with a short sharp noise; to bite, to catch suddenly; to chide, to treat with sharp language.
 Snap (*v. int.*) To fall asunder, to break at once; to catch at with eagerness.
 Snap (*s. from the verb*) The act of breaking with a quick motion; the sound of any thing broken at once; a quick eager bite, a catch.
 Snap/dragon (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Snap'pance (*s. a local word*) A firelock. *Bailey.*
 Snap'ped (*p. from snap*) Broken short, caught at, treated with sharp language.
 Snap'per (*s. from snap*) One that snaps.
 Snap'ping (*p. a. from snap*) Breaking short, falling asunder, catching at, treating with sharp language.
 Snap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking short, the sound of any thing broken short; the act of treating with sharp language.
 Snap'pish (*adj. from snap*) Eager to bite, peevish, sharp in reply.
 Snap'pishly (*adv. from snappish*) In a snappish manner.
 Snap'pishness (*s. from snappish*) Peevishness, tartness.
 SNAP'SACK (*s. from the Swedish snapeack*) A soldiers' wallet, a soldiers' bag.
 Snapt (*v. t. pret. of snap*) Did snap.
 Snapt (*p. from snap*) Snapped.
 SNARE (*s. from the Swedish snara*) A gin, a net, any thing set to catch an animal; any thing by which one is entangled.
 Snare (*v. t. from the sub.*) To intrap, to intangle; to prune timber trees. *Bailey.*
 Snare'd (*p. from snare*) Insnared, caught as in a snare, pruned as a tree.
 Snare'ing (*p. a. from snare*) Insnaring, catching as in a snare; pruned as a tree.
 SNARL (*v. int. from the Dutch snarren*) To growl as an angry animal; to speak roughly.
 Snarl (*v. t. not much used*) To intangle as threads, to embarrass.
 Snarl'ed (*p. from snarl*) Intangled, embarrassed. *D. of R.*
 Snarl'er (*s. from snarl*) One who snarls, a growling four fellow.
 Snarl'ing (*p. a. from snarl*) Growling, speaking roughly, entangling, embarrassing.
 Snarl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of growling as an animal in anger, the growl of an animal: a rough and sharp reply.

Snare (*adj. from snare*) Apt to ensnare, insidious.
Snuff (*s. obsolete*) The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*
Snuff (*s. a local word*) The snuff of a candle. *Bailey.*
Snatch (*v. t. from the Dutch snacken*) To seize hastily: to transport or carry suddenly.
Snatch (*v. int.*) To bite, to catch eagerly.
Snatch (*s. from the verb*) A hasty catch; a fit of passion; a broken part, a short fit; a quib, an evasive answer.
Snatch/block (*s. from snatch, and block, a sea term*) A kind of pulley.
Snatched (*p. from snatch*) Seized hastily; rapt, transported.
Snatcher (*s. from snatch*) One that snatches, one that takes any thing in haste.
Snatching (*p. a. from snatch*) Seizing hastily, biting at any thing with eagerness.
Snatching (*s. from snatch*) The act of seizing hastily.
Snatchingly (*adv. from snatching*) Hastily, with sudden interruptions.
Snathe (*v. t. a local word*) To prune trees. *Bailey.*
Snead (*s. a local word*) The handle of a fith.
SNEAK (*v. int. from the Sax. inican*) To creep sily, to come and go as though afraid to be seen; to crouch, to behave with meanness and servility.
Sneaker (*s. from sneak*) One that sneaks.
SNEAK/ER (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A large vessel of drink. *Spectator.*
Sneaking (*p. a. from sneak*) Creeping sily, moving about as though afraid to be seen, crouching, behaving with meanness.
Sneaking (*s. from the part.*) The act of creeping about sily, an act of meanness and servility.
Sneakingly (*adv. from sneaking*) In a sneaking manner, with meanness, with servility.
Sneakingness (*s. from sneaking*) Meanness, servility.
Sneaks/by (*s. obsolete*) A sneakup. *Scott.*
Sneak'up (*s. from sneak, obsolete*) A cowardly creeping; insidious scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
Sneap (*v. t. perhaps from snib*) To check, to reprimand, to nip. *Johnson.*
Sneap (*s. from the verb*) A check, a reprimand. *Sb.*
Sneaped (*p. from sneap, but not used*) Checked, reprimanded.
Sneaping (*p. a. from sneap*) Checking, reprimanding.
Sneath (*s. a different spelling*) A snead, the handle of a fith.
Sneb (*v. t. from snib*) To check. To chide. *Spenser.*
Snebbe (*v. t. obsolete*) To chide, to reprimand. *Cb.*
Sneb'bed (*p. from sneb, but not used*) Checked, reprimanded.
Sneb'bing (*p. a. from sneb, but not used*) Checking, reprimanding.
Snee (*v. int. a local word*) To abound with, to have in abundance. *Bailey.*
Snee (*s. a cant word*) A knife. "Snick and snee," a combat with knives.
Sneed (*s. a different spelling*) A snead, the handle of a fith.
Sneeling (*p. a. from snee, a local word*) Abounding with, having in abundance.
SNEER (*v. int. the derivation is not obvious*) To shew contempt, to insinuate contempt by the manner of expression, to utter with grimace, to discover awkward mirth; with at: as, "They sneered at every word."
Sneer (*s. from the verb*) A look of ridicule, a look of contempt, an expression of scorn.
Sneered (*p. from sneer*) Treated with ridicule, treated with scorn: with at; as, "I could not be content to be a little sneered at."
Sneering (*p. a. from sneer*) Looking with contempt, treating with contemptuous ridicule.
Sneering (*s. from the part.*) An act of contemptuous ridicule.
SNEEZE (*v. int. from the Sax. niesan*) To emit wind by a kind of convulsive catch through the nose.
Sneeze (*s. from the verb*) An audible emission of wind through the nose.
Snee'zewort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Snee'zing (*p. a. from sneeze*) Emitting wind by a kind of convulsive catch through the nose.
Sneez'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of emitting wind by a convulsive catch through the nose, the noise heard in sneezing.
SNEL (*adj. obsolete, from the Sax.*) Presently, quickly. *Chaucer.*
Snele, Snell (*adv. obsolete*) Presently, quickly. *Cb.*
Snelle (*v. int. an old spelling*) To sneeze. *Cb.*

SNET (*s. a hunting term*) The fat of deer.
Snete (*s. a different spelling*) Snet, the fat of deer.
SNET'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 108 miles from London.
Snet'sham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Snet'sham made at Snet'sham.
Sne'ver (*adj. a local word*) Slender.
Snew (*v. int. the old pret. of snow*) Did snow, snowed.
Snew'ed (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Snowed, abounded.
SNIB (*v. t. from the Danish snibbe*) To check, to chide.
Snibb (*v. t. obsolete*) To chide, to rebuke.
Snib'bed (*p. from snib, but not used*) Checked, reprimanded.
Snib'bing (*p. a. from snib, but not used*) Checking, reprimanding.
Snick (*s. a cant word*) A knife. "Snick and snee," a combat with knives.
Snick (*s. from the foregoing*) A small snip or cut as in hair of a beast.
SNICK/ER (*v. int. the etymology is uncertain*) To laugh foolishly, to laugh wantonly, to laugh contemptuously.
Snicker'ing (*p. a. from snicker*) Laughing wantonly, laughing silyly.
Snicker'ing (*s. from the part.*) A sily kind of laugh.
Snicker'snee (*s. from snicker, and snee*) A long knife.
Snie (*v. int. a local word*) To abound with, to be run with.
Snig'ger (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To laugh silyly.
Snig'gering (*p. a. from snigger*) Laughing silyly.
Snig'gering (*s. from the part.*) A sily kind of laugh.
Snig'gle (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To fish for by putting a bait to the holes in which they conceal themselves.
Snig'gling (*p. a. from sniggle*) Fishing for eels by putting a bait to their holes.
Snig'gling (*s. from the part.*) The method of fishing for eels by putting a bait to the holes in which they conceal themselves.
Snit'ches (*v. t. a local word, third person*) Sees.
SNIP (*v. t. from the Dutch snippen*) To cut at once with scissors.
Snip (*s. from the verb*) A single cut with scissors; a snip; a share, a snack. *L'Estr.*
SNIPPE (*s. from the Sax. snite*) A delicate little with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.
Snipped (*p. from snip*) Cut at once as with scissors.
Snip'per (*s. from snip*) One that snips.
Snip'pet (*s. from snip*) A small part, a share.
Snip'nap (*s. from snip, and snap*) A tart dialogue.
Snitch, Snitch'el (*s. a local word*) A slight toss or flip.
SNITE (*s. a different spelling, from the Sax. snite*) A snipe.
SNITE (*v. t. from the Sax. snitan*) To blow the nose.
Snit'ed (*p. from snite, not used of late*) Blown the nose.
Snit'he'wind (*s. a local word*) A cutting wind.
Snit'ing (*p. a. from snite*) Blowing the nose.
Snit'ing (*s. in falconry*) A kind of sneezing as to a hawk.
Snit'le (*v. t. an old word*) To cut, to nip.
SNIV'EL (*s. from the German snivel*) The emission of charge of the nose.
Snivel (*v. int. from the sub.*) To run at the nose as children.
Sniv'eler (*s. from snivel*) One that snivels, one that cries.
Sniv'eling (*p. a. from snivel*) Running at the nose as a child.
Sniv'eling (*s. from the part.*) The running of the nose as of crying as a child.
Sniv'eller (*s. from snivel, but not so analogical as sniv'eler*) One that snivels.
Sniv'elling (*p. a. not so analogical*) Sniveling.
Sniv'elly (*adj. from snivel*) Running at the nose, ing, pitiful.
SNOD (*s. from the Sax. snot, but now obsolete*) A net, a hair lace.
Snod (*adj. a local word*) Neat, handsome.
Snodde (*s. in old records*) A smooth roll or of thread.
Snod'ly (*adv. a local word*) Neatly, handsomely.
Snog'malt (*s. a local word*) Malt free from husk.
Snook (*v. int. a local word*) To lurk, to lie in bush.
SNORE (*v. int. from the Dutch snoreken*) To snore hard through the nose as in sleep.

(s. from the verb) The noise made through the nose in sleep.
ring (p. a. from snore) Breathing hard through the nose as in sleep, lying fast asleep.
ring (s. from snore) The noise made through the nose in sleep.
RT (v. int. from the Dutch snorcken) To blow through the nose as a high mettled horse.
ring (p. a. from snort) Blowing through the nose as a high mettled horse.
ring (s. from the part.) The noise made by blowing through the nose as a high mettled horse.
RT (s. from the Sax. snote) The viscous discharge from the nose.
ter (s. a sea term) The wreath or collar of the sprit.
tier (adj. comp. of snotty) Snotty in a greater degree.
stief (adj. sup. of snotty) Snotty in the greatest degree.
ty (adj. from snot) Full of snot.
stynofed (adj. from snotty, and nose) Having a snotty nose.
UT (s. from the Dutch snuyt) The nose of a beast; the nose or end of any hollow pipe; the nose in contempt.
stufed (adj. from snout) Having a snout.
stufair (adj. an old word, from snout, and fair) Painted, set off with cosmetics. *Urry.*
IV (s. from the Sax. snaw) The small fleecy drops of rain frozen before they fall to the ground.
W (v. int. from the sub.) To fall in fleecy frozen drops.
W (v. t.) To scatter like snow, to produce in plenty.
W (s. a sea term) A large two masted ship.
Wapple (s.) A kind of apple.
Wball (s. from snow, and ball) A quantity of snow rolled up in a lump.
Wbroth (s. from snow, and broth) Very cold liquor; kind of fleet.
Wdrop (s. in botany) A small early white flower, the *Blanthus*.
Wdroptree (s. in botany) The *chionanthus*.
Wled (p. from snow) Scattered like snow.
Wing (p. a. from snow) Falling in snow.
Wwhite (adj. from snow, and white) White as snow.
Wwy (adj. from snow) White like snow, abounding with snow.
W (s. from the Dutch sniebbe a nose) A jag, a knot of wood.
W (v. t. from the sub.) To check, to reprimand, to rebuke.
W (v. int.) To fob.
Wob (s. an old spelling) A snub. *Spenser.*
Wobled (p. from snub) Checked, nipped.
Wobling (p. a. from snub) Checking, reprimanding, nipping, fobbing.
Wobling (s. from the part.) A reprimand, a check; a rebuke.
Wnosed (adj. from snub, and nose) Having a flat nose, having the nose turned upwards.
WGE (v. int. from the Danish sniger) To lie idle, to loiter; to walk with downward looks.
Wge (s. from the verb) A down looking person.
WFF (s. from the Dutch snuff) That part of the candle that appears rather above the flame, a candle nearly burnt out; powder taken by the nose; resentment, resentment expressed by tossing up the nose.
WFF (v. t. from the Dutch snuffen) To draw in with the breath, to smell; to crop the candle.
W (v. int.) To draw breathe by the nose, to snort; to snuff in contempt.
Wbox (s. from snuff, and box) A box to carry snuff.
Wted (p. from snuff) Drawn in with the air, scented, puffed as a candle.
Wrs (s. from snuff) The instrument with which the candle is snuffed.
Wing (p. a. from snuff) Drawing with the breath, snuffing; cropping the candle; expressing resentment.
Wing (s. from the part.) The act of drawing with the breath, the act of cropping the snuff of a candle, the act of expressing resentment.
WPLE (v. int. from the Dutch snuffelan) To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.
Wing (p. a. from snuff) Speaking through the nose, breathing hard through the nose.
Wing (s. from the part.) The act of speaking through the nose, the act of breathing hard through the nose.

Snuffmaker (s. from snuff, and maker) One who makes snuff.
Snufftaker (s. from snuff, and taker) One who takes snuff.
Snufftaking (s. from snuff, and take) The act or practice of taking snuff.
SNUG (v. int. from the Dutch sniger) To lie close, to snudge.
Snug (adj. from the verb) Close, free from inconvenience, concealed; foolishly close.
Snugger (adj. comp. of snug) Snug in a greater degree.
Snuggest (adj. sup. of snug) Snug in the greatest degree.
Snug'ging (p. a. from snug) Lying close, snudging.
Snug'gle (v. int. from snug) To lie close, to lie warm.
Snug'gle (v. t.) To receive into the bosom, to receive into a snug place.
Snug'gled (p. from snuggle) Received into the bosom, received into a snug place.
Snug'gling (p. a. from snuggle) Lying close together, receiving into a snug place.
Snugg'ling (s. from the part.) The act of receiving into the bosom, the act of lying close.
Snurl (s. a local word) A cold in the head. *Cole.*
Snush (s. a local word) Snuff. *Bailey.*
Snutnosed (adj. perhaps from snot, and nose) Having a flat nose. *Scott.*
Snyffith (v. int. obsolete) Snuffeth. *Chaucer.*
SO (adv. from the Sax. swa) In such a manner, in like manner, to such a degree; in the same manner, in the same degree; thus, in this manner; on these terms, on this condition; at this point, at this time; in comparison, by comparison: "So much as," however much. "So then," therefore, thus it is that.
SO (conj.) Well, supposing it thus; provided that; therefore.
SO (s. from the Egyptian) A measure of grain; the name of a man. *2 Kings.*
So (s. a local word) A large tub with two ears to be carried on a staff. *Bailey.*
Soa (s. a local word) A tub with two ears to be carried on a staff between two. *Bailey.*
SOAK (v. int. from the Sax. soecian) To lie steeped in moisture, to enter gradually as by the pores; to drink intemperately.
Soak (v. t.) To moisten, to steep, to drench; to drain, to exhaust. *Wotton.*
Soaked (p. from soak) Steeped, drenched.
Soaking (p. a. from soak) Steeping, entering by degrees into the pores; drenching, drinking immoderately.
Soaking (s. from the part.) The act of steeping, the act of drinking immoderately.
Soal (s. not so common a spelling) A sole, the name of a fish. *Dict. of Arts.*
Soal'fish (s. not so common a spelling) The sole. *Dict. of A.*
Soam, Soame (s. a local word) A horse load. *Phillips.*
SOAP (s. from the Lat. sôpa) A well known substance used in washing cloaths made of the lie of vegetable ashes and any fat or unctuous matter.
Soap (v. t. from the sub.) To rub any thing with soap.
Soap'ashes (s. from soap, and ashes) The substance that remains after the soapboiler has drawn his lie.
Soap'boiler (s. from soap, and boiler) One that makes soap.
Soap'boiling (adj. from soap and boil) Making soap, boiling soap; used in boiling soap, belonging to the art of making soap.
Soap'boiling (s. from the adj.) The art or mystery of making soap.
Soap'earth (s. in natural history) A kind of fuller's earth.
Soaped (p. from soap) Rubbed with soap.
Soap'ery (s. from soap) The place where soap is made.
Soap'ier (adj. comp. of soapy) Soapy in a greater degree.
Soap'iest (adj. sup. of soapy) Soapy in the greatest degree.
Soaping (p. a. from soap) Rubbing with soap.
Soaping (s. from the part.) The act of rubbing with soap.
Soap'lee (s. from soap, and lee) The liquor which remains after the soap is boiled.
Soap'lie (s. from soap, and lie) The lie used in making soap.
Soap'rack (s. in natural history) The soapearth.
Soap'tuds (s. from soap, and tuds) The water impregnated with soap in which cloaths are washed.
Soap'wort (s. in botany) A species of campion.
Soap'y (adj. from soap) Like soap, covered with soap.
SOAR (v. int. from the Italian, sorace) To fly aloft, to rise high; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind.

Soar (*s. from the verb*) A towering flight. *Milton.*
Soar'age (*s. from soar, and age*) The first year of a hawk.
Soar'hawk (*s. from soar, and hawk*) A hawk of the first year, a hawk before it has first renewed its feathers.
Soar'ing (*p. a. from soar*) Mounting high, flying aloft.
Soar'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mounting aloft.
SOAVE (*adj. from the Italian*) Sweet, agreeable to the ear.
Soa'vement (*adv. in music*) Sweetly, agreeably to the ear.
SOB (*v. int. from the Sax. seob complaining*) To heave with sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.
Sob (*s. from the verb*) A convulsive sigh, the act of respiration interrupted by sorrow.
Sob (*v. t. a cant word*) To wet, to soak with wet.
Sobb'ed (*p. from sob*) Soaked, drenched in wet. *Mort.*
Sobb'ing (*p. a. from sob*) Heaving a convulsive sigh; soaking.
Sobb'ing (*p. a. from sob*) The act of heaving a convulsive sigh, a convulsive sigh repeated.
SO'BER (*adj. from the Lat. sobrius*) Temperate, moderate in the use of liquors, not intoxicated with liquor; calm, dispassionate, right in the intellect; serious, grave.
So'ber (*v. t. from the adj.*) To bring to the proper exercise of reason. *Pope.*
So'bered (*p. from the verb*) Made sober.
So'berer (*adj. comp. of sober*) Sober in a greater degree.
So'berest (*adj. sup. of sober*) Sober in the greatest degree.
So'berly (*adv. from sober*) Temperately, moderately, calmly, coolly.
So'berness (*s. from sober*) Temperance, calmness, coolness.
So'berlike (*adv. obsolete*) Soberly, gravely. *Chaucer.*
So'berly (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Soberly. *Chaucer.*
Sobri'ety (*s. from sober*) Temperance, soberness, calmness, coolness, seriousness, gravity.
SOC (*s. a law term, from the French, soc a ploughshare*) Jurisdiction, power, privilege; duty, services due from tenants to their lord; toll taken at a mill.
SO'CA (*s. a law term*) A lordship, a privileged place.
So'cage (*s. from soc*) An ancient tenure by which the tenants were obliged to cultivate the lands of their lord.
So'cager (*s. from socage*) A tenant who held in socage.
SOC'CUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of high shoe worn by comedians.
SOC'HIS (*s.*) A man's name, an Egyptian king who raised four obelisks in honour of the sun.
Sociability (*s. from sociable*) Sociableness.
SO'CIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. socius a companion*) Inclined to company, ready to unite for general interest, fit to be conjoined; friendly, familiar.
So'ciableness (*s. from sociable*) The state of being sociable.
So'ciably (*adv. from sociable*) In a sociable manner.
SO'CIAL (*adj. from the Lat. socius a companion*) Relating to society, inclined to society, confining in union or conversation with others.
So'cially (*adv. from social, but not much used*) In a social manner.
So'cialness (*s. from social*) The state of being social.
Society (*s. from social*) The union of many in one general interest, community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.
Socin'ian (*adj. from Socinus*) Belonging to the doctrine of Socinus.
Socin'ian (*s. from the adj.*) One who follows or embraces the peculiar doctrines of Socinus.
Socin'ianism (*s. from Socinian*) The doctrine of Socinus who denied the proper divinity and atonement of Jesus Christ.
SOCINUS (*s.*) A man's name; the head of a sect in the sixth century who denied the divinity and satisfaction of Christ.
SOCK (*s. from the Sax. soce*) Something worn between the foot and the shoe; the high shoe of the ancient comedians.
Sock (*v. t. a low word*) To beat. *Scott.*
SOCK (*s. a local word, from the French, soc*) A ploughshare. *Bailey.*
Sock'age (*s. a different spelling*) Sockage. *D. H. of Arts.*
SOCK'ET (*s. from the French, fouchette*) A hollow that receives something inserted; the receptacle of the eye.
Sock'etchisel (*s. from socket, and chisel*) A chisel with a socket to receive the handle.
Sock'man (*s. a different spelling*) A socman, a foccager.
Sock'men (*s. plu.*) More than one socman.
SOOLE (*s. in architecture*) A flat square member forming the base or lower part of a pedestal.

Soc'man (*s. from soc, and man*) One who holds a foccage.
Soc'men (*s. plu.*) More than one socman.
SOC'NA (*s. from the Sax. foca*) A privilege, a franchise.
SOC'OH (*s. from the Heb. signifying tents*) The name of a city. *J. B. 10.*
Soc'ome (*s. an old law term*) A custom by which the tenants were obliged to grind their corn at the lord's mill.
Soc'ord (*adj. a local word*) Idle.
Soc'ord (*s. a local word*) Idleness.
Soc'our (*s. an old spelling*) Succour. *Chaucer.*
SOCQUE (*s. from the French*) A kind of clog or pattern worn by friars.
SOCRATES (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Athenian philosopher.
Socratic (*adj. from Socrates*) Belonging to the philosophy and religion taught by Socrates.
SOD (*s. from the Dutch soed*) A turf, a clod.
Sod (*v. t. pret. of seethe*) Did seethe.
SO'DA (*s. with physicians*) A distempered heat of the stomach; a terrible pain of the head.
Sod'ainliche (*adv. obsolete*) Suddenly. *Chaucer.*
Sodalitous (*adj. from sodality*) Pertaining to society.
SODALITY (*s. from the Lat. sodalis a companion*) Society, fellowship, fraternity.
SOD'BURY (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has market on Thursday, and is 111 miles from London.
Sod'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sodbury made at Sodbury.
Sod'den (*v. from sod*) Boiled, seethed.
Sod'denwitted (*adj.*) From sodden, and wit) Soft, deficient in wit. *Shakespeare.*
Sod'der (*s. a different spelling*) Soder, metallic cement.
Sod'der (*v. t. from the sub.*) To soder.
Sod'dered (*p. from soder*) Sodered.
Sod'dering (*p. a. from soder*) Sodering.
Sod'denly (*adv. an old spelling*) Suddenly. *Chaucer.*
SOD'ER (*v. t. from the Dutch soderen*) To join with some metallic matter.
Sod'er (*s. from the verb*) A metallic cement, that with which any metal is sodered.
Sod'ered (*p. from soder*) Joined together by some metallic cement.
Sod'ering (*p. a. from soder*) Joining with metallic cement.
Sod'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining with metallic cement, that part which is joined by a metallic cement.
SO'DI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my secret*) A man's name.
SOD'OM (*s. from the Heb. signifying their secret*) The name of a city famous for its overthrow by fire from heaven.
Sod'omapple (*s. from Sodom, and apple*) A fabulous fruit said to be fair to the eye but full of dust and smoke within.
Sod'omite (*s. from Sodom*) An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.
Sodomitical (*adj. from sodomite*) Pertaining to sodomy; guilty of sodomy.
Sodomiticalness (*s. from sodomitical*) The guilt of sodomy.
Sodomitish (*adj. from Sodom*) Belonging to Sodom.
Sod'omy (*s. from Sodom*) The sin of sodomy, the natural sin of buggery.
SO'FA (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A splendid seat covered with carpets.
SO'FEL (*s. in Turkey*) One of a kind of puritanical among the Mussulmen.
SO'FIT (*s. in architecture*) A plafoond, the under face of an architrave, the lacunar, the drip. *Di. of Arch.*
So'fita (*s. from soffit*) The soffit. *Di. of Arch.*
Sofficente (*adj. an old spelling*) Sufficient. *Chaucer.*
SO'FIT, SO'FITO (*s. a different spelling*) The soffit.
SOFT (*adj. from the Sax.*) Void of hardness, having no nels; smooth, easy; facile, flexible; mild, gentle; civil, compliant; placid, still; effeminate, too nervous; weak, simple; gentle, low in sound; tender, rous; wanting force.
Soft (*v. int. used only imperatively*) Hold, stop. *"Soft my muse."*
Soft'en (*v. t. from soft*) To make soft.
Soft'en (*v. int.*) To grow less hard.
Soft'ened (*p. from soften*) Made soft.
Soft'ening (*p. a. from soften*) Making soft.
Soft'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making soft.
Soft'er (*adj. comp. of soft*) Soft in a greater degree.
Soft'est (*adj. sup. of soft*) Soft in the greatest degree. *Sp.*

SOL

SOL

SOL (*adj. from soft*) Somewhat soft.
SOL (*adv. from soft*) With softness.
SOL (*s. from soften*) One that softens, that which softens.
SOL (*s. from soft*) The state or quality of being soft, mildness, civility, effeminacy, pusillanimity.
SOL (*adj. obsolete*) Subject, liable to. *Chaucer.*
SOL (*s. in music*) A song, a melody referring to some particular subject, the song to which the music is adapted; a kind of fugue.
SOL (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 70 miles from London.
SOL (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Soham, made at Soham.
SOL (*interj. from so, and ho*) Implying a call from a distance.
SOL (*s. obsolete*) Care, diligence. *Chaucer.*
SOL (*v. t. from the Sax. filian*) To foul, to dirt; to dung, to manure.
SOL (*s. from the verb*) Dirt, pollution, foulness.
SOL (*s. from the Lat. solum*) The ground, the earth in which any thing grows; land, country, dung, compost.
SOL (*adj. from soil, and bound*) Having the surface made hard by continued rains.
SOL (*v. t. obsolete*) To abolve. *Chaucer.*
SOL (*s. from soil*) Foulness. *Bacon.*
SOL (*s. from soil*) A stain, a pollution. *Shakespeare.*
SOL (*adj. from soil*) Dirty, foul.
SOL (*s. obsolete*) A stay, an abode, a residence.
SOL (*v. int. from the French sojourner, nearly out of use*) To reside for a time.
SOL (*s. from the verb, sometimes accented on the last syllable*) A temporary residence. *Milton.*
SOL (*s. from sojourner*) One that sojourns, one who resides for a time.
SOL (*p. a. from sojourner*) Residing but for a time.
SOL (*s. from the part.*) The act of residing but for a time.
SOL (*v. int. used in giving the royal assent, from the French*) Let it be, be it so.
SOL (*s. a different spelling*) Soc, jurisdiction, power, privilege.
SOL (*s. a different spelling*) Soc, privilege; lordship. *Dict. of Arts.*
SOL (*v. t. a different spelling*) To soak. *Scott.*
SOL (*s. from soke, and man*) One who holds in socage.
SOL (*s. from sokeman*) Socage.
SOL (*s. plu.*) More than one sokeman, tenants holding by socage. *Bailey.*
SOL (*s. an old word*) Trade, dealing. *Phillips.*
SOL (*s. from soke*) A soaker, a toper.
SOL (*s. from soke, and reeve*) The rent gatherer in the soke. *Chaucer.*
SOL (*s. obsolete*) Slacked.
SOL (*s. from skil*) The custom to a mill.
SOL (*p. a. obsolete*) Slacking, skilking. *Chaucer.*
SOL (*adv. from ioking, obsolete*) Gently, leisurely. *Chaucer.*
SOL (*s. from the Lat.*) The sun. *With chymists, gold.*
SOL (*s. in music*) The name of one of the notes in sol-fa.
SOL (*s.*) Sou, a French coin made of copper and silver, the twentieth part of a livre.
SOL (*s. from the Lat. solatium*) Comfort, pleasure, recreation.
SOL (*v. t. from the sub.*) To comfort, to cheer; to amuse.
SOL (*v. int.*) To take comfort. *Shakespeare.*
SOL (*p. from solace*) Comforted, cheered, recreat d.
SOL (*s. in Turkey*) The footguards of the Grand Signior.
SOL (*p. a. from solace*) Comforting, cheering, recreating.
SOL (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles which extend the foot.
SOL (*s. with carriers*) A disease incident to hares, a kind of dry scab in the bent of the ham.
SOL (*s. in botany*) The rivinia.
SOL (*s. in botany*) The nightshade, a genus of plants.
SOL (*adj. from sol the sun*) Belonging to the sun, born under the influence of the sun, measured by the sun, med with the sun.
SOL (*s. from the adj.*) An upper room, a solarium.

SOLARIS (*s. in anatomy*) The solæus.
SOLARIUM (*s. in old records*) An upper room, a garret.
SOLARIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A sun dial; a walk exposed to the sun, a terrace walk.
SOLARY (*adj. from solar*) Belonging to the sun, solar. *Br.*
SOLARY (*s. from the adj.*) A solarium, a fundial.
SOLAS (*s. an old spelling*) Solace, comfort. *Chaucer.*
SOLD (*v. t. pret. of tell*) Did tell.
SOLD (*p. from sell*) Exchanged for a price, alienated for a valuable consideration.
SOLD (*s. obsolete*) Military pay, warlike entertainment. *Sp.*
SOLDAN (*s. from sultan*) The emperor of the Turks, the sultan. *Milton.*
SOLDANEL (*s. in botany, from foldanella*) The name of a plant.
SOLDANELLA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
SOLDIER (*v. t. not so common a spelling, from the Italian soldare*) To foder.
SOLDIER (*s. from the verb, not so common a spelling*) Soder.
SOLDIER (*p. from folder*) Sodered.
SOLDIERER (*s. from folder*) One that foders.
SOLDIERING (*p. a. from folder*) Sodering.
SOLDIERING (*s. from the part.*) The act of fodering, the part fodered.
SOLDIER (*s. from the Lat. solidus the pay of a soldier*) One who performs military service for pay; a warrior; a common man in a regiment.
SOLDIERLIKE (*adj. from soldier, and like*) Like a soldier, martial, warlike.
SOLDIERLY (*adj. from soldier*) Martial, warlike.
SOLDIERSHIP (*s. from soldier*) A military character, behaviour suited to a soldier.
SOLDIERY (*s. from soldier*) A body of military men, the army; soldiery, military skill.
SOLDURRI (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of military clients or dependants on great men.
SOLE (*s. from the Lat. solum the ground*) The bottom of the foot, the foot, the bottom of a shoe; that part of any thing which touches the ground.
SOLE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a delicate sea fish.
SOLE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with new soles.
SOLE (*adj. from the Lat. solus*) Alone, single. *In law, unmarried.*
SOLE (*s. a sea term*) The lower side of a gun port.
SOLE (*s. in ichthyology*) The sole.
SOLE (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of slippers.
SOLICITED (*adj. from sole*) Furnished with shoes, shod.
SOLICISM (*s. from the Greek σολισμός*) A barbarism, an impropriety in language, an improper mixture of language.
SOLID (*p. from sole*) Furnished with new soles.
SOLIGRAVE (*s. an old word*) February. *Cole.*
SOLINE (*adj. obsolete*) Solitary, alone. *Chaucer.*
SOLLEY (*adv. from sole*) Only, singly.
SOLEM (*adj. from the Lat. solemn*) Religiously grave, awful, strikingly serious; grave, affectedly serious.
SOLEMNER (*adj. comp. of solemn*) Solemn in a greater degree.
SOLEMNESS (*s. from solemn*) The state or quality of being solemn. *Wotton.*
SOLEMNEST (*adj. sup. of solemn*) Solemn in the greatest degree.
SOLEMNITY (*s. from solemn*) Religious gravity, an awful or religious ceremony, a manner of acting with awful seriousness, awful grandeur, gravity, affected gravity.
SOLEMNIZATION (*s. from solemnize*) A celebration, the act of solemnizing.
SOLEMNIZE (*v. t. from solemn*) To dignify by solemnities, to perform religiously.
SOLEMNIZED (*p. from solemnize*) Performed with religious solemnities.
SOLEMNIZING (*p. a. from solemnize*) Performing with religious solemnities.
SOLEMNIZING (*s. from the part.*) The act of performing with religious solemnities.
SOLEMNLY (*adv. from solemn*) With solemnity, in a solemn manner.
SOLEMPNE (*adj. obsolete*) Solemn. *Chaucer.*
SOLEMPNELY (*adv. obsolete*) Solemnly. *Chaucer.*
SOLLEN (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of frame in which a broken leg is set.
SOLLEN (*s. in ichthyology*) The razorfish, a shellfish resembling a razor.
SOLERE (*s. an old spelling*) A solar, an upper room. *Chaucer.*
SOLETAN (*s. from sole, and tenant*) One who holds in his own right.
SOLEVATION (*s. not used*) The act of lifting up. *Cole.*
SOLFA (*v. t. from sol, and fa*) To call over the notes of a tune by their proper names.
SOLFAED (*p. from solfa*) Called over as the notes of a tune by

SOL

SOM

by their proper names so as to distinguish the places of the semitones.

Solfa'ing (*p. a. from solfa*) Calling over the notes of a tune so as to distinguish the proper places of the half notes.

Solfa'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method of calling over the notes of a tune so as to determine the proper places of the semitones.

Solfe' (*v. t. a different spelling*) To solfa. *Cole.*

SOLICIT (*v. t. from the Lat. sollicito*) To intreat, to intreat with earnestness; to implore, to ask; to summon, to awake, to excite; to attempt, to endeavour to obtain; to disturb, to disquiet. *Milton.*

Solicitation (*s. from sollicit*) Importunity, an excitement, an invitation.

Solicited (*p. from sollicit*) Importuned, intreated, importuned, excited.

Soliciting (*p. a. from sollicit*) Importuning, intreating, inviting.

Soliciting (*s. from the part.*) the act of importuning.

Solicitor (*s. from sollicit*) One who intreats for another; one who acts the part of an attorney in courts of judicature.

Sollicitous (*adj. from sollicit*) Anxious, careful, concerned; *with* about, of, and for: as, "Be not solicitous about that matter." "We are not solicitous of the opinions and censures of men." "He was solicitous for his advice."

Solicitously (*adv. from solicitous*) With solicitude, with anxiety.

Solicitouness (*s. from solicitous*) The state of being solicitous. *Scott.*

Solici'tress (*s. from sollicitor*) A female who solicits for another.

Sollicitude (*s. from sollicit*) Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLID (*adj. from the Lat. solidus*) Compact, dense, having consistence, having solidity, full of matter, having no hollowness; strong, firm; real, true, substantial; grave, profound.

Solid (*s. from the adi. in philosophy and mathematics*) A body whose parts are connected so as not to give way on a slight impression; a figure or body which hath three dimensions, or length, breadth and thickness.

Solid (*s. mostly used in the p.u. with physicians*) That part of an animal body which contains the fluids.

SOLIDA'GO (*s. in botany*) The golden rod, a genus of plants.

Solidation (*s. from solid*) The act of making solid. *Sc.*

Solider (*adj. comp. of solid*) Solid in a greater degree.

Solideft (*adj. sup. of solid*) Solid in the greatest degree.

Solidity (*s. from solid*) Firmness, hardness, fulness of matter; the dimensions, the solid content; truth, certainty; gravity, appearance of ferociousness.

Solidly (*adv. from solid*) Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, really, on good grounds.

Solidness (*s. from solid*) Solidity.

SOLIDO (*s. a law term*) A bond or obligation for the whole.

SOLIDUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The whole, the full amount.

SOLIDUN'GULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. solidus solid, and ungula a hoof*) Having the hoof entire, having no division in the hoof.

SOLIDUS (*s. from the Lat.*) An entire or whole piece of coin.

SOLIFID'IAN (*s. from the Lat. solus alone, and fides faith*) One who holds that faith only is necessary to justification.

Solifidianism (*s. from solifidian*) The doctrine of the solifidians, the doctrine of justification by faith alone.

SOLIFUGA (*s. a different spelling*) The solifuge.

SOLIFUGE (*s. from the Lat. sol the sun, and fugio to fly*) A venomous insect found in the silvermines of Sardinia.

SOLILOQUY (*s. from the Lat. solus alone, and loquer to speak*) A discourse made by one alone to himself.

Solling (*p. a. from sole*) Furnishing with new soles.

Solling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting new soles on shoes.

SOLIPED, SOLIPEDE' (*s. from the Lat. solus whole, and pes a foot*) An animal whose hoof or foot is entire.

SOLIFUGA (*s. from the Lat. sol the sun, and pingo to prick*) The solifuge, a kind of pismire so called because it stings most vehemently in the heat of the sun.

SOLISE'QUIOUS (*s. from the Lat. sol the sun, and sequor to follow*) Following the sun. *Cole.*

SOLISTIME (*s. from the Lat. solistimum*) A kind of augury derived from the manner in which chickens dropped the corn from their bills in greedily feeding. *Cole.*

SOLITAIRE (*s. from the French*) An ornament for the neck; a recluse, an hermit.

Solita'neous (*adj. not used*) Solitary.

Solita'neously (*adv. from solitary*) In solitude, without company.

Solitariness (*s. from solitary*) Solitude, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY (*adj. from the Lat. solitarius*) Living alone, retired from company; single; gloomy, dismal.

Solitary (*s. from the adj.*) An hermit, one that lives alone.

Solitaryworm (*s. from solitary, and worm*) A worm in the bowels which extends the whole length of the intestines.

SOLITAURIL'IA (*s. from the Lat.*) The sacrifices offered by the censors every five years when they numbered and taxed the people.

SOLITUDE (*s. from the Lat. solitudo*) The state of being alone, lonely life; a lonely place, a desert.

SOLIVA'GANT (*adj. from the Lat. solus alone, and vagari to wander*) Wandering alone, solitary.

Soliva'gous (*adj. from solivagant*) Wandering alone, roaming about in a solitary manner.

Sollar (*s. from solarium*) An upper room, a garret.

SOLLIC'ITO (*s. from the Italian*) Grief, sorrow.

SOLLO (*s. from the Italian*) A tune performed by a single voice or instrument.

SOL'CEISM (*s. a different spelling*) A solecism, an impropriety of language.

Solæcis'mical (*adj. from solæcism*) Belonging to a solecism.

SOL'CEOPH'ANES (*s. from the Greek*) A seeming impropriety in language.

SOL'OMON (*s. from the Heb. signifying peaceable*) A man's name.

Sol'omonsleaf (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Sol'omonsseal (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

SOL'STICE (*s. from the Lat. sol the sun, and sto to stand*) The point in the ecliptic which recedes most of all from the equinoctial, the tropical point, the longest day in summer or the shortest in winter.

Solstit'ial (*adj. from solstice*) Belonging to the solstice, happening at the solstice.

SOL'ON (*s.*) The name of a man, one of the wise men of Greece.

SOL'VABLE (*adj. from the Lat. solvo to pay, but not correct a feeling*) solvible, capable of being solved, capable of being paid.

Solvableness (*s. from solvable*) The state of being able to pay.

Solubility (*s. from soluble*) The state of being soluble.

SOLUBLE (*adj. from the Lat. solubilis*) Capable of dissolution, capable of having the parts dissolved.

SOLVE (*v. t. from the Lat. solvo*) To clear, to explain, to render intelligible.

Solved (*p. from solve*) Cleared, explained, rendered intelligible.

Solvency (*s. from solvent*) Ability to pay.

SOLVENT (*adj. from the Lat. solvo to clear*) Having dissolving power; able to perform contracts, able to pay debts.

Solving (*p. a. from solve*) Clearing, explaining, rendering intelligible.

Solving (*s. from the part.*) The act of resolving, a solution.

Solundgoose (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of goose.

Solution (*s. from solve*) A disjunction of parts, a separation; matter dissolved, that which contains nothing dissolved; the resolution of a doubt, the removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Solutive (*adj. from solve*) Causing a solution, relaxing.

Solving (*s. obsolete*) Sense, the sense of feeling. *Chaucer.*

Solmar (*s. an old spelling*) The summer.

SOMAT'IC (*adj. from the Greek σωμα a body*) Corporeal, real, belonging to a body.

Somat'ical (*adj. from somatic*) Corporeal, substantial.

SOMATOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek σωμα a body, and λογος a description*) The doctrine of material substances.

Som'dell (*adv. obsolete*) Somewhat, in some measure.

SOME (*adj. from the Sax. som*) Indeterminate in number, indeterminate in quantity, more or less; indeterminate as to which; uncertain, not exactly terminated.

Some (*adv. from the adj.*) Nearly, there about, "a village of some eighty houses." But this use and construction of the word are now grown obsolete.

me (*s. from the adj.*) Certain persons, certain people, a part. "Not in the neighbouring moon as some have dreamed."

me/body (*s. from some, and body*) A single person, a person indiscriminate, an individual; a person of consideration, a person of some importance.

me/deal (*adv. obsolete*) In some degree.

me/how (*adv. from some, and how*) In one way or other.

me/fault (*s. from summer a beam, and fault a leap*) A leap in which a person throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.

me/rieth (*s. a corrupt spelling*) The somerfault. *Johnson.*

OMERSET (*s.*) Somerethshire, one of the counties of England. "In the county of Somerset."

OMERSETSHIRE (*s. from Somerset, and shire*) One of the western counties of England; it is a large and rich shire, affording great plenty of corn and cattle, lead, coal, and more of the lapis calaminaris than any other county; it contains three cities, thirty market towns, and three hundred and eighty five parishes, and sends eighteen members to parliament, two for the county, two for each of the cities Bristol, Bath, and Wells, and the boroughs Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilchester, Milbourn-port, and Minehead.

om'erletshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Somerset, produced in the county of Somerset.

OM'ERTON (*s.*) A town formerly the capital of Somerethshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 127 miles from London.

om'erton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Somerton, made at Somerton.

ome'thing (*s. from some, and thing*) A thing indetermined, a matter indetermined; a small matter, a small space, a part.

ome'thing (*adv. from the Lat.*) In some degree. "He was something discouraged." *Temple.*

ome'time (*s. from some, and time*) An indeterminate space of time.

ome'time (*adv. from the sub.*) Once, formerly.

ome'times (*adv. from sometime*) Now and then, at one time or another.

ome'what (*s. from some, and what*) Something, a part greater or less.

ome'what (*adv. from the sub.*) In some degree.

ome'where (*adv. from some, and where*) In one place or other, in some undetermined place.

ome'while (*adv. from some, and while, but now grown obsolete*) Once, for some time.

ome'whilone (*s. obsolete*) Some one. *Bailey.*

om'ir (*s. an old spelling*) The summer. *Chaucer.*

om'me (*s. an old spelling*) A sum. *Chaucer.*

om'mons (*s. a different spelling*) A summons. *Phillips.*

OMNAM'BULI (*s. from the Lat. fomnus sleep, and ambulo to walk*) Persons who walk in their sleep.

omnam'bulo (*s. from fomnabuli*) One who walks in his sleep.

OMNIC'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fomniculosus*) Drowsy, sleepy. *Scott.*

OMNIF'ERA (*s. from the Lat. fomnus sleep, and fero to bring*) Opiates.

OMNIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. fomnus sleep, and fero to bring*) Producing sleep, causing sleep.

OMNIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. fomnus sleep, and facio to make*) Causing sleep.

OMNIFUGOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fomnus sleep, and fugo to fly*) Driving away sleep.

OMINOLENCE (*s. from the Lat. fomnolentia*) An inclination to sleep, sleepiness.

om'nolency (*s. from fomnolence*) An inclination to sleep.

OMNOLEN'TIA (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) A morbid drowsiness, an inclination to sleep.

OMNUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Sleep; the supposed God of sleep.

OMPHOS (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild gourd.

om'pne (*v. t. obsolete*) To summon. *Chaucer.*

om'pneur (*s. obsolete*) An apparitor. *Chaucer.*

SON (*s. from the Sax. suna*) A male begotten of one, a male born of one, the correlative of a father or mother; a male dependant; the native of a country; the compellation of an old to a young man; the second person in the Godhead; the produce of any thing; one distinguished by his adherence to any particular cause, party or affection. "A son of liberty." "The son of pride."

ONA (*s. from the Italian*) A sound considered as the object of music.

ON'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. sono to sound*) Capable of being founded. *Scott.*

ONATA (*s. from sona*) A musical composition performed by instruments only.

SON'CHILES (*s. in botany*) A kind of hawkweed.

SON'CHOS (*s. in botany*) The sowthille.

SON'CHUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the sowthistle.

Sond, Sonde (*s. an old spelling*) Sand; a message, something sent. *Chaucer.*

Sond'id (*p. obsolete*) Sanded, gravelled. *Chaucer.*

Sond'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To send. *Chaucer.*

Sone (*s. an old spelling*) A son, the sun. *Chaucer.*

Sone (*adv. an old spelling*) Soon. *Chaucer.*

Son'eneffe (*s. obsolete*) Noise, sound. *Chaucer.*

Son'esse (*s. an old word*) Noise. *Cole.*

Son'ful (*s. a local word*) A handful of corn. *Bailey.*

SONG (*s. from the Sax. gefungen*) A ballad, a poem to be modulated with the voice; a poem, a lay; poetry, poesy; the notes of birds, a tune, any thing modulated by the voice. *An old song, a trifle.*

Song'edest (*v. int. pret. second person sing. obsolete*) Didst sing. *Chaucer.*

Song'ish (*adj. from song*) Containing songs. *Dryden.*

Son'gle (*s. a local word*) A handful of gleaned corn.

Song'ler (*s. from song*) A singer, a singer with slight contempt.

SONIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sonus a sound, and fero to bring*) Producing sound. *Derham.*

Son'inlaw (*s. from son, in, and law*) One married to one's daughter.

So'nir (*adv. obsolete*) Sooner. *Chaucer.*

Son'ken (*p. obsolete*) Sunk.

SON'NA (*s.*) A book of Mahometan traditions held sacred by the Mussulmen.

SON'NAH (*s.*) The sonna. *Scott.*

Sonne (*s. obsolete*) A son, the sun. *Chaucer.*

SON'NET (*s. from the Italian sonnetto*) A short poem, a small kind of poem.

Sonneteer (*s. from sonnet*) A writer of sonnets, a small poet, a poet in contempt.

Son'nihe (*adj. obsolete*) Yellow, resembling the sun-shine. *Chaucer.*

Son'nites (*s. from sonna*) Those among the Mahometans who adhere to the traditions of the Sonna.

SONORIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. sonorus sounding, and facio to make*) Producing sound.

SONO'ROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sono to sound*) Sounding loud, founding full, high sounding, magnificent of sound.

Sono'rously (*adv. from sonorous*) With high sound, with magnificent sound.

Sono'roushels (*s. from sonorous*) The state or quality of being sonorous.

Son'ship (*s. from son*) The character of a son, the state of being a son, filiation.

Son'tage (*s. an old word*) A tax of forty shillings on every knight's fee; coarse cloth for making bags.

Son'tick (*adj. an old word*) Hurtful. *Bailey.*

Son'tirel (*s. an old word*) A shining lock of hair. *Cole.*

Sool (*s. a local word*) Anything eaten with bread. *Bar.*

SOON (*adv. from the Sax. sona*) Shortly, speedily, shortly after any assignable time; early, before any time supposed; readily, willingly. *Soon as, immediately, at the very time.*

Soon (*adj. from the adv.*) Speedy, quick. "A soon and prosperous issue." *Sidney.*

Soon'er (*adv. comp. of soon*) In a shorter space of time; with greater willingness.

Soon'er (*adj. comp. of soon, but not much used*) Soon, speedy, done in less time.

Soo'nest (*adv. sup. of soon*) In the shortest time.

Soo'nest (*adj. sup. of soon*) Speediest, done in the least time; but this perhaps is improper.

Soon'ly (*adv. from soon*) Speedily, quickly. *More.*

Soop (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Soup, a kind of portage.

Soop'berry (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Miller.*

SOOT (*s. from the Sax. sot*) Condensed smoke, the black substance which gathers in a chimney.

Soot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with soot, to soil with soot.

Soote (*adj. obsolete*) Sweet. *Spenser.*

Soote (*adv. obsolete*) Sweetly. *Spenser.*

Soot'ed (*p. from soot*) Covered with soot, manured with soot, soiled with soot.

Soot'erkin (*s. from soot*) A fabulous and false birth supposed to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Scott.*

SOOTH (*s. from the Sax. soth, but now grown obsolete*) Truth, reality. *Shakespeare.*

Sooth (*adj. from the sub.*) Pleasing, delightful.

SOOTH (*v. t. from the Sax. geothian*) To please, to calm, to soften, to flatter; to gratify.

Sooth'ed

Sooth'ed (*p. from sooth*) Pleased, calmed, flattered, gratified.

Sooth'er (*s. from sooth*) One who soothes.

Sooth'er (*adj. comp. of sooth*) Sooth in a greater degree.

Sooth'est (*adj. sup. of sooth*) Sooth in the greatest degree.

Soothing (*p. a. from sooth*) Pleasing, calming, flattering, gratifying.

Soothing (*s. from the part.*) The act of appeasing.

Sooth'lich (*adv. obsolete*) Truly.

Sooth'lay (*v. int. from sooth, and lay*) To predict, to foretell.

Sooth'fayer (*s. from soothlay*) A prognosticator, one who pretends to foretell future events.

Sooth'faying (*p. a. from soothlay*) Predicting, foretelling.

Sooth'faying (*s. from the part.*) The act or practice of foretelling future events.

Soot'ier (*adj. comp. of sooty*) Sooty in a greater degree.

Soot'iest (*adj. sup. of sooty*) Sooty in the greatest degree.

Soot'iness (*s. from sooty*) The state or quality of being sooty.

Soot'ing (*p. a. from foot*) Covering with foot, soiling with foot.

Soot'y (*adj. from foot*) Consisting of foot, producing foot; dark, black, dusky.

SOP (*s. from the Sax.*) Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing to pacify.

Sop (*v. t. from the sub.*) To steep in liquor.

SOPATER (*s. from the Greek σωπατορ, and πατερ a father*) A man's name.

Sope (*s. not so common a spelling*) Soap.

Sope (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To soap.

Sope (*v. int. obsolete*) To sup.

Sopped (*p. from sope, but not so common a spelling*) Soaped.

Sop'per (*s. an old spelling*) Supper.

Sop'pewort (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The soapwort.

SOPH (*s. from the Lat. sophia*) A student who has been two years at the university.

Soph'eme (*s. obsolete*) A sophism.

SOPHI (*s. from the Persian*) The emperor of Persia.

SOPHIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

SOPHIA (*s. in botany*) The flaxweed.

SOPHISM (*s. from the Greek σοφισμα*) A fallacious argument, a subtlety.

Soph'isms (*s. obsolete*) Sophisms.

SOPHIST (*s. from the Greek σοφιστης*) A professor of philosophy; a sophist, one who handles fallacious arguments.

Soph'ister (*s. from sophist*) One who uses fallacious arguments, a cunning subtle disputant; a professor of philosophy, a sophist; but this sense is now grown obsolete.

Sophistical (*adj. from sophist*) Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

Sophistically (*adv. from sophistical*) With sophistry.

Sophisticane's (*s. from sophistical*) The state or quality of being sophistical.

Sophisticate (*v. t. from sophist*) To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.

Sophisticate (*p. from the verb*) Sophisticated.

Sophisticated (*p. from sophisticate*) Adulterated, mixed with something spurious.

Sophisticating (*p. a. from sophisticate*) Adulterating, mixing with something spurious.

Sophisticating (*s. from the part.*) An adulteration, the act of mixing with something spurious.

Sophistication (*s. from sophisticate*) An adulteration, a base or spurious mixture.

Sophisticator (*s. from sophisticate*) One that sophisticates.

Soph'istry (*s. from sophist*) A fallacious way of reasoning, a deceitful argumentation.

SOPHOCLES (*s.*) A man's name, a famous tragic poet.

SOPHORA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

SOPH RON (*s.*) A man's name.

SOPHRONES TERES (*s. in anatomy*) The teeth that appear after a person comes to years of discretion.

SOPHRO NIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

SOPHY (*s. from Sophi*) The sophi.

SOPHY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Sop'ier (*adj. comp. of sop, but not so common a spelling*) Soapier.

Sop'iest (*adj. sup. of sop*) Soapiest.

Sop'iness (*s. from sop*) The state of being covered with soap, the state of abounding with soap.

SOP'IED (*adj. from the Lat. sopitus*) Laid to sleep.

SOP'ITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. sopitivus*) Causing sleep.

Sop'le (*adj. obsolete*) Supple, flexible.

SOPORAL (*adj. in anatomy*) Carotid, belonging to the carotid arteries so called because if tied up the patient immediately goes to sleep.

SOPORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. soporo*) To lay to sleep.

Soporated (*p. from soporate*) Laid to sleep.

Soporating (*p. a. from soporate*) Laying to sleep.

Soporative (*adj. from soporate*) Causing sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sopor sleep, and fero to bring*) Productive of sleep, causing sleep.

Soporiferousness (*s. from soporiferous*) The power or quality of producing sleep.

SOPORIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. sopor sleep, and facio to make*) Causing sleep.

Soporific (*s. from the adj.*) An opiate, a medicine causing sleep.

SOPOROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sopor sleep*) Sleepy.

Sop'ped (*p. from sop*) Steened in liquor.

Sop'per (*s. from sop*) One that sops, one that sleeps anything in liquor.

Sop'ping (*p. a. from sop*) Steeping in liquor.

Sop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of steeping in liquor.

Sop'y (*s. from sope*) Covered with soap; having the qualities of soap.

Sor (*s. in falconry*) A forehawk.

SORB (*s. in botany*) The servitree; the fruit of the servitree.

Sorb'annie (*s. from sorb, and apple*) The fruit of the servitree.

SOR/BILE (*adj. from the Lat. sorbeo to sup*) Capable of being sopped up.

SORBITION (*s. from the Lat. sorbeo to sup*) The act of sopping, the act of drinking up.

SORBONNE (*s. from the French*) A famous university at Paris.

Sor'bonnique (*s. from Sorbonne*) An act of divinity so called because kept in the hall of the Sorbonne.

Sor'bonnist (*s. from Sorbonne*) A member of the Sorbonne.

Sorb'ree (*s. in botany*) The servitree, the sorbus.

SOR/BUS (*s. in botany*) The servitree, a genus of plants.

SOR/CERER (*s. from the French sorcier*) A conjurer, a magician.

Sor'cerers (*s. from sorcerer*) An enchantress, a female magician.

Sorcery (*s. from sorcerer*) Magic, enchantment, conjuration, witchcraft.

Sord (*s. a local word, from sward*) Turf, grassy ground.

Sord (*adj. an old word*) Having a reddish colour, sorrel.

Sorde (*adj. obsolete*) Sorrel.

SORDES (*s. from the Lat.*) Foulness, dregs; the foulness that proceeds from a wound.

SORDET (*s. from the Italian sordina*) A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet.

SORDID (*adj. from the Lat. sordidus*) Foul, gross, filthy; mean, vile, base; misgardedly, covetous.

Sordidate (*v. t. from sordid*) To soil, to render sordid.

Sordidly (*adv. from sordid*) In a sordid manner.

Sordidness (*s. from sordid*) Meanness, baseness, dirtiness, covetousness.

SOR/DINE (*s. from the Italian sordina*) A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to soften the sound.

SORE (*s. from the Sax. ior*) A tender place, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

Sore (*adj. from the sub.*) Tender to touch, violent with pain; grievous to be born; criminal; but this sense is now obsolete.

Sore (*adv. from the adj.*) Sorely, with painful violence.

SORE (*s. from the French saur*) A buck of the fourth year.

Sor'rage (*s. in falconry*) The first year of a hawk.

Sor'rhawk (*s. in falconry*) A hawk of the first year.

Sor'rhon (*s. in the ancient customs of Scotland and Ireland*) A kind of servile tenure in consequence of which the lord with his followers claimed a right to revel and live at free cost on the tenants at his pleasure.

Sor'el (*s. from iore*) A buck of the third year.

Sor'ely (*adv. from iore*) With a great degree of pain, with dangerous or afflictive violence.

Sor'eness (*s. from iore*) The state of being sore, the tenderness of a wound or hurt.

SOR'REX (*s. in zoology*) The shrewmouse.

SOR/GUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of millet, the boleus.

Sor'ie (*adj. an old spelling*) Sorry.

Sor'ing (*s. a hunting term*) The footing of a hare in the field.

SOR/ITES (*s. from the Greek*) A heap, an argument in rhetoric.

rhetoric in which one proposition or argument is accumulated on another.

SO'RIANT (*adj. from sorites*) Having several propositions accumulated on each other.

SO'RIANT (*adj. from the Lat. sororians*) Beginning to have the breasts protuberant.

SOR'iation (*s. from sororiant*) The state of being sororiant.

SOR'ICIDE (*s. from the Lat. soror a sister, and cædo to kill*) The crime of murdering a sister; one that murders a sister.

SOR'ITY (*s. from the Lat. soror a sister, but not used*) Interhood. *Cole.*

SOW'dest (*v. int. second pers. sing. obsolete*) Didst lament. *Chaucer.*

SOW'dest (*v. int. obsolete*) Didst lament. *Chaucer.*

SOW'age (*s. in husbandry*) The blades of green wheat or barley.

SOW'ance (*s. in farriery*) A disease or sore in horses.

SOW'ancewater (*s. from sorance, and water*) A solution of vitriol and some other ingredients in vinegar.

SOW'EL (*s. in botany, from the Sax. fure*) The name of a plant, a kind of dock, a four dock.

SOW'el (*adj. in the manage*) Reddish, having a colour tending to red.

SOW'elcolour (*s. from sorrel, and colour*) A reddish colour, a colour tending to red.

SOW'ier (*adj. comp. of sorry*) Sorry in a greater degree.

SOW'iest (*adj. sup. of sorry*) Sorry in the greatest degree.

SOW'ily (*adv. from sorry*) Meanly, poorly, despicably.

SOW'iness (*s. from sorry*) Meanness, wretchedness.

SOW'ROW (*s. from the Sax. sorg*) Grief, pain, sadness.

SOW'row (*v. int. from the sub.*) To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.

SOW'rowed (*adj. from sorrow, but not used*) Attended with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

SOW'rowful (*adj. from sorrow*) Full of sorrow, expressing sorrow; deeply serious; but this sense is now become obsolete. *I Sam.*

SOW'rowfully (*adv. from sorrowful*) In a sorrowful manner.

SOW'rowfulness (*s. from sorrowful*) The state of being sorrowful, grief of heart.

SOW'RY (*adj. from the Sax. sorg*) Grieved for something past, affected with a slight degree of sorrow or something past.

SOW'RY (*adj. from the Islandick, four filth*) Mean, worthless, vexatious.

SOW'ryness (*s. from sorry*) Meanness, pauperiness. *Scott.*

SOW'ry (*s. from the Lat.*) Lot, chance; principal money. *Old Records.*

SOW'ry (*s. from the Lat. sortior, to take by lot*) A kind, a species, a manner, a form of action; a class, an order; company, a knot of people; a rank, a condition.

SOW'ry (*s. from sortes, obsolete*) A lot, a part. *Shakespeare.*

SOW'ry (*s. from sortes*) A set, a pair. *Milton.*

SOW'ry (*v. t. from the sub.*) To separate into proper classes, to reduce to order, to cull, to choose.

SOW'ry (*v. int.*) To join with others of the same species, to consort; to suit, to fit; to terminate, to issue.

SOW'ry (*adj. from sort, but not used*) Belonging to a sort or species. *Locke.*

SOW'ry (*s. from sort*) Agreement, suitability.

SOW'ry (*p. from sort*) Separated into proper classes, reduced to order.

SOW'ry (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Lots, the method of dealing dubious cases by lots.

SOW'ry (*adj. obsolete*) Allotted. *Chaucer.*

SOW'ry (*s. from the Lat. sortilegium*) The act or practice of drawing lots.

SOW'ry (*s. from sortilege*) The act or practice of drawing lots. *Cole.*

SOW'ry (*p. a. from sort*) Separating into proper classes, reducing to order.

SOW'ry (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating into proper classes, the act of reducing to order.

SOW'ry (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloths.

SOW'ry (*s. from the Lat. sortior to cast lots*) The act of casting lots.

SOW'ry (*s. from sortes*) One that casteth lots. *Cole.*

SOW'ry (*s. from sort*) The act of sorting, a distribution, parcel of several sorts, a parcel or quantity of goods proper sorts.

SOW'ry (*s. obsolete*) Sorrow. *Chaucer.*

SOW'ry (*s. in natural history*) A mineral, a kind of crystal.

SOW'ry (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of an idol worshiped by the Elians.

SOW'ry (*s. in music*) A rest equal to the time of a crochet.

SOS'PITA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Juho.

SOS'PITAL (*adj. from the Lat. sospes safe*) Wholesome, safe.

SOSPITA'tion (*s. from sospital*) The act of keeping with safety. *Cole.*

SOS (*v. int. a local word*) To fall at once into a chair, to sit lazily on a chair.

SOS'THENES (*s.*) A man's name. *Acts.*

SOS'TRATUS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous architect who built the Egyptian Pharos.

SOS'TRUM (*s. from the Greek, sow to cure*) The fee given to a physician for curing a Patient. *Phillips.*

SOT (*s. from the Sax.*) A man given to drunkenness; a blockhead, a dull ignorant fellow.

Sot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To besot, to stupify.

Sot (*v. int.*) To tippie so as to stupify.

SOT'A'DES (*s.*) A man's name; a Cretan poet.

Sote (*adj. obsolete*) Sweet. *Chaucer.*

Sotell (*adj. an old spelling*) Subtile. *Chaucer.*

Sotilly (*adv. obsolete*) Subtily, cunningly. *Chaucer.*

SOTE'RIA (*s. in antiquity*) A sacrifice offered to the gods for deliverance from danger.

Soth (*s. obsolete*) Truth. *Chaucer.*

Soth (*s. obsolete*) True. *Chaucer.*

Soth'ale (*s. in old customs*) An entertainment made by the bailiff of a hundred.

Sothe (*s. obsolete*) Truth. *Chaucer.*

Sothe (*adj. obsolete*) True. *Chaucer.*

Soth'erne (*adj. an old spelling*) Southern. *Chaucer.*

Soth'fast (*adj. obsolete*) True. *Chaucer.*

Soth'fastness (*s. obsolete*) Truth. *Chaucer.*

Soth'ir (*adj. obsolete*) Truer. *Chaucer.*

Soth'ness (*s. obsolete*) Truth. *Chaucer.*

Soth'fow (*s. obsolete*) Veracity. *Chaucer.*

So'tille (*s. obsolete*) Subtily. *Chaucer.*

So'till (*adj. an old spelling*) Subtile. *Chaucer.*

Sot'ted (*p. from sot*) Besotted, stupified.

Sot'tid (*p. obsolete*) Besotted. *Chaucer.*

Sot'tish (*adj. from sot*) Dull, stupid; insatuated, senseless; drunken, dull with intemperance.

Sot'tishy (*adv. from sot'tish*) Stupidly, senselessly.

Sot'tishness (*s. from sot'tish*) Dulness, stupidity.

SOU (*s. from the French*) A sol, a French coin.

Sou'ble (*adj. obsolete*) Supple, tractable. *Chaucer.*

SOUCE (*s. from the Dutch, souce salt*) A sort of pickle; the flesh of hogs pickled.

Souce (*v. t. from souce*) To put into pickle, to pickle in salt and water.

Sou'ced (*p. from souce*) Preserved or cured in souce.

Sou'cing (*p. a. from souce*) Putting into pickle, preserving in pickle.

Sou'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of pickling in souce.

Sou'don (*s. an old spelling*) The sultan. *Chaucer.*

Sou'donneis (*s. obsolete*) The sultana. *Chaucer.*

Sov'eraign (*adj. an old spelling*) Sovereign. *Phillips.*

Sov'eraign (*s. an old spelling*) A sovereign.

Sov'eraignty (*s. an old spelling*) Sovereignty. *Phillips.*

SOV'ERAIN (*adj. from the French*) Sovereign. *Chau.*

Sov'erainness (*s. obsolete*) Sovereignty. *Chaucer.*

SOV'ERIGN (*adj. from the French, souveraine*) Supreme in power, supremely efficacious.

Sov'ereign (*s. from the adj.*) A supreme lord.

Sov'ereignly (*adv. from sovereign*) Supremely, in the highest degree.

Sov'ereigns (*s. from sovereign*) Sovereignty. *Scott.*

Sov'ereignty (*s. from sovereign*) Supremacy; the highest degree of excellence.

SOUGH (*s. from the French, fous*) A subterraneous drain.

Sough/pit (*s. from sough, and pit*) A subterraneous drain, a trench for a subterraneous drain. *Woodward.*

Sought (*v. t. pret. of seek*) Did seek.

Sought (*p. from seek*) Searched for as lost, inquired after, intreated, desired.

Sou'ir (*adj. an old spelling*) Sour. *Chaucer.*

Souke (*v. t. an old spelling*) To suck, to consume. *Ch.*

Souk'ing (*p. a. obsolete*) Sucking. *Chaucer.*

Sou'kle (*adj. obsolete*) Poor, wretched. *Chaucer.*

SOUL (*s. from the Sax. fowel*) The spirit of man; the vital spirit; the interior power, the principal part; an active power, the power of the mind; a human being, an intelligent being.

Soul (*adj. from the sub. used in composition*) Belonging to the soul.

Soulcheer'ing (*adj. from soul, and cheering*) Cheering the soul.

Soulcomf'orting (*adj. from soul, and comf'orting*) Affording comfort to the soul.

S O U

Soul's concern (*s. from soul, and concern*) A matter that respects the soul.
Soule (*adj. obsolete*) Alone. *Chaucer.*
Souled (*adj. from soul*) Furnished with a soul, furnished with a mind.
Soul's foot (*s. an old word*) Money anciently paid to the priest on opening a grave. *Scott.*
Soul's le's (*adj. from soul*) Mean, low, spiritless.
Souk (*adj. an old word*) Wretched. *Bailey.*
Soul'mais (*s. from soul, and mais*) All Souls day.
Soul'mass cakes (*s. from soul'mais, and cakes*) Cakes formerly given to the poor on All Souls day.
Soulreviving (*adj. from soul, and reviving*) Reviving the soul.
Soul's seat (*s. an old word*) A legacy given to a parish priest in lieu of any tithes which might have been forgotten.
Soul's cot (*s. from soul, and cot*) Something paid for the requiem of a soul with the papists.
Soul's hot (*s. from soul, and hot*) The soul's cot.
Soul's trouble (*s. from soul, and trouble*) Trouble of mind, a concern about the soul.
SOUND (*adj. from the Sax. fund*) Healthy, whole, free from disease; right, free from error; stout, strong; firm, valid; fast, profound.
Sound (*adv. from the adj.*) Surely, heartily, soundly.
SOUND (*s. from the French, sonde*) A shallow part of the sea, a part of the sea that may be sounded; a probe, an instrument to search a deep wound.
SOUND (*s. in ichthyology*) The scuttlesh.
SOUND (*s. from the Lat. sonus*) A noise, any thing audible; mere empty noise.
Sound (*v. t. from the sub.*) To search with a plummet, to try for the bottom; to try, to examine.
Sound (*v. int.*) To try with the sounding line.
SOUND (*v. int. from the Lat. sono*) To emit a noise, to shew by likeness of sound.
Sound (*v. t.*) To make any thing to send forth a sound, to play on, to be taken by a sound, to celebrate by sound.
Sound/board (*s. from sound, and board*) A board to propagate the sound in an organ.
Sound'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To make sound. *Chaucer.*
Sound'ed (*p. from sound*) Searched to the bottom, tried as to depth; examined, sifted; made to sound, celebrated in sound, distinguished by sound.
Sound'er (*s. a hunting term*) A company or herd of swine.
Sound'er (*adj. comp. of sound*) Sound in a greater degree.
Sound'est (*adj. sup. of sound*) Sound in the greatest degree.
Sound'ing (*p. a. from sound*) Trying with a plummet, searching for the bottom; trying, examining; giving a sound, making a noise, celebrating in sound, distinguishing by sound; having a magnificent sound.
Sound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of emitting a sound, the sound emitted; the depth of the water.
Sound'ingboard (*s. from sounding, and board*) The canopy of a pulpit.
Sound'ingline (*s. from sounding, and line*) The line with which the depth of water is measured.
Sound'ly (*adv. from sound*) Healthily, heartily; stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.
Sound'ness (*s. from sound*) Health, freedom from disease; truth, freedom from error; strength, solidity.
Soune (*s. an old spelling*) A sound. *Chaucer.*
Soun'treis (*s. obsolete*) Hair shining as the sun. *Chaucer.*
SOUP (*s. from the French, soupe*) A strong decoction of flesh for the table, strong broth.
Soupe, Soup'in (*v. an old spelling*) To keep. *Chaucer.*
Sou'pir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A supper. *Chaucer.*
Sou'ple (*adj. an old spelling*) Supple, pliant. *Chaucer.*
SOUR (*adj. from the Sax. sur*) Pungent, acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, morose; afflictive, painful; expressing discontent.
Sour (*s. from the adj.*) An acid substance, any thing four.
Sour (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make acid, to make harsh, to make uneasy, to make discontented.
Sour (*v. int.*) To become acid, to grow peevish, to become crabbed.
Source (*s. from the French*) A spring, a fountain; an origin, a first cause; the first producer.
Sourd (*adj. an old word*) Deaf. *Cole.*
Sourd (*s. obsolete*) A founder, a company of wild boars. *Co.*
Sourde (*v. int. obsolete*) To spring, to proceed. *Chaucer.*
Sour'det (*s. an old spelling*) The forget. *Cole.*
Sour'ed (*p. from four*) Made four, made crabbed.
Sour'er (*adj. comp. of four*) Sour in a greater degree.
Sour'est (*adj. sup. of four*) Sour in the greatest degree.
Sour'ing (*p. a. from four*) Making four.

S O U

SOUR'IS (*s. in the manage*) A cartilage in the nostrils of a horse which enables him to snort.
Sour'ish (*adj. from four*) Somewhat four, tending to four.
Sour'ly (*adv. from four*) With sourness.
Sour'ness (*s. from four*) Acidity, acrimony, asperity.
Sours (*s. an old spelling*) A source. *Chaucer.*
Sour'sop (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the fruit of the plant, the custard apple.
SOUS (*s. from the French*) A French penny.
SOUSCE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of jelly made of hog's feet and ears boiled in water. *Pollard.*
SOUSE (*s. from the Dutch, sout*) Pickle made of anything parboiled and kept in salt pickle.
Soufe (*v. t. from the sub.*) To boil soft and steep in liquor; to throw into water in a droll sense.
Soufe (*v. int.*) To fail as a bird on its prey.
Soufe (*v. t.*) To strike with a sudden violence as a bird on its prey.
Soufe (*adv. a droll word*) With sudden violence.
Soufed (*p. from soufe*) Preserved in salt pickle, thrown over head and ears in water.
Sous'ing (*p. a. from soufe*) Boiling soft and putting into salt pickle; throwing into water; striking with sudden violence.
Sous'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of pickling in soufe.
SOUSTE'NCE (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a small part the chief beneath of a different tincture.
Sout'age (*s. an old word*) A kind of coarse cloth for bags, a tax of forty shillings heretofore paid on every knight's fee.
SOU'TERRAIN (*s. from the French*) A grotto, a cave in the ground. *Arbutnot.*
SOUTH (*s. from the Sax. suth*) The point of the heavens opposite to the north, that part or line in the heavens which the sun passes at noon; the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.
South (*adj. from the sub.*) Southern, belonging to the meridian.
South (*adv. from the adj.*) Towards the south, from the south.
SOUTH'AM (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 83 miles from London.
South'am (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Southam, made at Southam.
SOUTHAMPT'ON (*s.*) A large port and borough town in Hampshire; it has a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 78 miles from London.
SOUTHAMPT'ON (*s. from the foregoing*) Hants. "The county of Southampton."
Southampt'on (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Southampton, made at Southampton, imported at Southampton.
South'bo's (*s. an old word*) Underwood in a forest.
Southea't (*adj. from south, and east*) Lying between the south and the east, blowing from the point between the south and the east.
Southea't (*s. from the adj.*) The point of the heavens between the south and the east, the parts that lie between the south and the east.
South'erliness (*s. from southerly*) The state or quality of lying towards the south.
Southerly (*adj. from south, the th is sounded flat*) Longing to the south, coming from the south, towards the south.
South'e'n (*adj. from south, the th is sounded flat*) Longing to the south, coming from the south, towards the south.
Southernwood (*s. in botany, the th is sounded flat*) The name of a plant.
South'ing (*s. from south, the th is sounded flat*) The act of going to the south, a tendency to the south.
South'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Softly.
South'most (*adj. from south, and most*) Lying farthest towards the south.
South'saw (*s. an old word*) A true saying.
South'say (*s. an improper spelling*) A soothsay, a prediction.
South'say (*v. int. an improper spelling*) To soothsay, to predict.
South'sayer (*s. an improper spelling*) A soothsayer.
South'saying (*p. a. from southsay, an incorrect spelling*) Soothsaying, predicting.
South'vicant (*s. an old word*) The under sheriff.
South'ward (*adv. from south, and ward*) Towards the south.
SOUTH'WARK (*s.*) A large borough of Surrey; it is a suburb of London from which it is divided by the river.

S P A

river Thames, it sends two members to parliament.
 Southwark (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the borough of Southwark, made in the borough of Southwark.
 Southwell (*s.*) A town in Nottinghamshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 136 miles from London.
 Southwell (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Southwell, made at Southwell.
 Southwester (*adj. from south, and west*) Lying between the south and west, blowing from between the south and west.
 Southwester (*s. from the adj.*) To point between the south and west.
 Southwold (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 103 miles from London.
 Southwold (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Southwold, made at Southwold.
 Sow (*s. an old word*) A cobbler. *Chaucer.*
 Souvenance (*s. from the French*) The memory, the retentive faculty, the remembrance.
 Sow (*s. from the Sax. sorgan, the sow is founded like an*) A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong lump of lead or other metal in its first state from the ore; the name of an insect, the millipede.
 Sow (*v. t. from the Sax. sawan, the sow is pronounced like o*) To scatter in the ground, to scatter seed in order to grow; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate with seed.
 Sow (*v. int.*) To scatter seed.
 Sow (*v. t. from sew*) To sew, to tack together with thread.
 Sowbacked (*adj. from sow, and backed*) Having a back like a pig.
 Sowbread (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Sowce (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To souce, to throw into the water. *L'Estrange.*
 Sowced (*p. from sowce, not so common a spelling*) Thrown into the water, souced.
 Sowcing (*p. a. from sowce not so common a spelling*) Throwing into the water, soucing.
 Sow (*v. t. obsolete*) To seal. *Chaucer.*
 Sow (*p. from sow*) Sown, thrown as seed into the ground; spread, propagated; sewed, tacked together with a needle and thread.
 Sow (*s. from sow*) One that sows seed; one that sews.
 Sow (*v. int. obsolete*) To found. *Cole.*
 Sow (*p. a. from sow*) Casting seed into the earth; tacking together with a needle and thread.
 Sow (*s. from the part.*) The act of casting seed into the earth, the time in which seed is cast into the earth; the act of tacking together with a needle and thread, that which is sewed.
 Sow (*s.*) A kind of four flummary. *Mortimer.*
 Sow (*s. obsolete*) A fore, a buck of the fourth year.
 Sow (*s. from sow, and iron*) Iron in its first state from the ore, pigiron.
 Sow (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To pull by the ears. *Shakespeare.*
 Sow (*p. from fowl, a local word*) Pulled by the ears.
 Sow (*s. from the Brit.*) February. *Scott.*
 Sowmetal (*s. from sow, and metal*) Metal in a large mass as just extracted from the ore.
 Sow (*p. from sow*) Cast as seed into the earth, impregnated with seeds; sewed. *Swift.*
 Sow (*s. obsolete*) A found, a noise. *Chaucer.*
 Sow (*v. int. obsolete*) To found, to signify. *Chaucer.*
 Sow (*v. int. in the exchequer*) To be collected, to be capable of being collected.
 Sow (*p. obsolete*) Savoured, founded, signified. *Ch.*
 Sow (*s. obsolete*) A cobbler, a shoemaker.
 Sowthistle (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; a common weed.
 Sow (*s. an old spelling*) The soil, the ground.
 Sow (*s. not so common a spelling*) A spaw, a place noted for mineral waters.
 Spade (*s. in natural history*) A kind of English tile. *Woodward.*
 Spade (*s. from the Lat. spatium*) Room, an extension of place; a quantity of place or room; a quantity of time or duration; a small time, a little while.
 Spacious (*adj. from space*) Wide, extensive, roomy.
 Spaciously (*adv. from spacious*) With wide extent, with large space.
 Spaciousness (*s. from spacious*) An extent of space, roominess.
 Spack (*adj. a local word*) Apt to learn. *Cole.*
 Spade (*s. diminutive of spade*) A little spade.
 Spade (*s. from the Sax. spad*) The instrument of dig-

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ing, a kind of shovel; a deer three years old; a suit of cards, a card of that suit.
 SPADE (*s. from the Lat. spado*) One who has been gelded, an eunuch; an animal that has been castrated. *Bailey.*
 Spadiard (*s. from spade*) One who works a spade, one who digs in the mines of Cornwall.
 SPADICEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. spadix*) Having a light red colour. *Brown.*
 SPADILLE (*s. at ombre*) The ace of spades.
 Spadi'lo (*s. at ombre*) The ace of spades, spadille.
 SPADIX (*s. from the Greek*) The branch of the red palm-tree; a light red colour, a bright bay. *Phillips.*
 SPAGIRIC (*adj. from the Lat. spagircus*) Chymical, belonging to chymistry.
 Spagirical (*adj. from spagirc*) Chymical.
 Spagirick (*s. from spagirc*) An alchymist. *Cole.*
 Spag'irisk (*s. from spagirc*) A chymist.
 SPAHI (*s.*) A Turkish horseman, a gentleman on horseback completely armed.
 Spahy (*s. from spahi*) A Turkish horseman completely armed.
 Spaid (*s. a hunting term*) A spayed, the male of the red deer at three years old. *Phillips.*
 Spaid'air (*s.*) One of the white friars who wore two red swords as a badge on their habits.
 SPAIN (*s. in geography*) A large kingdom of Europe.
 Spake (*v. int. pret. of speak, but now nearly obsolete*) Did speak, spoke. *Mil'm.*
 SPALDING (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Tuesday and is 103 miles from London.
 Spald'ing (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Spalding, made at Spalding.
 SPALL (*s. from the French espalle, but now out of use*) The shoulder.
 Spalles (*s. plu. of spall*) Shoulders. *Fairfax.*
 SPALT (*s. in natural history*) A white scaly kind of stone used to promote the fusion of metals.
 SPAN (*s. from the Sax.*) The space comprehended between the top of the thumb and the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.
 Span (*v. t. from the sub.*) To measure by the hand extended; to measure.
 Span (*v. t. pret. of spin*) Did spin.
 Span (*s. a sea term*) A small rope the middle of which is usually attached to a stay.
 Span (*v. t. a local word*) To wean, to take from the breast. *Bailey.*
 Span (*adv. a colloquial word*) Quite from the maker. "Span new."
 Span'cel (*s. a colloquial word*) A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. *Bailey.*
 Span'counter (*s. from span, and counter*) Spanfarthing.
 Spane (*v. t. a local word*) To wean, to take from the breast. *Cole.*
 Span'farthing (*s. from span, and farthing*) A play in which money is attempted to be thrown within a span of a certain mark.
 SPAN'GLE (*s. from the German spange*) A small drop or bofs of shining metal, any small thing that sparkles.
 Span'gle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sprinkle over with spangles.
 Span'gled (*p. from spangle*) Besprinkled with spangles.
 Span'gling (*p. a. from spangle*) Besprinkling with spangles.
 Spang'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of besprinkling with spangles.
 Span'iard (*s. from Spain*) A native of Spain.
 SPAN'IEL (*s. from the French eipagneul*) A dog used for sports in the field remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a sneaking fellow.
 Span'iel (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fawn on, to play the spaniel. *Shakespeare.*
 Span'ieled (*p. from spaniel, but not used*) Fawned on.
 Span'ieling (*p. a. from spaniel, but not used*) Fawning on, playing the spaniel.
 Span'ish (*adj. from Spain*) Belonging to Spain, produced in Spain, imported from Spain.
 Span'ishbroom (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub.
 Span'ishflies (*s. in medicine*) The cantharides, the flies of which blister plasters are made.
 Span'ishing (*adj. obsolete*) Having the breadth of a span, full breadth. *Chaucer.*
 Span'shnut (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a kind of iris.
 Span'istooth'pick (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Span'ishwool (*s. from Spanish, and wool*) Fine wool imported from Spain; a died wool from Spain formerly used as a cosmetic.
 SPANK

SPA

SPANK (*v. t. from the Sax. span*) To strike with the open hand. *Scott.*
Spank'ed (*p. from spank, but not much used*) Struck with the open hand.
Spank'ing (*p. a. from spank, but not much used*) Striking with the open hand.
Spank'ing (*adj. a colloquial word*) Large, strong; fine, spruce. *Scott.*
Span'ned (*p. from span*) Measured with the thumb and finger extended.
SPAN'NER (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The lock of a fusee or carbine. *Howel.*
Span'new (*adj. from span, and new*) Quite new, just come from the maker. *Scott.*
Span'ning (*p. a. from span*) Measuring with the thumb and finger extended, measuring.
SPAR (*s. from the Dutch sparre*) A small beam, a small fir-tree, a bar, the bar of a gate; the spoke of a spinning wheel.
SPAR (*s. in natural history*) Marcasite, a kind of debased crystal.
Spar (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shut, to close, to bar. *Sh.*
Spar (*v. int.*) To fight as cocks with prelusive strokes.
Spar (*v. t. a local word*) To enquire, to cry at the market. *Cole.*
SPAR'ABLE (*s. from the Sax. sparran to fasten*) A small nail to fasten the sole of a shoe.
SPAR'ADRAP, SPARADRA'PUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A cerecloth, a large plaster.
Spar'agus (*s. not so common a word*) The asparagus. *Dict. of Arts.*
Spar'ande (*adj. obsolete*) Sparing, niggardly.
SPARE (*v. t. from the Sax. sparan*) To use with frugality, to save from any particular use; to do without; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly; to grant, to allow, to indulge.
Spare (*v. int.*) To live frugally, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to be tender.
Spare (*adj. from the verb*) Scanty, parsimonious; lean, wanting flesh; superfluous, having more than is wanted.
Spare (*s. from the adj. but not used*) Parsimony, frugal use. *Bacon.*
Spar'ed (*p. from spare*) Used with frugality, used tenderly; done without.
Spar'eddeck (*s. a sea term*) The lower deck of a ship, the orlop.
Spar'enefs (*s. from spare*) The state of being spare, lean-ness. *Scott.*
Spar'er (*s. from spare*) One who avoids expence.
Spar'rer (*adj. comp. of spare*) Spare in a greater degree.
Spar'rest (*adj. sup. of spare*) Spare in the greatest degree.
Spar'erib (*s. from spare, and rib*) A part cut off from the ribs of a pig.
SPARGAN'ION (*s. in botany*) The sedge, the sword-grass.
SPARGAN'OSIS (*s. from the Greek σπαργω to swell with milk*) An immoderate extension of the breast occasioned by a redundancy of milk.
SPARGEFACT'ION (*s. from the Lat. spargo, to sprinkle*) The act of sprinkling.
Spar'hawk (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of short winged hawk. *Scott.*
Spar'ing (*p. a. from spare*) Using with frugality, using tenderly, indulging, granting, allowing.
Spar'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Parsimonious, near, scanty, scarce.
Spar'ing (*s. from the part.*) A frugal use, an act of indulgence.
Spar'ingly (*adv. from the adj.*) With parcimony, with abstinence; cautiously, tenderly; with no great frequency.
Spar'ingness (*s. from sparing*) Parsimony, narrowness.
SPARK (*s. from the Sax. spearca*) A small particle of fire; any thing shining, any thing vivid and active; a showy smart fellow.
Spark (*v. int. from the sub. but not used*) To sparkle *Sp.*
Spark'ful (*adj. from spark*) Lively, brisk, airy. *Camd.*
Spa'k'ish (*adj. from spark, a low or droll word*) Airy, gay, showy, fine. *L'Estrange.*
Spar'kle (*v. int. from spark*) To emit sparks, to issue in sparks; to shine, to glitter.
Spar'kle (*s. from the verb*) A spark, a small particle of fire; a luminous particle.
Spar'kling (*p. a. from sparkle*) Emitting sparks, shining.
Spark'lingly (*adv. from sparkling*) With sparkling lustre.
Spark'lingness (*s. from sparkling*) A vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPA

Sparre (*s. obsolete*) A spar, a bolt, a bar. *Clarendon.*
Sparre (*v. t. obsolete*) To spar, to shut. *Spenser.*
Spar'ed (*p. from spar*) Shut, barred. *Clarendon.*
Spar'rid (*p. obsolete*) Barred, bolted.
Spar'ring (*p. a. from spar*) Shutting, bolting; fighting with prelusive strokes.
Spar'ring (*s. from the part.*) The prelusive strokes of cocks in fighting.
SPAR'ROW (*s. from the Sax. spearwa*) The name of a well known bird.
Spar'rowbil (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A sparable, small nail to fasten the sole of a shoe.
Spar'rowgrass (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The paragus.
Spar'rowhawk (*s. from sparrow, and hawk*) The hawk, a small kind of hawk.
Spar'rownet (*s. from sparrow, and net*) A net to catch sparrows.
Spar'ry (*adj. from spar*) Consisting of spar.
Spar'riedly (*adv. not used*) Scatteringly.
SPAR'SION (*s. from the Lat. spargo to sprinkle, but not used*) The act of sprinkling.
SPARTA (*s.*) A once famous city and republic in Greece.
Spar'tan (*adj. from Sparta*) Belonging to Sparta.
Spar'tan (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Sparta.
Spar'the (*s. obsolete*) A double ax.
SPARTIUM (*s. in botany*) Spanish broom, a genus of plants.
SPAR'US (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus or class of acanthopterygious fishes.
SPASM (*s. from the Greek σπασω to draw*) A sudden and violent contraction of any part, the cramp.
Spasmat'ic (*adj. from spasm*) Afflicted with the cramp.
SPASMO'DIC (*adj. from the Greek σπασμος a spasm, and δεινν pain*) Convulsive, affected with spasms.
Spasmo'dica (*s. from spasmodic*) Medicines good against the cramp, antispasmodics.
SPASMOLOGIA (*s. from the Greek σπασμος a spasm, and λογος a description*) A treatise on spasms and convulsions.
Spas'motic (*adj. from spasm, but not so common a word*) Spasmodic.
SPAS'MUS (*s. from the Greek σπασμος a spasm*) The cramp, the convulsions.
SPAT (*s. in ichthyology and natural history*) The young shell fish; a kind of mineral stone.
Spat (*v. int. pret. of spit*) Did spit.
SPA'THA (*s. from the Greek σπάθη*) The spatula, the instrument with which surgeons spread their plasters.
SPATHULA (*s. from spatha*) The spatula.
SPATIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. spatior*) To rove, to range, to ramble at large.
Spat'iating (*p. a. from spatiate, but not much used*) Roving at large, rambling.
Spat'ious (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Spacious. *Scott.*
Spat'lingpoppy (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
SPAT'TER (*v. t. from the Sax. spat to spit*) To sprinkle with dirt, to throw out any thing offensive, to asperse to defame.
Spat'ter (*v. int.*) To spit with quick repetitions; to spit at; as, "To spatter at any thing nauseous."
Spat'terdashes (*s. from spatter, and dash*) A kind of covering for the legs to keep off the wet, a kind of stockings or boots to be buttoned on the legs.
Spat'tered (*p. from spatter*) Sprinkled with dirt; aspersed, defamed.
Spat'tering (*p. a. from spatter*) Sprinkling with dirt, aspersing, defaming.
Spat'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of sprinkling with dirt, that with which any thing is spattered.
Spat'terplashes (*s. not so common a word*) Spatterdashes. *Phillips.*
Spat'tlingpoppy (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the white behen, a species of campion.
SPA'TULA (*s. from spatha*) The spatula, the instrument with which surgeons spread their plasters.
SPA'TUM (*s. in natural history*) The spat.
SPAVIN (*s. from the French espevene*) A disease incident to horses, an excrescence or swelling on the inside of the hough.
Spaut (*s. a local word*) A youth.
SPAW (*s.*) A town in Germany famous for mineral waters.
Spaw (*s. from the foregoing*) A place famous for mineral waters, a mineral water.
SPAWL (*v. int. from the Sax. spoetian to spit*) To throw moisture out of the mouth.
Spawl (*s. from the verb*) Spittle, moisture thrown out of the mouth. *Spawling.*

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spitting (*p. a. from spawl*) Spitting, ejecting matter from the mouth.
 spittle (*s. from the part.*) Spit, moisture ejected from the mouth.
 spawl (*s. from the Dutch spene*) The eggs of fishes, the eggs of frogs; an offspring in contempt.
 spawn (*v. t. from the sub.*) To produce eggs as fishes; to generate, to bring forth in contempt.
 spawn (*v. int.*) To issue as eggs from fish; to issue in contempt.
 spawned (*p. from spawn*) Brought forth as the eggs of fishes; produced in contempt.
 spawner (*s. from spawn*) A female fish.
 spawning (*p. a. from spawn*) Bringing forth eggs as fishes; bringing forth in contempt.
 spawning (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth eggs as fishes.
 spay (*v. t. from the Lat. spado, one gelded*) To castrate a female animal.
 spayed (*s. a. bunting term*) A deer three years old.
 spayed (*p. from spay*) Castrated as a female animal.
 spaying (*p. from spay*) Castrating a female animal.
 speak (*v. int. from the Sax. specan*) To utter articulate sounds, to utter words; to harangue, to make a speech; to talk, to debate; to give a sound as a trumpet. "To speak with," to address, to converse with.
 speak (*v. t.*) To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to address, to accost; to proclaim, to celebrate; to exhibit, to shew.
 speakable (*adj. from speak*) Capable of speech, possible or fit to be spoken. *Milton.*
 speaker (*s. from speak*) One that speaks; the prolocutor of the House of Commons; a teacher among the Quakers.
 speaking (*p. a. from speak*) Uttering words, expressing in words, proclaiming, celebrating; conversing with.
 speaking (*s. from speak*) The power of utterance, the act of expressing in words.
 speaking-trumpet (*s. from speaking, and trumpet*) A trumpet by which the noise is propagated to a great distance.
 spear (*s. from the Sax. spere*) A long weapon with a sharp point, a lance to strike fish.
 spear (*v. t. from the sub.*) To kill with a spear, to pierce with a spear.
 spear (*v. int.*) To inspire, to shoot. *Mortimer.*
 spear'd (*p. from spear*) Pierced with a spear.
 spear-grass (*s. from spear, and grass*) Long stiff grass.
 spear'ing (*p. a. from spear*) Piercing with a spear.
 spear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of piercing with a spear, the method of killing fish with a lance or spear.
 spear-man (*s. from spear, and man*) One who uses a spear in battle.
 spear-men (*s. plu. of spearman*) More than one spearman.
 spearmint (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 spearwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 species (*s. an old spelling*) Sorts, kinds, species. *Chaucer.*
 special (*adj. from species*) Peculiar, particular, belonging to some particular sort or species; appropriate, designed for some particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief, superior in excellence.
 speciality (*s. from special*) Particularity.
 specially (*adv. from special*) Particularly, peculiarly.
 specialness (*s. from special*) The state or circumstance of being special.
 specialty (*s. from special*) Speciality, peculiarity.
 species (*s. from the Lat.*) A sort, a kind; a class, a single order of beings; an appearance, a representation to the mind; current moneys; the symbols assumed in algebraical operations; the simples which take place in a compound.
 specific (*adj. from the Lat. species a kind, and facio to make*) Denoting the species, distinguishing the kind; appropriated to the cure of some particular disease.
 specific (*s. from the adj.*) That quality which points out the species; a remedy for some certain disease.
 specific (*adj. from specific*) Specific, special, denoting the species.
 specifically (*adv. from specific*) In such a manner as to constitute a species.
 specificness (*s. from specific*) The state or quality of being specific.
 specify (*v. t. from specific*) To mark by a notation of the species.
 specified (*p. from specificate*) Marked by noting the species.

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specifying (*p. a. from specificate*) Distinguishing by a notation of the species.
 specification (*s. from specificate*) A distinct notation, a particular mention.
 specificness (*s. from specific*) The state or quality of being specific.
 specified (*p. from specify*) Distinguished by some particular mark; mentioned.
 SPECIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. species a kind, and facio to make*) To shew by some particular mark; to mention.
 specifying (*p. a. from specify*) Distinguishing by some particular mark; mentioning.
 specifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of distinguishing by some particular mark; a particular mention.
 SPECIL'LUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A little mirror; a probe.
 SPECIMEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A sample, part of any thing exhibited in order to judge of the rest.
 speciousity (*s. from specious*) Speciousness. *Scott.*
 SPECIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. specio to see*) Showy, pleasing to the sight; plausible, superficial, striking at first view.
 Speciously (*adv. from specious*) With fair appearance.
 Speciousness (*s. from specious*) The state or quality of being specious.
 SPECK (*s. from the Sax. specec*) A small spot, a small spot of a different colour.
 Speck (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stain in drops, to spot.
 Speck'd (*p. from speck*) Spotted, stained in drops; with with: as, "Speck'd with gold."
 Speck'ing (*p. a. from speck*) Spotting, staining with drops.
 Speck'le (*s. from speck*) A little spot, a small speck.
 Speck'le (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark with small spots.
 Speck'led (*p. from speckle*) Marked with small spots, distinguished by particular marks.
 Speck'ledness (*s. from speckled*) The state or quality of being speckled.
 Speck'ling (*p. a. from speckle*) Marking with small spots.
 Speck't (*s. in ornithology*) The woodpecker.
 SPECT'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. specto to behold*) Capable of being looked on. *Scott.*
 SPECT'ACLE (*s. from the Lat. spectaculum*) A show, a gazing stock; any thing perceived by the sight.
 Spect'acle (*adj. from spectacles*) Having spectacles. *Sh.*
 Spect'acle-maker (*s. from spectacle, and maker*) One who makes spectacles.
 Spectacles (*s. plu.*) Glasses to assist the sight.
 SPECTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. specto to behold, but not used*) Regard, respect. *Harvey.*
 SPECT'ATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. specto to behold, but not used*) Speculative, contemplative. *Bailey.*
 SPECTA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. specto to behold*) One who looks on, one who beholds.
 Specta'torship (*s. from spectator*) The act of beholding, the office of a spectator. *Shakespeare.*
 Specta'tress (*s. from spectator*) A female who looks on. *Scott.*
 SPEC'TRE (*s. from the Lat. spectrum*) An apparition, the ghost of a dead person.
 Spect'rehell (*s. in natural history*) A species of voluta.
 SPEC'TRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) An image, a visible form.
 Spec'ula (*s. plu. of speculum, a scientific word*) Mirrors; instruments for dilating wounds.
 SPEC'ULABLE (*adj. from the Lat. specularis*) Capable of being discerned. *Scott.*
 SPEC'ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. specularis*) Having the properties of a mirror; assisting sight. *Phillips.*
 Specula'ria (*s. from specular*) The act of making mirrors; the laws of reflection by mirrors. *Scott.*
 SPECULA'RIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of tales, the specularis lapis.
 SPECULA'RISLA'PIS (*s. in natural history, from the Lat. specularis assisting vision, and lapis a stone*) A stone clear as crystal, sometimes used for window lights, the specularis.
 SPEC'ULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. speculo to behold*) To contemplate on, to meditate, to employ the thoughts; with on or upon: as, "And not speculate upon an intrinsic relation."
 Spec'ulate (*v. t.*) To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.
 Spec'ulated (*p. from speculate*) Considered with attention.
 Spec'ulating (*p. a. from speculate*) Meditating, contemplating.
 Spec'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of speculation. *Specu-*

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Speculation (*s. from speculate*) An examination by sight, a view; a mental view, a train of thoughts; the power of sight. *Shakespeare.*
Speculations (*s. perhaps a mistake in the orthography*)
Speculators, spies. *Sb.*
Speculative (*adj. from speculate*) Contemplative, given to speculation; belonging to speculation as distinguished from practice.
Speculatively (*adv. from speculative*) In a speculative manner.
Speculativenefs (*s. from speculative*) The state of being speculative. *Scott.*
Specula'tor (*s. from speculate*) One who speculates; an observer, a spy.
SPECULATORY (*adj. from speculator*) Exercising speculation.
SPECULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A mirror, a looking glass; an instrument in surgery for dilating a wound.
SPECULUMANI (*s. from the Lat. speculum a dilating instrument, and anus the fundament*) An instrument to extend the fundament.
SPECULUMMA'TRIS (*s. from the Lat.*) An instrument to dilate the womb.
SPECULUMOCULI (*s. from the Lat. speculum a mirror, and oculus the eye*) The pupil of the eye.
SPECULUMORIS (*s. from the Lat.*) An instrument to force open the mouth.
Sped (*v. t. pret. of speed*) Did speed.
Sped (*p. from speed*) Provided with; furnished with; hastened.
Spede (*s. an old spelling*) Speed. *Chaucer.*
Speech (*s. from speak*) The power of articulate utterance, the faculty of expressing thoughts in words; language, words as expressing thoughts; a particular language, the language of a country or people; talk, any thing spoken; an oration, an harangue; liberty of speaking.
Speech'less (*adj. from speech*) Dum, mute, deprived of the power of speaking.
SPEED (*v. int. from the Dutch spoeden*) To make haste, to move with haste, to be quick in motion.
SPEED (*v. int. from the Sax. spedian to grow rich*) To have success, to be in any condition good or bad.
Speed (*v. t.*) To dispatch in haste, to hasten, to assist, to help forward, to make prosperous.
Speed (*s. from the verb*) Quickness, haste, dispatch, hurry, the course or pace of a horse; success, issue.
Speed ed (*p. from speed*) Hastened, assisted, helped forward.
Speed'ier (*adj. comp. of speedy*) Speedy in a greater degree.
Speed'iest (*adj. sup. of speedy*) Speedy in the greatest degree.
Speed'ily (*adv. from speedy*) With speed, with haste.
Speed'iness (*s. from speed*) The state or quality of being speedy.
Speed'well (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the speedwell.
Speed'ily (*adj. from speed*) Quick, nimble, quick in dispatch.
Speck (*s. a sea term*) A spike, a long nail. *Phillips.*
Speck (*v. i. from the sub.*) To spike, to fasten with a long nail. *Scott.*
Speck'ing (*p. a. from speck*) Spiking. *Phillips.*
Speck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with a spike. *Phillips.*
Speer (*s. a local word*) The chimney post. *Bailey.*
SPELL (*s. from the Sax. spel*) A charm, a sentence consisting of words which are supposed to have some occult power; a turn at work, the succession by which one man relieves another; a history, a tale. *Chaucer.*
SPELL (*v. t. from the Dutch spellen*) To write with the proper letters, to read by naming letters singly; to find out the meaning; to charm.
Spell (*v. t. a sea term, used chiefly in the imperative mode*) Take a turn, fall in at by way of relief. "Spell the pump."
Spell (*v. int.*) To form words of letters, to read, to read unskillfully.
Spelled (*p. from spell*) Written with proper letters, read by naming letters singly; charmed.
Speller (*s. from spell*) One that spells.
Spelling (*p. a. from spell*) Writing with proper letters, reading unskillfully, discovering the meaning with some degree of difficulty; working by spells; using spells.
Spelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing with

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proper letters, the manner in which a word is written.
Spelt (*v. t. a corruption of split*) To split. *Mortimer.*
Spelt'ed (*p. from spelt*) Split, broken. *Mortimer.*
SPELT'ER (*s. in natural history*) A kind of feminine the zinc.
Spence (*s. obsolete*) A place where provisions are laid in a pantry; expence. *Chaucer.*
SPEND (*v. t. from the Sax. spendan*) To consume, exhaust, to expend; to squander, to lavish, to tigue, to haras; to wear out, to effuse; to pass away.
Spend (*v. int.*) To make expence, to prove in the use to be lost; to be employed in any use.
Spend'er (*s. from spend*) One that spends, a prodigal spendthrift.
Spend'ing (*p. a. from spend*) Consuming, wasting, vishing; harassing, fatiguing; employing in any proving in the use.
Spend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wasting, act of using.
Spend'thrift (*s. from spend, and thrift*) A prodigal, a squanderer.
Spene (*v. t. an old spelling*) To spend, to consume. *Bailey.*
Spene (*s. a local word*) A cow's teat.
Spent (*v. t. pret. of spend*) Did spend.
Spent (*p. from spend*) Wasted, consumed, gone, decayed, worn out.
Sper (*v. t. obsolete*) To spar, to fasten. *Chaucer.*
SPEURABLE (*adj. from the Lat. spero to hope*) Capable of hope, fit to be hoped for, admitting hope. *Bailey.*
Sper'age (*s. an old spelling*) Asparagus. *Chaucer.*
Sperde (*adj. obsolete*) Locked up. *Chaucer.*
Spere (*s. an old spelling*) A spear, a long pole; a sphere. *Chaucer.*
Sper'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Locked up. *Chaucer.*
SPERGULA (*s. in botany*) The spurry.
Sper'hawke (*s. obsolete*) The sparrow hawk. *Chaucer.*
Sper'kel (*adj. a local word*) Wandering, roving; perished.
Sper'keland (*adj. obsolete*) Dispersed, wandering.
Sperm (*s. from the Lat. sperma*) Seed, that by which any species is propagated.
Sper'MA (*s. from the Greek*) The sperm, the seed, which any species is propagated.
Sper'MACE'TI (*s. from the Lat. sperma seed, and a whole*) An unduous substance drawn from the large whales.
Sper'MACOCE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Spermat'ic (*adj. from sperma*) Seminal, consisting of the belonging to the sperm, conveying the seed.
Spermat'ical (*adj. from spermat'ic*) Spermat'ic, belonging to the seed.
Spermat'ique (*adj. an old spelling*) Spermat'ic.
Spermatize (*v. int. from sperma*) To yield seed.
Spermatizing (*p. a. from spermatize*) Yielding seed.
SpermatoCE'LE (*s. from the Greek σπέρμα τελευτή a rupture*) A rupture occasioned by the action of the femoral vessels.
SpermatoPœ'A (*s. from the Greek σπέρμα τελευτή to make*) Medicines which are supposed to create the semen.
Spermol'ogist (*s. from the Gr. σπέρμα τελευτή a description*) One who gathers seeds, one who creates the semen.
Sper'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Locked up, barred. *Chaucer.*
Sperse (*v. t. from the Lat. spargo to sprinkle*) To perse, to scatter. *Chaucer.*
Sper'sed (*p. from sperse*) Dispersed, scattered.
Sper'sing (*p. a. from sperse, not used*) Scattering, sprinkling.
Sperst (*p. obsolete*) Dispersed.
Spet (*v. t. a corruption of spit*) To pour out abundantly.
Spet (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) An exuberant water.
Spete (*v. int. obsolete*) To spit.
Spet'ou'e (*adj. obsolete*) Spightful.
Spette (*v. int. third person*) Hasteeth, speedeth.
Spet'ted (*p. from spet, not used*) Poured out abundantly.
Spet'ting (*p. a. from spet, not used*) Pouring out abundantly.
SPEW (*v. t. from the Sax. spewan*) To vomit, ejected from the stomach; to cast forth; to eject, to loathing.
Spew (*v. int.*) To vomit, to ease the stomach by vomiting.
Spew'ed (*p. from spew*) Vomited, ejected, loathing.

Vomiting (p. a. from spew) Vomiting, ejecting from the stomach.
 Vomiting (s. from the part.) The act of vomiting.
 Spongy (adj. a local word) Spongy, foddened with wet, giving the water oozing out.
 Sphacelate (v. int. from sphacelus) To affect with a gangrene.
 Sphacelate (v. int.) To mortify, to become gangrened.
 Sphacelated (p. from sphacelate) Affected with a gangrene.
 Sphacelating (p. a. from sphacelate) Mortifying, affecting with a gangrene.
 Sphacelus (s. from the Greek σφακελισμός) A gangrene; a blast.
 Sphacelus (s. from the Greek σφακελος) A gangrene, a mortification.
 Sphæra (s. from the Greek σφαῖρα) A sphere, a ball.
 Sphæramachy (s. from the Greek σφαῖρα a sphere, and μάχη a fight) Tennis, bowls, a play with balls. *Ba.*
 Sphæranthus (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Sphæric (adj. from sphæra, the more formal spelling) Spheric, spherical.
 Sphærical (adj. from sphæric, the more formal spelling) Spherical.
 Sphæricity (s. from sphæric, the more formal spelling) Sphericity.
 Sphæricity (s. from sphæric) Sphericity.
 Sphæristerium (s. from the Greek σφαῖριστήριον) One part of the ancient gymnasium; the place where the theromachia was performed.
 Sphæristis (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 Sphærocarpus (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Sphærocephalus (s. in botany) A kind of thistle, the globe-thistle.
 Sphæromachia (s. from the Greek σφαῖρα a ball, and μάχη a fight) A play or contest with balls, tennis, bowls; a method of boxing with a ball in the hand.
 Sphæroides (s. in anatomy) The jugular veins.
 Sphænum (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Sphendambos (s. in botany) The maple.
 Sphenoidal (adj. from sphenoidalis) Belonging to the sphenoides.
 Sphenoidal (s. in anatomy) The sphenoidal suture.
 Sphenoides (s. in anatomy) The seventh bone of the skull.
 Sphenoides (s. in anatomy) The sphenoides. *Phillips.*
 Sphenopalutinus (s. in anatomy) A muscle of the gargareon.
 Sphenopharyngæi (s. in anatomy) A pair of muscles which serve to widen the gullet.
 Sphenopterygopalutinus (s. in anatomy) A muscle of the gargareon.
 Spherable (adj. from sphere, but not used) Capable of being made spherical. *Cole.*
 Sphere (s. from the Greek σφαῖρα a ball) A globe representing the earth or sky; an orb, a circuit of motion; a compass of action, a province, an employment.
 Sphere (v. t. from the sub.) To place in an orb; to form into roundness.
 Sphered (p. from sphere) Placed in a sphere, formed into roundness. *Milton.*
 Spheric (adj. from sphere) Round, orbicular; relating to a sphere, relating to the orbs of the planets, belonging to the lines and angles formed on a globe or sphere.
 Sphærical (adj. from spheric) Spheric, belonging to a sphere.
 Sphærically (adv. from spheric) In the form of a sphere.
 Sphæricity (s. from spheric) The state or quality of being spherical.
 Sphericity (s. from sphere) Roundness, sphericity.
 Sphæricity (s. from spheric) The doctrine of the sphere, spherical trigonometry.
 Sphæristicus (s. from sphere) A player at racket. *Bai.*
 Sphæroid (s. from the Greek σφαῖρα a sphere, and εἶδος shape) A body approaching to the form of a sphere, a solid body formed by the rotation of a semiellipsoid about one of its diameters.
 Sphæroides (s. in anatomy) The parts of the body which approach to the form of a sphere.
 Sphæroidical (adj. from spheroid) Having the form of a spheroid.
 Sphærooachy (s. from the Greek σφαῖρα a sphere, and μάχη a fight) One of the exercises of the ancient gymnasium, tennis bowls; a method of boxing with a ball in the hand.
 Sphærule (s. from the Lat. sphærule) A little globe, a small sphere.
 Sphincter (s. in anatomy, from the Greek) A muscle which binds up or draws together any passage or duct of the body.

SPHINX (s. in the mythology of the Egyptians from the Greek σφίγξ) A fabulous monster supposed to have had the face of a woman and the body of a lion.
 SPHONDILUM (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the cowparfly.
 SPHONDYLIIUM (s. in anatomy) A vertebra or joint of the backbone.
 SPHYGMICA (s. with physicians) Medicines to move or accelerate the pulse.
 SPHYGMUS (s. from the Greek σφυγμός) The pulse.
 SPHYRÆNA (s. in ichthyology) The spittfish.
 Spial (s. obsolete, from spy) A spy, a scout. *Bacon.*
 SPICA (s. in botany) A ear of corn, a spike, a plant whose flowers resemble an ear of corn.
 SPICACELTICA (s. in botany) A kind of moss.
 SPICANODI (s. in botany) Spikenard.
 SPICATA (s. from spica) A composition in which the herbs called spicas make a principal ingredient.
 Spicate (adj. from spica) Spicated. *Bailey.*
 Spicated (adj. from spica) Formed like an ear of corn.
 SPICATO (adv. in music books) With plainness and distinction, so as to have the notes distinctly heard.
 SPICAVIRGINIS (s. in astronomy) A star of the first magnitude in Virgo.
 SPICE (s. from the French especes) A vegetable production pungent and aromatic; a small quantity, a smatch.
 Spice (v. t. from the sub.) To season, to mix with the productions of aromatic vegetables.
 Spiceapple (s. from spice, and apple) The name of an apple.
 Spiced (p. from spice) Seasoned with spice.
 Spiceisland (s. from spice, and island) One of the islands on which spice grows.
 Spicer (s. from spice) One who deals in spice.
 Spicery (s. from spice) The commodity of spices, a repository of spices.
 Spicetrate (s. from spice, and trade) Traffic in spice.
 Spiced (adj. obsolete) Distinguished, specified. *Chaucer.*
 SPICIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. spica an ear of corn, and fero to bear) Bearing ears of corn; bearing spikes, bearing flowers near the top.
 Spicivory (s. a local word) The act of gleanings corn. *Bailey.*
 Spicing (p. a. from spice) Seasoning with spice.
 Spicing (s. from the part.) The act of seasoning with spice.
 Spicingapple (s. from spice, and apple) The name of an apple.
 Spick (adv. supposed to be from spike, as being newly extended on the spikes or tenters, a low droll word) Quite, very. "Spick and span new."
 SPICK/NEL (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 Spicose (adj. from spica) Full of ears, having many ears like corn.
 Spicosity (s. from spica) The state of being spicose. *Sc.*
 Spicous (adj. from spica) Full of ears, abounding with ears as corn.
 Spicousness (s. from spicous) The state of abounding with spikes or ears as corn or other vegetables. *Sc.*
 Spicy (adj. from spica) Producing spice, having the qualities of spice.
 SPIDER (s. of uncertain derivation) A well known insect which spins a web and preys on flies.
 Spiderwort (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 Spied (v. t. pret. of spy) Did spy.
 Spied (p. from spy) Discovered by the eye at a distance.
 SPIEL (s. in glass houses) An instrument with which the metal is taken out of the melting pots to see if it be fit for working.
 SPIGALIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Spight (s. an incorrect spelling) Spite, malice.
 Spight (v. t. an incorrect spelling) To spite. *Shakespeare.*
 Spighted (p. from spite, an incorrect spelling) Spited.
 Spightful (adj. from spite, an incorrect spelling) Spiteful. *Shakespeare.*
 SPIC/NEL (s. in botany) The meum.
 SPIG/OT (s. from the Dutch spijker) The pin which is put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.
 SPIGURNAL (s. from the name of a man who perhaps was first employed in the office) An officer who seals the king's writs.
 Spike (s. from spica) An ear of corn; the feedy flower of a plant resembling an ear of corn; the name of a plant, a species of lavender; a long nail, a long rod of iron or wood sharpened.
 Spike (v. t. from the sub.) To fasten with long nails, to set with spikes; to drive a nail into the touch hole of a great gun.
 Spiked (p. from spike) Fastened with a spike, closed with

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with a spike, set with spikes; having spikes.
Spikedness (*s. from spiked*) The state of being spiked *Sc.*
SPIK'ENARD (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of a plant, the oil produced from the plant.
SPi'KENE (*s. in botany*) The meum.
Spik'ing (*p. a. from spike*) Fastened with spikes, setting with spikes, closing with a spike.
Spik'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with spikes.
SPILL (*v. t. from the Sax. spillan*) To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away, to destroy, to mischief.
Spill (*v. int.*) To waste, to be lavish, to fall to the ground as liquor, to die, to perish. *Chaucer.*
Spill'ed (*p. from spill*) Shed, dropped as liquor on the ground, poured out.
Spiller (*s. from spill*) One that spills.
Spil'ling (*p. a. from spill*) Shedding, pouring out, falling as liquor to the ground.
Spil'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of shedding.
SPILS'BY (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 137 miles from London.
Spils'by (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Spilsby, made at Spilsby.
Spilte (*p. obsolete*) Spilled, destroyed, lost. *Chaucer.*
Spilth (*s. from spill*) That which is spilled. *Shakespeare.*
SPIN (*v. t. from the Sax. spinnan*) To draw out into threads; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees.
Spin (*v. int.*) To exercise the art of spinning; to move round as a spindle.
SPIN (*v. int. from the Italian spingare*) To stream out in a thread or small current.
SPi'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The spine, a vertebra of the back; a thorn, a sharp point.
SPi'NABIFI'DA (*s. in anatomy*) The supposed parting of the spinal processes into two rows.
SPi'NACH (*s. in botany*) The spinach.
SPi'NACHIA (*s. in botany*) The spinach.
SPi'NÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The vertebræ of the backbone.
SPi'NÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A kind of rose.
SPi'NAGE (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, a well known edible herb.
Spinal (*adj. from spina*) Belonging to the spine, belonging to the backbone.
SPi'NALIS (*s. in anatomy*) The name of several muscles which have a connection with the spine.
SPi'NATI (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles of the spine.
SPi'NDLE (*s. from the Sax. spindl*) The pin on which the thread is formed and wound, the slender pin on which any thing turns; a long slender stalk; any thing slender in contempt.
Spind'le (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shoot into a small long stalk.
Spind'lethanked (*adj. from spindle, and shank*) Having small legs.
Spind'lethell (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of the buccinum.
Spind'lethined (*adj. from spindle, and thin*) Having small legs.
Spind'letree (*s. in botany*) The prickwood.
Spind'ling (*p. a. from spindl*) Shooting into a small long stalk.
Spine (*s. from spina*) The backbone; a thorn, a sharp point.
SPi'NEL (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral, a kind of ruby.
SPi'NEL'US (*s. in natural history*) The spinel, a kind of ruby.
Spinelruby (*s. from spinel, and ruby*) A kind of soft ruby.
SPi'NEOLA (*s. in botany*) The spinæa, a kind of rose.
Spin'gard (*s. an old word*) A kind of gun.
SPi'NET (*s. from the French espinette*) A small harpichord.
SPi'NEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. spina a thorn, and fero to bear*) Producing thorns.
SPi'NEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. spina a thorn, and gigno to bear*) Sprung from thorns. *Scott.*
SPi'NIVENTUM (*s. in botany*) The holy thorn, a thorn that blossoms in winter.
SPINK (*s. in ornithology*) The finch.
Spin'ner (*s. from spin*) One that spins, one skilled in spinning; a kind of spider with long jointed legs.
Spin'ning (*p. a. from spin*) Drawing out into threads, protracting, forming by degrees.
Spin'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing out into threads, the quality of the threads drawn out, the expence of spinning.
Spin'ningwheel (*s. from spinning, and wheel*) The wheel used in spinning.

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Spin'ny (*adj. from spin, but reckoned a bad word*) Small slender.
Spin'ny (*s. a local word*) A plantation of young timber trees, a young coppice.
SPi'NO'SA (*s.*) A man's name, one who taught that religion was nothing more than an engine of state.
SPi'NOSE (*adj. from the Lat. spinosus*) Prickly, having short pricks on the edge as a leaf.
Spin'osism (*s. from Spinoza*) The doctrine of Spinoza, who taught that religion was invented merely to keep the world in awe.
Spin'osist (*s. from Spinoza*) A follower of Spinoza.
SPi'NOSITY (*s. from spinose*) Thorniness, perplexity.
SPi'NOUS (*adj. from the Lat. spinosus*) Thorny, full of thorns, prickly.
Spin'osism (*s. a different spelling*) Spin'osism.
Spin'iter (*s. from spin*) One that spins; the general title of maiden or unmarried woman.
Spin'itry (*s. from spiniter*) The work of spinning.
SPi'NTRIA (*adj. from the Lat. spintria*) Inventive indulgences to lust.
SPi'NTUR/NIX (*s. in fabulous history*) A bird which sometimes attended the sacrifices and carried away live coal from the altar as a supposed omen of luck; a four footed beast with wings resembling the phoenix.
SPi'NUS (*s. in botany*) The sloetree.
Spin'ny (*adj. from spine*) Thorny, abounding with thorns; difficult, perplexed.
SPi'NACLE (*s. from the Lat. spiraculum*) A vent, a small aperture, a breathing hole.
SPi'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. spira*) Winding, curve involved.
Spiral (*s. from the adj.*) An involved curve, a curve generated by unwinding a thread with a pencil at the end of it.
Spir'ally (*adv. from spiral*) In a spiral form.
SPi'RARCH (*s. not used*) A captain, a leader.
SPi'RATION (*s. from the Lat. spiro to breathe, but not used*) The act of breathing.
SPi'RE (*s. from the Lat. spira*) A round pyramid, a figure, any thing growing up taper; the top, the uppermost part; a wreath, a curl, a twist; a sprout, a twig.
Spire (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shoot up pyramidally.
SPi'RE (*v. int. from the Lat. spiro, but not used*) To breathe.
Spir'ed (*adj. from spire*) Having a spire, tapered till it comes to a point; blowed.
Spir'ing (*p. a. from spire*) Shooting up pyramidally.
SPi'RI'T (*s. from the Lat. spiritus*) An immaterial or spiritual substance; the soul, an apparition; ardor, courage; temper, disposition of mind; sentiment, perception; eagerness, desire; the essence, the essential qualities; any thing eminently pure and refined that which hath power and energy; a person distinguished by high qualities of mind; that which gives vigor and cheerfulness; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.
SPi'RI'T (*s. from the Lat. spiro to breathe*) Breath, wind in motion.
Spir'it (*v. t. from the sub.*) To animate, to excite, to encourage.
Spir'itally (*adv. from spirit*) By means of the breath.
Spir'ited (*p. from spirit*) Endued with a spirit, animated, exerted; lively, full of fire.
Spir'itedness (*s. from spirited*) A disposition, a cast of the mind.
Spir'itual (*adj. from spirit, but not used*) Full of spirit, lively.
Spir'itualness (*s. from spiritul*) Sprightliness, liveliness.
Spir'iting (*p. a. from spirit*) Animating, exciting, encouraging.
Spir'itleis (*adj. from spirit*) Void of spirit.
SPi'RI'TO (*adv. in music*) With life and vigour.
SPi'RI'TOSO (*adv. in music*) In a lively spirited manner.
Spir'itous (*adj. from spirit*) Refined, advanced near spirit; fine, ardent, active.
Spir'itousness (*s. from spiritous*) The quality of being spiritous.
Spir'itual (*adj. from spirit*) Incorporeal, distinct from matter; mental, intellectual; heavenly, expressive of divine things; ecclesiastical, belonging to the church as distinguished from the state.
Spirituality (*s. from spiritual*) Immateriality, an essence distinct from matter; mental refinement, heavenly mindedness; that which belongs to any one as ecclesiastic.
Spiritualiza'tion (*s. from spiritualize*) The act of spiritualizing.

Spir'itual

Spiritualize (*v. t. from spiritual*) To refine the intellect, to make spiritual.
Spiritualized (*p. from spiritualize*) Refined in the intellects, made spiritual.
Spiritualizing (*p. a. from spiritualize*) Making spiritual, refining the intellects.
Spiritualizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making spiritual.
Spiritually (*adv. from spiritual*) In a spiritual manner.
Spirituality (*s. from spirit*) An ecclesiastical body.
Spirituous (*s. from spirituous*) Spirituousness.
Spirituous (*adj. from spirit*) Having the quality of spirit, having tenacity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid.
Spirituousness (*s. from spirituous*) The quality of being spirituous.
SPLING (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the *Phyllips*.
SPIT (*v. int. from the Danish spritta to fly out*) To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.
Spit (*v. t.*) To throw out in a jet.
Spitted (*p. from spit*) Thrown out in a jet.
Spitting (*p. a. from spit*) Throwing out in a jet, streaming out by intervals.
Spitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing out in a jet.
Spittle (*v. t. from spit*) To dissipate.
Spittled (*p. from spittle*) Dissipated.
Spitting (*p. a. from spittle*) Dissipating.
Spitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of dissipating.
Spitnet (*s. from spit, and net*) A kind of fishing net.
Spire (*adj. from spire*) Wreathed, curled, pyramidal.
Spiss (*adj. from the Lat. spissus*) Close, firm, thick.
Spissated (*adj. from spiss*) Thickened, brought to a consistence.
Spissation (*s. from spiss*) The act of thickening, the act of bringing to a consistence.
Spissitude (*s. from spiss*) Spissitude, thickness, consistence.
Spissitude (*s. from spiss*) Thickness, grossness.
SPIT (*v. t. from the Sax. spittan*) To thrust through, to put on a long prong to be dressed before the fire, to pierce by one action of a spade or shovel.
Spit (*s. from the verb*) The long pointed instrument in which meat is put to be roasted, such a depth of earth as is pierced by a single action of the spade.
SPIT (*v. t. from the Sax. spætan*) To eject from the mouth.
Spit (*v. int.*) To throw moisture from the mouth.
Spitchcock (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To cut an eel in pieces and roast it. *Johnson.*
Spitchcock (*s.*) A large eel fit for roasting.
Spitchcocked (*p. from spitchcock*) Cut in pieces as an eel and roasted. *King.*
SPITE (*s. from the Dutch spyt*) Malice, rancour, malignity, malevolence. *Spite of, or, in spite of, in defiance of.*
SPITE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To vex, to thwart, to militate; to offend, to fill with spite.
Spited (*p. from spite*) Vexed, thwarted, offended, filled with spite.
Spiteful (*adj. from spite*) Full of spite, malicious.
Spitefuller (*adj. comp. of spiteful*) Spiteful in a greater degree.
Spitefullest (*adj. sup. of spiteful*) Spiteful in the greatest degree. *Hooker.*
Spitefully (*adv. from spite*) With spite, with malice.
Spitefulness (*s. from spiteful*) Malice, malignity.
SPITHAMA (*s. from the Gr.*) A measure of length, a span.
Spitting (*p. a. from spit*) Vexing, thwarting, offending, dealing with spite.
Spitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of vexing.
Spittle (*s. from spit, and insect*) A kind of grasshopper.
Spitious (*adj. obsolete*) Spiteful. *Chaucer.*
SPITAL (*s. from hospital, nearly obsolete*) A charitable foundation.
SPITALER (*s. from spittal, and sermon*) A sermon preached with a design to promote a charitable foundation.
Spitted (*p. from spit*) Put on a spit; thrust through; pierced by a single action of the spade; shot out into length. *Bacon.*
Spitter (*s. from spit*) One that puts meat on the spit, one who ejects moisture from the mouth; a young deer.
Spitting (*p. a. from spit*) Putting on a spit, thrusting through, piercing with a single act of the spade; ejecting moisture from the mouth.
Spitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on a spit, the act of piercing with a single act of the spade, the act of ejecting moisture from the mouth.
SPITTLE (*s. from the Sax. spættian*) The saliva, the moisture of the mouth.
Spittle (*s. from hospital, nearly obsolete*) An hospital.
Spittle (*adj. from the sub.*) Like an hospital, besitting an hospital. *Cleveland.*

Spittlehouse (*s. from spittle, and house*) An hospital. *Shi.*
Spit/venom (*s. from spit, and venom*) Poison ejected from the mouth.
Splais (*v. t. obsolete*) To display, to set forth, to dress. *Chaucer.*
Splait (*s. in farriery*) The slipping of the shoulder in horses.
Splaited (*p. from splait*) Slipped in the shoulder.
Splaiting (*p. a. from splait*) Slipping the shoulder as an horse.
Splaiting (*s. from the part.*) The slipping of the shoulder.
Splanchnica (*s. from splanchnon*) Medicines to relieve disorders of the bowels.
Splanchnologist (*s. from splanchnology*) One who describes or treats of the bowels.
SPLANCHNOLOGY (*s. from the Greek σπλᾶγχνον the bowels, and λογος a description*) A treatise or description of the bowels.
SPLANCHNON (*s. from the Greek σπλᾶγχνον*) The bowels.
SPLASH (*s. from the Dutch plaska*) A puddle of water, a wet dirty place.
Splash (*v. t. from the sub.*) To daub with wet and dirt.
Splashed (*p. from splash*) Daubed with wet and dirt thrown on one upon another.
Splashier (*adj. comp. of splashy*) Splashy in a greater degree.
Splashiest (*adj. sup. of splashy*) Splashy in the greatest degree.
Splashiness (*s. from splashy*) The state of being splashy.
Splashing (*p. a. from splash*) Daubing with wet and dirt.
Splashing (*s. from the part.*) The act of daubing with wet and dirt.
Splashy (*adj. from splash*) Full of dirty water, apt to daub.
Splat (*v. t. in carving*) To cut up a pike.
Splatchy (*adj. not used*) Painted, counterfeit. *Scott.*
Splatted (*p. from splat*) Cut up as a pike.
Splating (*p. a. from splat*) Cutting up a pike.
Splat/tyd (*adj. an old word*) Dressed, dished. *Cole.*
Splay (*v. t. an old word*) To display. *Chaucer.*
Splay (*v. in carving*) To cut up a bream. *Bailey.*
Splayed (*p. from splay*) Cut up as a bream.
Splay/foot (*adj. from splay, and foot*) Having the feet turned inward; having a double rhyme in poetry.
Splay/footed (*adj. from splayfoot*) Having the feet turned inward.
Splaying (*p. a. from splay*) Cutting up a bream.
Splaying (*s. in farriery*) The slipping of the shoulder.
Splay/mouth (*s. from splay, and mouth*) The mouth widened by design.
Splaymouthed (*adj. from splaymouth*) Having a wide mouth.
SPLEEN (*s. from the Lat. splen*) The milt, a part of the viscera; anger, spite, a fit of anger; melancholy.
Spleen/ed (*adj. from spleen*) Deprived of the spleen. *Arb.*
Spleen/ful (*adj. from spleen*) Angry, peevish, fretful.
Spleen/ier (*adj. comp. of spleeny*) Spleeny in a greater degree.
Spleen/iest (*adj. sup. of spleeny*) Spleeny in the greatest degree.
Spleen/less (*adj. from spleen*) Void of spleen, mild, gentle. *Chapman.*
Spleen/wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the miltwort.
Spleen/y (*adj. from spleen*) Angry, peevish.
Spleg/et (*s. not so common a spelling*) A pledget, a small plaister, a small tent for a wound. *Bailey.*
Splen/dency (*s. from splendent*) Brightness, brilliancy.
SPLEN/DENT (*adj. from the Lat. splendeo to shine*) Shining, bright, having lustre.
SPLEN/DID (*adj. from the Lat. splendeo to shine*) Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.
Splen/didly (*adv. from splendid*) Magnificently, sumptuously.
Splen/didness (*s. from splendid*) The state or quality of being splendid.
Splen/didous (*adj. from splendid, but not used*) Splendid. *Sc.*
SPLEN/DOR (*s. the modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Splendour, lustre, magnificence.
SPLEN/DOUR (*s. the less modern spelling, from the French splendeur*) Splendor.
Splenetic (*adj. from spleen*) Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.
Splenetic (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) One troubled with the spleen.
Splenetic (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Splenetic.
Splenetic (*adj. from spleen, but not used*) Belonging to the spleen. *Phillips.*
Sple/nic (*adj. from spleen*) Belonging to the spleen. *Phillips.*
Sple/nica

S P O

Sple'nica (*s. from splenic*) Medicines good for the spleen.
Splen'ical (*adj. from splenic*) Splenic. *Scott.*
Splen'ick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Splenic.
SPLE'NII (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles of the neck which serve to draw backward and turn the head.
Sple'nish (*adj. from spleen*) Fretful, peevish.
Splenit'ique (*adj. an old spelling*) Splenic, splenetic. *Cole.*
Sple'nitive (*adj. from spleen, but not used*) Hot, fiery, passionate. *Shakespeare.*
SPLE'NIUM (*s. in surgery*) A long plaster laid on the body to relieve the spleen, a linen bolster laid on wounds.
SPLE'NIUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the neck, one of the splenii.
SPL'ENT (*s. in farriery*) A callous substance adhering to the Shank bone of a horse.
SPLICE (*v. t. from the Lat. plico to fold*) To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.
Splice (*s. from the verb*) The juncture of the two ends of a rope without a knot.
Spli'ced (*p. from splice*) Joined as the ends of a rope without a knot.
Spli'cing (*p. a. from splice*) Joining the ends of a rope without a knot.
Spli'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining the ends of a rope, the juncture of the ends of a rope without a knot.
SPLINT (*s. from the Dutch splinter*) A thin piece of wood or other matter, the thin bit of wood used by surgeons to keep a fractured bone in its proper place.
Splint (*v. t. from the sub.*) To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.
Splint'ed (*p. from splint*) Secured by splints, shattered, shivered.
SPLINT'ER (*s. from the Dutch*) The fragment of any thing broken with violence, a thin piece of wood or other matter.
Splint'er (*v. int. from the sub.*) To break into fragments.
Splint'er (*v. t.*) To shiver, to split in thin parts.
Splint'ered (*p. from splinter*) Broken into small parts, shivered.
Splint'ering (*p. a. from splinter*) Breaking into thin fragments, shivering.
Splint'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking into thin fragments.
Splint'ing (*p. a. from splint*) Securing with splints; shivering, breaking into small parts.
Splint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of securing with splints.
SPLIT (*v. t. from the Dutch splitten*) To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally; to dash, to break on a rack; to divide, to break by discord.
Split (*v. int.*) To burst asunder, to crack, to be broken against rocks.
Split (*v. t. pret.*) Did split.
Split (*p. from the verb*) Broken asunder, rived.
Split (*v. t. a sea term*) To blow down.
Split (*p. from split, a sea term*) Blown down as a sail.
Splitt'er (*s. from split*) One that splits, a bustle, a tumult; but this is a low word. *Johnson.*
Splitt'ing (*p. a. from split*) Breaking in shivers, riving asunder.
Splitt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of riving asunder.
SPO'DIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) One of the foulest excrements of copper, the sweepings of a copper furnace.
SPOOL (*v. t. from the Lat. spolio*) To rob, to take away by force, to mar, to make useless.
Spoil (*v. int.*) To practice robbery, to grow useless, to corrupt.
Spoil (*s. from the verb*) An act of robbery, robbery, waste; plunder, pillage, booty gotten in war; corruption, a cause of corruption; the slough, the cast skin of a snake or viper.
Spoil'ed (*p. from spoil*) Plundered, stripped of goods, corrupted, marred, rendered useless.
Spoil'er (*s. from spoil*) One that spoils.
Spoil'ful (*adj. from spoil, obsolete*) Wasteful, rapacious.
Spoil'ing (*p. a. from spoil*) Plundering, rendering useless.
Spoil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of plundering, the act of rendering useless.
SPOKE (*s. from the Sax. spaca*) The bar of a wheel passing from the nave to the felly.
Spoke (*v. t. pret. of spake*) Did speak.
Spo'ken (*p. from speak*) Told, declared.
Spo'keman (*s. from spoke, and man*) One who speaks for another.
SPOL'iate (*v. t. from the Lat. spolio*) To rob, to plunder. *Johnson.*
Spoliated (*p. from spoliare, not used*) Robbed plundered.

S P O

Spol'iating (*p. a. from spoliare, not used*) Robbing, plundering.
Spolia'tion (*s. from spoliare*) The act of robbery, the act of privation.
Spon (*p. obsolete*) Pushed, thrust.
SPONDÆ'US (*s. from the Lat. in poetry*) A foot consisting of two long syllables, a spondee.
SPONDA'LION (*s. in antiquity*) The hymn sung by the pagans while the incense was burning.
Spon'dee (*s. from spondæus*) A foot in poetry consisting of two long syllables.
SPON'DIAS (*s. in botany*) The hogplum, a genus of plants.
Spon'dyle (*s. from spondylus*) A vertebra of the back, joint of the spine.
SPONDY'LUS (*s. from the Greek σπονδυλος*) A vertebra of the back, a bone or joint of the chine.
Spone (*p. obsolete*) Pushed, thrust. *Chaucer.*
Sponge (*s. from spongia*) A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.
Sponge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To blot, to wipe away with a sponge, to take off the gloss of new cloth with a sponge.
Sponge (*v. int.*) To suck in as a sponge, to gain by artful methods; with on, or upon: as, "The fly is an intruder that sponges upon other people's trenchers."
Spong'ed (*p. from sponge*) Blotted out, wiped away with a sponge.
Spong'er (*s. from sponge*) One that sponges, one who hangs on others for a maintenance.
SPON'GIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The sponge, supposed to be the nidus of some animal or insect.
Spong'ier (*adj. comp. of spongy*) Spongy in a greater degree.
Spong'iest (*adj. sup. of spongy*) Spongy in the greatest degree.
Spong'iness (*s. from spongy*) The state or quality of being spongy.
Spong'ing (*p. a. from sponge*) Blotting out, wiping away as with a sponge, gaining by mean arts.
Spong'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wiping away with a sponge, the act of imposing on others by mean arts.
SPONGIOI'DEA (*s. in anatomy*) The cribriformia, the sieve like bone.
Spong'iose (*adj. from sponge*) Porous, spongy.
Spong'ious (*adj. from sponge*) Full of small cavities like a sponge.
Spong'iousness (*s. from spongy*) The state or quality of being spongy.
SPONG'IES (*s. in natural history*) A stone found in the sponge.
Spong'y (*adj. from sponge*) Soft, full of small interstices; wet, drenched, soaked with wet, full like sponge.
Spo'nis (*s. obsolete*) Spoons. *Chaucer.*
Spunk (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) Touchwood, a match.
Sponne (*p. obsolete*) Spun. *Chaucer.*
SPON'SAL (*adj. from the Lat. sponsus a bridegroom*) Relating to marriage.
Sponsal'tious (*adj. from sponsal but not used*) Sponsal.
SPON'SION (*s. from the Lat. spondeo to answer*) The act of becoming a surety.
SPON'SOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A surety, one who makes a promise for another; one who answers for a child in baptism, a godfather, a godmother.
SPON'SUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A bridegroom; mercury, quicksilver so called by the chymists.
SPON'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. sponte freely, but not used*) Free, spontaneous.
Sponta'ne (*adj. from spont, but not used*) Spontaneous.
Spontane'ity (*s. from spontane*) Voluntaryness.
SPONTA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. spontaneus*) Voluntary, acting without compulsion, acting freely.
Spontaneously (*adv. from spontaneous*) Voluntarily, without compulsion.
Spontane'ousness (*s. from spontaneous*) Spontaneity, voluntariness.
Sponta'nice (*adj. obsolete*) Spontaneous. *Chaucer.*
SPOOL (*s. from the German, spuhl*) A small piece of cord or reed to wind yarn on, a quill.
Spool (*v. t. from the sub.*) To wind yarn on a spool.
Spool'ed (*p. from spool*) Wound as yarn on a spool.
Spool'ing (*p. a. from spool*) Winding yarn on a spool.
Spool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of winding yarn on a spool.
Spoom (*v. int. a sea term*) To raise a spume as a ship in swift motion; to proceed with haste, to be in a hurry. *Dryden.*

S P O

om'ing (*p. a. from spoom*) To raise a spume as a ship in swift motion, proceeding prosperously.
 om'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of proceeding prosperously.
 OON (*s. from the Danish, spone*) A small kind of ladle used at table, a well known utensil.
 on (*v. int. a sea term*) To put right as a ship before the wind.
 on (*p. obsolete*) Driven, thrust. *Chaucer.*
 on/bill (*s. from spoon, and bill*) The name of a bird, kind of pelican.
 on/full (*s. from spoon, and full*) As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; a small quantity of any thing liquid.
 on'ing (*p. a. a sea term*) Putting right before the wind.
 on'ing (*s. from the part, a sea term*) The state of a ship right before the wind.
 on/meat (*s. from spoon, and meat*) Food taken with the spoon.
 on/wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 ORADES (*s. in astronomy*) The stars which were never yet reduced or brought into any constellation.
 oradic (*adj. from sporades*) Belonging to those diseases which are neither epidemic nor endemic.
 oradic (*adj. from sporadic*) Belonging to those diseases which affect but few people at the same time.
 ore (*s. an old word*) A spur. *Chaucer.*
 orne (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To spurn. *Chaucer.*
 ORT (*s. from the Islandick, spott a makegame*) A play, diversion, frolic, game; that with which one plays; a idle gingle; a diversion of the field.
 rt (*v. t. from the sub.*) To divert, to make merry, to represent by any kind of play.
 rt (*v. int.*) To frolic, to game, to wanton, to trifle.
 rt (*s. a local word*) A hand basket. *Cole.*
 rte (*s. obsolete*) Behaviour, deportment. *Cole.*
 rted (*p. from sport*) Dissipated in sports.
 rtful (*adj. from sport*) Merry, full of sport, wanton, one in jest.
 rtfully (*adv. from sportful*) Wantonly, merrily.
 rtfulness (*s. from sportful*) The state or quality of being sportful.
 rt'ing (*p. a. from sport*) Diverting, making merry, wantoning, playing.
 rt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of engaging in sports.
 rtive (*adj. from sport*) Gay, merry, wanton, playful.
 rtiveness (*s. from sportive*) The state or quality of being sportive.
 rtman (*s. from sport, and man*) One who pursues the recreations of the field.
 rtmen (*s. plu. of sportman*) More than one sportsman.
 RTULA (*s. in antiquity*) A dole given by great men to the poor.
 rtule (*s. from sportula*) An alms, a dole. *Ayliffe.*
 T (*s. from the Flemish, spotte*) A blot, a discoloration; a taint, a disgrace; a small extent of space, any particular place. "Upon the spot," without changing place immediately.
 (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark with a discoloration, to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.
 tless (*adj. from spot*) Void of spot, free from reproach.
 tlessness (*s. from spotless*) The state of being spotless. *Scott.*
 ted (*p. from spot*) Marked with spots, corrupted, spoiled.
 ter (*s. from spot*) One that spots.
 tier (*adj. comp. of spotty*) Spotty in a greater degree.
 tier (*adj. sup. of spotty*) Spotty in the greatest degree.
 ting (*p. a. from spot*) Marking with spots, corrupting, spoiling.
 ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with spots.
 y (*adj. from spot*) Full of spots, marking with spots.
 Vage (*s. from spouse*) The act of espousing. *Scott.*
 Vail (*s. obsolete*) The act of espousing. *Cole.*
 Vail (*s. obsolete*) Marriage. *Chaucer.*
 Vail (*adj. from spouse*) Nuptial, matrimonial, connubial, bridal.
 Vail (*s. from the adj.*) Marriage, nuptials.
 VISE (*s. from the Lat. sponfus*) One joined in marriage, a husband, a wife.
 Vebreach (*s. a law term*) Adultery.
 Vebreach (*s. an old law word*) Adultery.
 Vied (*adj. from spouse*) Wedded, espoused, joined in matrimony.
 Vileless (*adj. from spouse*) Destitute of a husband, destitute of a wife.

S P R

SPOUT (*s. from the Dutch spuyt*) A pipe, the mouth of a vessel out of which any thing is poured; water falling in a body, a cataract, an uncommon discharge of water from a cloud.
 Spout (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pour out with violence.
 Spout (*v. int.*) To issue as from a pipe or spout.
 Spout'ed (*p. from spout*) Poured out with violence.
 Spout'ing (*p. a. from spout*) Pouring out with violence, issuing from a spout.
 Spout'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pouring out with violence.
 Sprain (*v. t. corrupted from strain*) To stretch the ligaments of a joint without a dislocation.
 Sprain (*s. from the verb*) An extension of the ligaments without a dislocation of the joint.
 Sprain'ed (*p. from sprain*) Stretched without being dislocated.
 Sprain'ing (*p. a. from sprain*) Extending the ligaments without dislocating the joint.
 Sprain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stretching the ligaments without dislocating the joint.
 Spraints (*s. a hunting term*) The dung of an otter.
 Sprang (*v. int. pret. of spring*) Did spring.
 Sprant (*p. obsolete*) Sprinkled. *Chaucer.*
 SPRAT (*s. from the Dutch, spret*) A small sea fish.
 SPRAWL (*v. int. from the Danish, spradle*) To struggle as in the agonies of death, to tumble with agitations and distortions of the limbs.
 Sprawl'ing (*p. a. from sprawl*) Struggling as in the agonies of death, tumbling with agitations of the limbs.
 Sprawl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tumbling on the ground with convulsive agitations of the limbs.
 Spray (*s. from sprout*) The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea, the particles of salt water thrown on the shore.
 SPREAD (*v. t. from the Sax. spredan*) To extend, to expand, to cover by extension, to cover over; to stretch, to disseminate; to publish, to divulge; to diffuse, to emit effluvia.
 Spread (*v. int.*) To grow wider, to expand.
 Spread (*s. from the verb*) An extent, a compass, an expansion of parts, a growing extent.
 Spread (*v. t. pret.*) Did spread.
 Spread (*p. from the verb*) Extended, expanded.
 Spread'er (*s. from spread*) One that spreads, one that publishes abroad.
 Spread'ing (*p. a. from spread*) Extending, expanding, disseminating.
 Spread'ing (*s. from the part.*) An extension, an expansion, the act of extending.
 Spren (*s. an old word*) Broken wood, wood blown down by the wind.
 Sprene (*v. t. obsolete*) To sprinkle. *Urry.*
 Spren'id (*p. obsolete*) Sprinkled. *Chaucer.*
 Sprent (*p. obsolete, from sprene*) Sprinkled. *Sidney.*
 Sprete (*s. an old spelling*) A spright. *Johnson.*
 SPRE'TION (*s. not used, from the Lat. sperno spretus to despise*) The act of despising. *Bailey.*
 SPRE'TOR (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) A despoiser. *Cole.*
 Sprig (*s. from spring*) A small branch, a spray.
 Sprig (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark with small branches, to work in sprigs.
 Sprig'crystal (*s. in natural history*) A kind of crystal, rockcrystal.
 Sprig'ged (*p. from sprig*) Adorned with sprigs, wrought with sprigs.
 Sprig'ging (*p. a. from sprig*) Ornamenting with sprigs, working in sprigs.
 Sprig'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of adorning with sprigs, an ornament of sprigs.
 Sprig'gy (*adj. from sprigs*) Full of sprigs, abounding with sprigs.
 Spright (*s. from spirit*) A ghost, an apparition; a power which gives cheerfulness and courage; an arrow. *Bacon.*
 Spright (*v. t. from the sub.*) To haunt as an apparition.
 Spright'ed (*p. from spright*) Haunted as with a spright in droll style. *Shakespeare.*
 Spright'ful (*adj. from spright*) Lively, brisk, gay.
 Spright'fully (*adv. from sprightful*) Briskly, vigorously.
 Spright'fulness (*s. from sprightful*) Liveliness, briskness, vivacity. *Scott.*
 Spright'ing (*p. a. from spright, not used*) Haunting as a spright.
 Spright'lier (*adj. comp. of sprightly*) Sprightly in a greater degree.
 Spright'liest (*adj. sup. of sprightly*) Sprightly in the greatest degree.

S P R

Spright/linefs (*s. from sprightly*) The state or quality of being sprightly.

Sprightly (*adj. from spright*) Gay, brisk, airy, lively.

SPRING (*v. int. from the Sax. sprinan*) To rise out of the ground, to begin to grow, to proceed as from seed; to come into existence; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect; to proceed as from a cause or origin; to grow, to thrive; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain; to leap, to bound; to fly with elastic power, to return to a former state by the force of elasticity.

Spring (*v. t.*) To start game; to produce to light; to discharge a mine; to make way for a leak; to produce hastily, to leap over. "To spring the fence." *Thom.*

Spring (*s. from the v.*) The vernal quarter of the year, the season in which plants spring; an elastic body, a piece of metal tempered to elasticity; an elastic force; the starting of a plank; a fountain, a source; a rise, a beginning; a cause, an origin.

Spring (*adv. from the sub.*) With elastic vigor. *Spenser.*

Spring'al (*s. from spring*) A young man, a youth. *Spens.*

Spring'ant (*adj. in heraldry*) Drawn in a posture just ready to take a spring or leap; the high tide of the new and full moon.

Spring'arbour (*s. in clockwork*) That part which is placed in the middle of the spring box.

Spring'box (*s. from spring and box, in clockwork*) The box which incloses the spring.

Springe (*s. from spring*) A gin, a springale.

Spring'er (*s. from spring*) One that springs game; one that leaps.

Spring'halt (*s. from spring and halt*) A lameness which causes a horse to catch up his legs in walking.

Spring'ier (*adj. comp. of springy*) Springy in a greater degree.

Spring'iest (*adj. sup. of springy*) Springy in the greatest degree.

Spring'inefs (*s. from springy*) Elasticity, an elastic power.

Spring'ing (*p. a. from spring*) Rising out of the ground as water in a spring, growing out of the ground as a plant from a seed; exerting an elastic force; leaping, bounding; proceeding from some cause or origin.

Spring'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising out of the ground, the act of shooting as a plant, the act of leaping.

Spring'le (*s. from spring*) A springe, an elastic noose.

Spring'le (*v. int. supposed to be misprinted for*) To sprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

Spring'months (*s. from spring, and month*) The months of the spring quarter.

Springmor'ning (*s. from spring, and morning*) A mild growing morning.

Springquarter (*s. from spring and quarter*) That part of the year which is comprehended between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice.

Spring'tide (*s. from spring, and tide*) The high tide at the new and full moon.

Spring'y (*adj. from springe*) Elastic, endued with an elastic power; full of springs, abounding with fountains. *Mortimer.*

SPRINKLE (*v. t. from the Dutch, sprinkelan*) To scatter, to disperse in small quantities; to besprinkle.

Sprinkle (*v. int.*) To scatter in small quantities.

Sprink'led (*p. from sprinkle*) Scattered in small quantities, covered with small quantities, besprinkled.

Sprin'kling (*p. a. from sprinkle*) Scattering in small quantities, besprinkling.

Sprin'kling (*s. from the part.*) The act of scattering in small quantities, that which is scattered in small quantities.

SPRIT (*v. int. from the Sax. spritan*) To shoot, to sprout.

Sprit (*s. from the verb*) A shoot, a sprout. *Mortimer.*

Sprit (*s. an old spelling*) A spirit. *Chaucer.*

Sprite (*s. an uncommon, but correct spelling*) A spright. *Fo.*

Sprit'eful (*adj. a correct, but uncommon spelling*) Sprightful. *Johnson.*

Sprit'efully (*adv. from spriteful*) Sprightfully. *Chapman.*

Sprittely (*adj. a correct, but uncommon spelling*) Sprightly. *Johnson.*

Sprit'sail (*s. a sea term*) The sail which belongs to the bowsprit.

Sprit'ing (*p. a. from sprit, but not much used*) Shooting, sprouting.

Sprong, **Spronge** (*p. obsolete*) Sprung. *Hooker.*

SPROUT (*v. int. from the Sax. spritan*) To shoot by vegetation, to germinate, to grow.

Sprout (*s. from the verb*) The shoot of a vegetable.

Spruce (*adj. supposed to be from pruce*) Nice, trim, neat without elegance.

Spruce (*v. int. from the adj.*) To dress with affected neatness.

S P U

Spruce (*v. t.*) To dress up with neatness.

Spruce (*s. in botany*) A kind of fir.

Sprucebeer (*s. from spruce, and beer*) Beer tinged with branches of fir.

Spru'ced (*p. from spruce*) Dressed up with neatness.

Spru'cefir (*s. from spruce, and fir*) A kind of fir which grows with more regularity than the common fir.

Spru'celeather (*s. from spruce and leather*) A fine kind of leather, Prussian leather.

Spru'celey (*adv. from spruce*) With neatness, affected neatness.

Spru'cenefs (*s. from spruce*) Neatness, affected neatness.

Spru'cer (*adj. comp. from spruce*) Spruce in a great degree.

Spru'cest (*adj. sup. of spruce*) Spruce in the greatest degree.

Spru'cing (*p. a. from spruce*) Dressing up, dressing with affected neatness.

Spru'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up.

Sprung (*p. from spring*) Risen.

Sprung (*v. int. pret. of spring*) Did spring.

Sprunt (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Any thing broken and stiff.

Sprut'ellit (*adj. obsolete*) Spotted.

Spryn'gill (*s. obsolete*) An instrument formerly used to sprinkle holy water.

Spud (*s. from sprunt*) A short knife.

Spue (*v. int. not a common spelling*) To spew.

Spu'ing (*p. a. an uncommon spelling*) Spewing.

Spul'ler (*s.*) One employed to see that yarn is spun and fit for the loom.

SPUME (*s. from the Lat. spuma*) Froth, foam.

Spume (*v. int. from the sub.*) To froth, to foam.

Spu'mid (*adj. from spume*) Foamy, frothy.

Spu'mier (*adj. comp. of spumy*) Spumy in a greater degree.

Spu'miest (*adj. sup. of spumy*) Spumy in the greatest degree.

SPUMIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. spuma froth, fero to bear*) Producing froth.

Spu'minefs (*s. from spumy*) The state or quality of being spumy.

Spu'ming (*p. a. from spume*) Foaming, frothing.

Spu'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of foaming.

Spu'mous (*adj. from spume*) Frothy, foamy.

Spu'my (*adj. from spume*) Foamy, frothy.

Spun (*v. t. pret. of spin*) Did spin.

Spun (*adj. from spin*) Drawn out in threads, protruded.

Spunge (*s. a different spelling*) A sponge.

Spunge (*v. t. from the sub. a different spelling*) To sponge.

Spunge (*v. int. a different spelling*) To sponge, to bathe upon.

Spung'inefs (*s. from spungy*) The state of being spungy.

Spung'ing (*p. a. from spunge, a different spelling*) Spunging.

Spung'inghouse (*s. from spunging, and house*) A house to which debtors are taken before their commitment to prison, and where the bailiffs riot at the cost.

Spun'gious (*adj. from spunge*) Spongy.

Spung'y (*adj. from spunge*) Spongy.

Spunk (*s. a different spelling*) Sponk, touchwood.

Spun'yarn (*s. a sea term*) A kind of rope yarn.

SPUR (*s. from the Sax. spura*) A sharp point fixed in the heel of the rider to prick the horse and drive him forward; a stimulus, a prick; the sharp point of the leg of a cock; any thing standing out, a suggestion, an incitement, an instigation.

Spur (*v. t. from the sub.*) To prick with a spur, to drive with a spur; to instigate, to stimulate, to drive by force.

SPURC'DICAL (*adj. from the Lat. spurco to defile, dico to say, but not used*) Speaking obscenely.

Spur'ler (*s. from spur*) A spurrier.

Spur'gall (*s. from spur, and gall*) A hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur.

Spur'galled (*adj. from spurgall*) Hurt with the spur.

SPURGE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. purgo to purge*) The name of a purgative plant.

Spu'rgeflax (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub.

Spu'rge laurel (*s. in botany*) A kind of spurge, the name of a shrub, the mezereon.

Spu'rget (*s. a local word*) A peg or bit of wood to be driven into anything on.

SPUR'GULA (*s. in botany*) The spurry.

SPUR'IAANG'INA (*s. with physicians*) The bladder squinny.

SPUR'RIE (*s. in anatomy*) The bladder ribs, the floating ribs.

SPURIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. spurius*) Counterfeit, adulterine, bastard.
SPURIOUSNESS (*s. from spurious*) The state of being spurious.
SPURKET (*s. a sea term*) The space between the upper and lower compassing timbers on the ships side.
SPURLING (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a small sea fish.
SPURN (*v. t. from the Sax. spornan*) To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn; to treat with contempt.
SPURN (*v. int.*) To toss up the heel, to kick; to make contemptuous opposition; *with at: as, "To spurn at royalty."*
SPURNED (*p. from spurn*) Kicked, rejected with scorn. *Lo.*
SPURNEY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
SPURNED (*p. an old spelling*) Spurned, stumbled on. *Ch.*
SPURNING (*p. a. from spurn*) Kicking, striking with the foot, rejecting with scorn, treating with contempt.
SPURNING (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with the foot, the act of rejecting with disdain.
SPURRED (*p. from spur*) Hurt with the spur, driven on with the spur, excited, stimulated, urged on.
SPURTER (*s. from spur*) One that spurs.
SPURRIAL (*s.*) A gold coin current in the reign of James the First.
SPURRIER (*s. from spur*) One who makes spurs.
SPURRING (*p. a. from spur*) Pricking with a spur, driving with a spur; instigating, urging on.
SPURRING (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving with a spur, the act of urging on.
PURRY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
PURRY (*s. from spurry, and leed*) The seed of spurry.
PURSH (*s. from spur, and shell*) A species of cochlea.
PURSH (*v. int. from spurt*) To fly out with a quick stream, to shoot as a plant.
PURSH (*s. from the verb, a colloquial word*) A sudden stream; a hurry for a little time.
PURSHING (*p. a. from spurt*) Flying out with a quick stream; shooting as a plant.
PURSHING (*s. from the part.*) The act of flying out in a quick stream, the shooting of a plant.
PURWAY (*s. from spur, and way*) A horse way through another man's ground.
PUTATION (*s. from the Lat. spuo to spit*) The act of spitting. *Harvey.*
PUTATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. spuo to spit, but not much used*) Spitting much. *Scott.*
PUTTER (*v. int. from the Lat. spuo to spit*) To emit moisture in small flying drops, to fly out in small particles; to speak hastily and obscurely, to throw out the spittle by hasty speech; *with at: as, "They sputtered at each other for half an hour."*
PUTTER (*v. t.*) To throw out with noise and hesitation.
PUTTERED (*p. from sputter*) Emitted as moisture in small drops, thrown out with noise and hesitation.
PUTTERER (*s. from sputter*) One that sputters.
PUTTERING (*p. a. from sputter*) Emitting moisture in small drops, throwing out with noise and hesitation, speaking in a confused and unintelligible manner.
PUTTERING (*s. from the part.*) The act of emitting moisture in small drops, the act of speaking with haste and obscurity.
PUTUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The saliva, the spittle, that which is discharged by spitting.
PUTTING (*p. an old spelling*) Spewing. *Chaucer.*
SPY (*s. from the Lat. specular to watch*) One sent to watch the motions of others, one sent to gain intelligence.
SPY (*v. t. from the sub.*) To discover by the eye at a distance, to discover by close examination, to search or discover by artifice.
SPY (*v. int.*) To search narrowly.
SPYBOAT (*s. from spy, and boat*) A boat sent out for intelligence.
SPYED (*p. from spy*) Discovered at a distance, searched out by diligence or artifice, spied.
SPYGLASS (*s. from spy, and glass*) A short telescope.
SPYING (*p. a. from spy*) Discovering at a distance.
SPYING (*s. from the part.*) The act of discovering at a distance.
SQUAB (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick, awkwardly bulky.
SQUAB (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of sofa, a stuffed cushion.
SQUAB (*adv. from the adj.*) With a heavy sudden fall, "be came down squab on the ground."
SQUAB (*v. int. from the adj.*) To squab, to squee, to fall down plump.
SQUABBIER (*adj. comp. of squabby, a colloquial word*) Squabby in a greater degree.

SQUABBIEST (*adj. sup. of squabby, a colloquial word*) Squabby in the greatest degree.
SQUABBLING (*p. a. from squab*) Falling down plump, falling down as any thing fat and heavy.
SQUABBLISH (*adj. from squab*) Thick, heavy, fleshy.
SQUABBLE (*s. from the Swedish kiabla*) A petty quarrel, a low brawl.
SQUABBLE (*v. int. from the sub.*) To quarrel, to wrangle, to engage in petty quarrels.
SQUABBLER (*s. from squabble*) A brawler, a quarrelsome fellow.
SQUABBLING (*p. a. from squabble*) Brawling, quarrelling.
SQUABBLING (*s. from the part.*) A low brawl, the act of engaging in petty quarrels.
SQUABBY (*adj. from squab, a colloquial word*) Squabblish, fat, heavy.
SQUABCHICK (*s. from squab, and chick*) A chicken before it is full feathered.
SQUABRABBIT (*s. from squab, and rabbit*) A very young rabbit.
SQUACCO (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the heron kind.
SQUADRON (*s. from the Lat. quadratus square*) A body of men drawn up in a square; a part of an army, a troop; a part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.
SQUADRONED (*adj. from squadron*) Formed into squadrons.
SQUALMOUS (*adj. obsolete*) Squeamish. *Cole.*
SQUALMUS (*adj. obsolete*) Squeamish. *Chaucer.*
SQUALOTTA (*s. in ornithology*) A species of heron.
SQUALID (*adj. from the Lat. squalidus*) Foul, nasty, filthy.
SQUALIDITY (*s. from squalid*) The state or quality of being squalid. *Scott.*
SQUALIDNESS (*s. from squalid*) The state or quality of being squalid. *Scott.*
SQUALL (*v. int. from the Swedish squala*) To scream out as one frightened.
SQUALL (*s. from the verb*) A loud scream; a gust of wind.
SQUALLER (*s. from squall*) One that squalls.
SQUALLY (*adj. with weavers*) Faulty, uneven as cloth.
SQUALLIER (*adj. comp. of squally, a sea term*) Squally in a greater degree.
SQUALIEST (*adj. sup. of squally, a sea term*) Squally in the greatest degree.
SQUALLING (*p. a. from squall*) Screaming, making a loud cry.
SQUALLING (*s. from the part.*) The act of screaming, a squall.
SQUALLY (*adj. from squall, a sea term*) Inclined to sudden storms, stormy, gusty.
SQUALOR (*s. from the Lat.*) Coarseness, nastiness, the want of neatness.
SQUALUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The shark kind, a genus of fishes.
SQUAMÆ (*s. from the Lat.*) Scales.
SQUAMARIA (*s. in botany*) The anblatum, a genus of plants.
SQUAMES (*s. obsolete*) The scales of fishes. *Chaucer.*
SQUAMIGEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. squama a scale, and gero to bear*) Bearing scales, having scales.
SQUAMOSA (*s. in anatomy*) The bones of the skull behind the ears.
SQUAMOSE (*adj. from the Lat. squamosus*) Scaly, covered with scales.
SQUAMOSNESS (*s. from squamose*) The state of being covered with scales.
SQUAMOSITY (*s. from squamose*) The state of being covered with scales.
SQUAMOUS (*adj. from squamose*) Scaly, covered with scales.
SQUAMOUSNESS (*s. from squamous*) The state of being squamous.
SQUANDER (*v. t. from the Teut. verchevenden*) To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to dissipate, to disperse.
SQUANDERED (*p. from squander*) Lavished away, spent profusely, dissipated, scattered.
SQUANDERER (*s. from squander*) One that squanders.
SQUANDERING (*p. a. from squander*) Scattering, spending profusely, dissipating.
SQUANDERING (*s. from the part.*) The act of spending profusely.
SQUARE (*adj. from the Lat. quadratus*) Having four corners, having right angles, forming a right angle; having angles, having corners; equal, exact, honest; strong, stout, well set; belonging to a number multiplied into itself.
Square (*s. from the adj.*) A geometrical figure of four equal sides and angles; an area of four sides; a number multiplied into itself; a rule fixed at right angles.

SQU

gles used by artificers; rule, regularity, exact proportion; a quaternion, the number four; a quartile aspect, a quarter of the heavens. *Squares go*, matters proceed, the game goes.

Square (*v. t. from the sub.*) To form with right angles, to reduce to a square, to multiply into itself; to measure, to regulate, to shape, to accommodate, to fit; to make a quartile aspect; to find the content.

Square (*v. int.*) To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to fall out. *Shakespeare.*

Squa'red (*p. from square*) Made square, multiplied into itself, measured, fitted.

Squa'reness (*s. from square*) The state or quality of being square.

SQUA'RER (*s. from the French se quarrer to walk with the arms a-kembo*) A swaggering blade. *Shakespeare.*

Squa'rer (*adj. comp. of square*) Square in a greater degree.

Squa'rest (*adj. sup. of square*) Square in the most perfect degree.

Squa'ring (*p. a. from square*) Making square, multiplying into itself, fitting, measuring.

Squa'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making square, the act of reducing to square measure.

SQUAR'ROSE (*adj. from the Lat. squarrosus*) Rough, scabby, covered with a kind of scurf.

Squash (*v. t. from quash*) To crush into pulp.

Squash (*s. from the verb*) Any thing soft and easily crushed, any thing unripe or not come to its proper solidity, a sudden fall, a collision of soft bodies.

SQUASH (*s. in botany*) A plant, a kind of pompon.

Squash'ed (*p. from squash*) Crushed into pulp.

Squash'ing (*p. a. from squash*) Crushing into pulp.

Squash'pear (*s. from squash, and pear*) A kind of pear remarkable for producing good perry.

Squash'perry (*s. from squash, and perry*) The perry made of the squashpear.

SQUAT (*v. int. from the Italian quattare*) To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.

Squat (*adj. from the verb*) Close to the ground, cowering; short, thick, having one part close to another.

Squat (*s. from the verb*) The posture of sitting close to the ground; a sudden fall; a bruise, a hurt by falling; *but this is a local sense.*

Squat (*s. in natural history*) A kind of tin ore mixed with spar.

SQUAT'INA (*s. in ichthyology*) The monkfish.

Squatt (*s. in natural history, a different spelling*) Squat.

Squat'ting (*p. a. from squat*) Sitting close to the ground, cowering.

Squat'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of sitting close to the ground.

Squawl (*v. int. a different spelling*) To squall. *D. of A.*

SQUEAK (*v. int. from the Swedish squaka*) To cry out as in pain, to set up a sudden cry, to cry with an acute tone, to break silence for fear of hurt or pain.

Squeak (*s. from the verb*) The cry of pain, a sudden shrill cry.

Squeak'er (*s. a cant word*) A boy who attends the bar at an inn. *Bailey.*

Squeak'ing (*p. a. from squeak*) Crying out as in pain, uttering a shrill cry.

Squeak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The cry of pain, the sound of a shrill cry.

SQUEAL (*v. t. from the Swedish squala*) To cry with pain, a continued cry of distress.

Squeal'ing (*p. a. from squeal*) Crying out as in pain.

Squeal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The protracted cry of pain.

Squeamish (*adj. from qualm*) Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned, tending to a nausea.

Squeam'ishness (*s. from squeamish*) Niceness, delicacy, aptitude to take offence, a tendency to a nausea.

Squeb'led (*adj. a cant word*) Put out of due form. *Cole.*

SQUEEZE (*v. t. from the Sax. swisan*) To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to harass by extortion.

Squeeze (*v. int.*) To act in consequence of compression, to force a way through hard bodies.

Squeeze (*s. from the verb*) A pressure, a compression.

Squeez'ed (*p. from squeeze*) Pressed, crushed between two bodies, harassed by extortion.

Squeez'ing (*p. a. from squeeze*) Pressing, crushing between two bodies, harassing by extortion.

Squeez'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pressing between two bodies.

SQUIB (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A small roll of wild fire, a small paper filled with gunpowder; a piece of feeble ill-natured ridicule; a petty fellow.

STA

Squier (*s. an old spelling*) A square. *Shakespeare.*

SQUILL (*s. from the Lat. squilla*) The name of a plant, the sea onion.

SQUILL (*s. in the history of insects*) An insect resembling the squillfish.

SQUILL (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

SQUILL'LA (*s. from squill*) A genus of insects having ten legs.

Squill'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) The squill.

Squill'insect (*s. from squill, and insect*) An insect resembling the squillfish.

SQUINAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) The sweet rush.

SQUIN'ANCY (*s. from the French squinancy*) A quinsey, an inflammation and swelling in the throat.

Squin'ey (*s. from squinancy*) An inflammation and swelling in the throat.

SQUINT (*adj. from the Dutch squinte oblique*) Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

Squint (*v. int. from the adj.*) To look obliquely, to look not in the direct line of vision.

Squint (*v. t. from the adj.*) To form the eye to oblique vision, to turn the eye obliquely.

Squint'eyed (*adj. from squint, and eye*) Having the sight directed obliquely, indirect, oblique, malignant.

Squint'go (*adj. a cant word*) Squinting. *Dryden.*

Squint'ing (*p. a. from squint*) Looking obliquely, looking one way with one eye and another way with the other.

Squint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking obliquely.

Squint'y (*v. t. a cant word*) To look askint; *as, "Dost thou squinty at me?"* *Shakespeare.*

Squire (*s. a contraction of esquire*) An esquire, a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior, an attendant at court.

Squire (*v. t. from the sub.*) To wait on as a gentleman usher.

Squire (*s. an old spelling*) A square. *Chaucer.*

Squird (*p. from squire*) Attended by a squire, waited on as by a gentleman usher.

Squird'ing (*v. t. third person, obsolete*) Squirreth. *Chaucer.*

Squird'ing (*p. a. from squire*) Attending as a gentleman usher.

Squird'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of attending as an usher.

Squirm (*v. int. a local word*) To move like an eel, to move about very nimbly as an eel. *Railay.*

SQUIR'REL (*s. in zoology, from the Lat. sciurus*) A small animal remarkable for its agility in leaping from one bough of a tree to another.

Squir'reskin (*s. from squirrel, and skin*) The skin of a squirrel.

SQUIRT (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To throw out in a quick stream.

Squirt (*v. int. a cant word*) To prate, to let fly. *Jobson.*

Squirt (*s. from the verb*) An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected, a syringe, a small quick stream.

Squirt'ed (*p. from squirt*) Thrown out in a quick stream.

Squirt'er (*s. from squirt*) One that plies a squirt.

Squirt'ing (*p. a. from squirt*) Throwing out a quick stream; prating. *L'Estrange.*

Squirt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing out with a quick stream, that which is thrown out from a squirt.

Squirt'er (*v. t. perhaps from scatter*) To void the excrements with a kind of repeated noise. *Stall.*

Squirt'er (*s. in tin mines*) The drops of tin.

Squirt'ering (*p. a. from squitter*) Voiding the excrements with a kind of reiterated noise.

Squirt'ering (*s. from squitter*) The act of voiding the excrements with a kind of repeated noise.

Squob'ble (*v. int. a different spelling*) To squabble, to quarrel. *Scott.*

Squob'ble (*s. from the verb*) A brawl, a petty quarrel.

Squob'bling (*p. a. from squobble*) Squabbling, engaging in petty quarrels.

Squob'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of quarrelling.

STAB (*v. t. from the old Dutch slaven*) To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally, to wound maliciously.

Stab (*s. from the verb*) A wound with a pointed instrument; a stroke, a blow; an injury done slyly and maliciously.

Stab'bed (*p. from stab*) Wounded by the thrust of a sharp instrument, wounded mortally, wounded maliciously.

Stab'ber (*s. from stab*) One that stabs, a sly secret murderer.

Stab'bing (*p. a. from stab*) Piercing with a sharp weapon, wounding maliciously, wounding mortally. *Stab'bing*

bying (s. from the part.) The act of wounding with a pointed weapon.

ABIL/IMENT (s. from the Lat. *stabilio* to establish) The act of making firm, stability, firmness. *Derbam.*

Ability (s. from stable) Strength, firmness, steadiness.

ABLE (adj. from the Lat. *stabilio* to make firm) Strong, fixed, steady, constant, durable.

ABLE (s. from the Lat. *stabilum*) A house for beasts, a house for horses.

able (v. int. from the sub.) To kennel, to dwell as beasts.

able (v. t. obsolete) To confirm. *Chaucer.*

ableboy (s. from stable, and boy) A boy employed in the stable.

ableman (s. from stable, and man) A man employed in the stable.

ableness (s. from stable) Stability, steadiness.

abler (adj. comp. of stable) Stable in a greater degree.

ableroom (s. from stable, and room) Room in stables, extent of stables.

ablest (adj. sup. of stable) Stable in the greatest degree.

ablestand (s. a law term) The act of making a stand in the forest with a cross bow, or with dogs in a path, which was considered as a sufficient proof of an intention to kill the king's deer.

able (adj. obsolete) Stably, firmly. *Chaucer.*

abill (v. t. obsolete) To confirm. *Chaucer.*

abling (p. a. from stable) Kennelling, dwelling as beasts.

abling (s. from stable) Stable room, stables.

ABLISH (v. t. from the Lat. *stabilio*) To establish, to fix, to settle.

ablished (p. from ablish) Established, fixed, settled.

ablishing (p. a. from ablish) Establishing, fixing, settling.

ablishment (s. obsolete) An establishment. *Chaucer.*

abulate (v. t. from stable) To keep up cattle in a stable. *Scott.*

abulated (p. from abulate, but not used) Kept up as cattle in a stable.

abulating (p. a. from abulate, but not used) Keeping up cattle in a stable.

ACCA'DO (s. from the Italian *staccato*) A pale, a fence.

achia (s. in old records) A dam, a bank to stop a watercourse.

ACHYARPAGOPH'ORA (s. in botany) The celosia, a genus of plants.

ACHYS (s. in botany) The hoarhound.

ACHYS (s.) A man's name.

ACK (s. from the Italian *stacca*) A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood piled up together; a number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

ack (v. int. a local word) To stumble as a horse.

ack (v. t. from the sub.) To pile up, to rick as hay, corn, or wood.

ack (p. obsolete) Stuck. *Chaucer.*

acked (p. from stack) Piled up, ricked.

acking (p. a. from stack) Piling up, making a rick.

acking (s. from the part.) The act of piling up hay, corn, or wood.

ACTE (s. from the Greek *αγω* to drop) A kind of music that issues from the myrtle.

act (adj. an old word) Encumbered, placed, set, beset. *Chaucer.*

act (adj. obsolete) Placed, set, beset, encumbered. *Ch.*

act (s. from stand) The frame of wood on which a rick stands, that which is laid under a rick to keep it off the ground; a young tree, a standil; the mark or impression of any thing which has rested long on the ground; a mark of the smallpox.

act (s. from stadium) A furlong. *Cole.*

AD/HOLDER (s.) The regent of a province in Holland, the chief magistrate in Holland.

ADIUM (s. from the Lat.) A Roman measure of length, a furlong.

adle (s. obsolete) A staff. *Spenser.*

ADLE (s. from the Sax. *radel* a foundation) A frame of wood to support a rick, that which is laid under a rick to keep it from the ground; a young tree, a standil.

adle (v. t. from the sub.) To furnish with stables.

adled (p. from stable) Furnished with a stable.

adling (p. a. from stable) Furnishing with a stable.

ADT/HOLDER (s. from the Dutch *stad* a state, and *holder* to hold) The chief magistrate in the United Provinces.

ady (s. obsolete) A stadium, a course, a place for running. *Chaucer.*

STÆHEL'NA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

STAFF (s. from the Sax. *staf*) A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a long piece of wood; a stick used as a weapon; an ensign of office, a badge of authority; the five lines in music; a stanza, a series of verses. *Dryden.*

Staff (s. with cockfighters) A pair of cocks.

Staffier (s. an old word) A lacquy. *Cole.*

Staff'ish (adj. obsolete, from staff) Stiff, harsh. *Ascham.*

Staff'keep (v. t. from staff, and keep) To keep with a staff as cattle where there are no fences.

Staff'keeping (p. a. from staff keep) Keeping cattle with a staff in the hand where there are no fences.

Staff'keeping (s. from the part.) The act of keeping cattle with a staff.

Staff'kept (p. from staff keep) Kept with a staff in the hand as cattle where there are no fences to preserve different property.

Staff'ficer (s. from staff, and officer) A general of an army.

STAF'FORD (s.) The capital town of Staffordshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 135 miles from London.

Staff'ford (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Stafford, made at Stafford.

STAF'FORDSHIRE (s. from Stafford, and shire) One of the inland counties of England; it contains one city and eighteen market towns, and sends eight members to parliament, two for the shire, two for Lichfield, two for Stafford, and two for Newcastle under Line.

Staff'ordshire (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the county of Stafford, produced in the county of Stafford.

Staff'tree (s. in botany) A kind of evergreen shrub, a kind of privet.

STAG (s. the derivation is not noted) The male red deer, the male of the hind.

Stag/beetle (s. from stag, and beetle) The name of an insect.

STAGE (s. from the French *estage*) A floor raised on which any show is exhibited, the theatre, a place where any thing is publicly transacted, a place where a rest is made on a journey, the single step of a gradual process.

Sta'gecoach (s. from stage, and coach) A coach that keeps regular stages on the road for the convenience of passengers.

Sta'geplay (s. from stage, and play) A theatrical diversion.

Sta'geplayer (s. from stage, and player) An actor, one who exhibits on the theatre.

Sta'ger (s. from stage) A player, one who has had experience in any matter.

Stag'evil (s. from stag, and evil) A disease incident to horses.

Sta'gewaggon (s. from stage, and waggon) A waggon that keeps regular stages for conveying goods and passengers.

Stag'gard (s. a hunting term) A male deer of four years old.

STAG'GER (v. t. from the Dutch *staggeren*) To make to reel; to make less steady; to shock, to alarm.

Stag'ger (v. int.) To reel, to begin to give way, to faint, to fall into doubt, to hesitate.

Stag'gered (p. from stagger) Made to reel, made less steady, shocked, alarmed.

Stag'gering (p. a. from stagger) Reeling, giving way, fainting; making less steady, alarming, filling with doubt.

Stag'gering (s. from the part.) The act of reeling.

Stag'gers (s. in farriery) A disease incident to horses, a kind of apoplexy in horses; madness, irregular behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

Stag'gerwort (s. in botany) The name of an herb.

Stag'hunting (s. from stag, and hunting) The diversion of hunting the stag.

Stagia'rius (s. in old records) A canon who kept his stated residence in a cathedral church.

Stagiona'rius (s. in old records) A tagiarius.

STAG'IRA (s.) A town in Greece famous for the birth of Aristotle.

STAG'IRITE (s. from Stagira) An inhabitant of Stagira, Aristotle so called because born at Stagira.

STAG'MA (s. with chymists) A compound of simples for distillation.

Stag'nancy (s. from stagnant) The state of being stagnant.

STAG'NANT (adj. from the Lat. *stagnare* to stand as water) Still, motionless.

Stagna'rium (s. a different spelling) A stannarium, a tin mine. *Cole.*

STAG'NATE

STAG/NATE (*v. int. from the Lat. stagno*) To lie motionless, to have no current.
Stag/nating (*p. a. from stagnate*) Lying motionless, having no current.
Stagnation (*s. from stagnate*) An obstruction of motion, a cessation of motion.
STAG/NES (*s. from the Lat. stagno to stand, but not used*) Stagnant waters, pools. *Cole.*
Staid (*v. int. pret. of stay*) Did stay.
Staid (*adj. from the part.*) Sober, grave, regular, composed.
Staid'er (*adj. comp. of staid*) Staid in a greater degree.
Staid'est (*adj. sup. of staid*) Staid in the greatest degree.
Staid'ness (*s. from staid*) Sobriety, gravity, regularity.
STAIN (*v. t. from the Brit. ystænowd*) To blot, to spot, to maculate; to disgrace, to defame.
Stain (*s. from the verb*) A blot, a spot, discoloration; a taint of guilt or infamy; a cause of reproach or shame.
STAIN'AND (*adj. in heraldry*) Tawny, murrey. *Phil.*
STAIN'ANT (*adj. a different spelling*) Stainand. *Scott.*
Stain'ed (*p. from stain*) Blotted, disgraced.
Stain'er (*s. from stain*) One that stains, one who blots.
STAINES (*s.*) A town in Middlesex; it has a market on Friday, and is 16 miles from London.
Staines (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Staines, made at Staines.
Stain'ing (*p. a. from stain*) Blotting, spotting, discolouring; disgracing.
Stain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a different colour, the different colour laid.
Stain'less (*adj. from stain*) Free from stains, free from reproach.
STAIR (*s. from the Sax. stæger*) A step, one step of a staircase; a flight of stairs, a staircase. *Sidney.*
Stair'case (*s. from stair, and case*) The stairs by which we ascend to the upper room of a house, the space or room where the stairs are fixed.
STAKE (*s. from the Sax. staca*) A small post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a small kind of anvil; a piece of wood, the post to which a beast is tied to be baited, the post to which a criminal or martyr is tied to be burnt; any thing pledged or wagered, the state of being pledged, the state of being hazardous.
Stake (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with a stake, to defend with small posts set upright; to wager, to hazard.
Stake (*s. not so common a spelling*) A steak, a slice of meat to broil or fry. *Tatler.*
Stak'ed (*p. from stake*) Fenced with stakes; wagered, pledged.
Stak'er (*v. int. obsolete*) To stagger, to hesitate. *Chau.*
Stak'ing (*p. a. from stake*) Fencing with stakes, wagering.
Stak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fencing with stakes.
STALACTANG'NA (*s. in natural history*) The stalactice, a kind of crystal spars.
Stalac'tical (*adj. from stalactites*) Resembling an icicle.
STALACTI/TÆ (*s. in natural history*) Spars in the form of icicles.
STALACTI/TES (*s. in natural history*) Spars in the form of icicles.
STALAG'MA (*s.*) A kind of distilled liquor.
STALAG'MIAS (*s.*) The best kind of black for shoes.
STALAG'MITES (*s. in natural history*) Spars formed in the shape of drops.
Stalag'mium (*s.*) An ornament worn in the ear, a pendant, a drop.
STAL'BRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 111 miles from London.
Stal'bridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Staibridge, made at Staibridge.
Stal'dings (*s. obsolete*) A kind of old money. *Phillips.*
STALE (*adj. from the Dutch stelle*) Old, long kept, altered by time, used till of little worth.
Stale (*s. from the adj.*) Old beer, four beer; urine, old urine; a prostitute. *Shakespeare.*
Stale (*v. int. from the sub.*) To void urine, to make water.
Stale (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make old, to wear out. *Shakespeare.*
STALE (*s. from the Sax. stælan to steal*) An allurement, a trick, something exhibited to draw others; a term at chess.
Stal'ed (*p. from stale*) Made old, worn out. *Sh.*
Stal'ely (*adv. from stale*) In a stately manner, of old.
Stal'enate (*s. from stale, and mate*) A tenant at chess.
Stal'eness (*s. from stale*) The state of being long kept, the state of being corrupted by time.

Stall'ing (*p. a. from stale*) Growing stale, voiding urine, making water.
Stall'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making water of beasts.
Stalk (*s. obsolete*) The step of a ladder. *Chaucer.*
STALK (*v. int. from the Sax. stælcen*) To walk slowly to walk with high and superb steps, to walk behind a stalking horse.
Stalk (*s. from the verb*) A stately step, a high a proud step.
STALK (*s. from the Dutch stete a handle*) The stem of which flowers or fruits grow.
Stalk'er (*s. from stalk*) A sort of fishing net; one that stalks.
Stalk'ing (*p. a. from stalk*) Walking slowly, walking with a stately step.
Stalk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of walking slowly.
Stalk'inghedge (*s. from stalking, and hedge*) An artificial hedge with which fowlers conceal themselves from the game.
Stalk'inghorse (*s. from stalking, and horse*) A horse real or fictitious by which a fowler screens himself from the sight of the game, a mask, a pretence.
Stalk'ingly (*adv. from stalking*) In a stately manner with affectation of importance. *Scott.*
Stalk'y (*adj. from stalk*) Hard like a stalk.
STALL (*s. from the Sax. steal*) A crib in which an ox is fed, a shed or covering where black cattle are fed; place or division in a stable for a single horse; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale, a small house or shed in which some petty trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in a chair.
Stall (*v. t. from the sub.*) To keep in a stall or stable; to invest. *Shakespeare.*
Stall (*v. int.*) To inhabit, to dwell; to kennel.
Stall'age (*s. from stall*) The right of setting up stalls in a fair or market, the money paid for setting up stalls in a fair or market.
Stall'boat (*s. from stall, and boat*) A kind of fishing boat.
Stall'ed (*p. from stall*) Kept in a stable or stall; invested.
Stall'fed (*adj. from stall, and fed*) Fed in a stall, fed with dry meat.
Stall'id (*adj. obsolete*) Established, ordained. *Chaucer.*
Stall'ing (*p. a. from stall*) Keeping in a stall, putting in a stall; investing.
Stall'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of keeping in a stall the act of investiture.
Stall'ingken (*s. a cant word*) A house that receives stolen goods. *Bailey.*
STALL'ION (*s. from the Sax. stælan to leap*) A stallion horse, a horse kept for mares.
Stall'money (*s. from stall, and money*) The money paid for setting up stalls in a fair or market.
Stall'worn (*adj. from stall, and worn*) Long kept in a stall or stable.
S all'worth (*adj. obsolete*) Brave, stout. *Chaucer.*
Stalm'flesh (*v. int. a cant word*) To cant.
Stam (*s. a local word, from stamina*) A stalk.
Stam'en, **Stamin** (*s. obsolete*) Hemp; coarse cloth made of hemp.
STAM/FORD (*s.*) A borough town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Monday and Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 88 miles from London.
Stam'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stamford, made at Stamford.
Stam'in (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stuff. *Bailey.*
STAM'INA (*s. from the Lat.*) The first principles of any thing, the solids of a human body; the fine threads that grow up in the flower of plants, the male organs of generation in plants.
STAM'INE (*s. in commerce*) A kind of French stuff.
Stamin'eous (*adj. from stamin*) Consisting of threads having stamina.
STAM'MEL (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of bay colour.
Stam'mel (*s. a cant word*) A large awkward mare; a bouncing wench.
Stam'melcolour (*s. from stammel, and colour*) A kind of bay.
Stam'meljade (*s. from stammel, and jade*) A large awkward mare. *Phillips.*
STAM'MER (*v. int. from the Sax. stammer*) To speak with a kind of convulsive hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.
Stam'merer (*s. from stammer*) One that stammers.
Stam'mering (*p. a. from stammer*) Uttering words with a kind of convulsive hesitation; uttering words with difficulty. *Stam'mering*

m/mering (*s. from the part.*) The act of uttering words with a kind of convulsive impediment.

AMP (*v. t. from the Dutch stampen*) To strike by placing the foot hastily downwards, to pound, to beat in a mortar; to fix a mark by impression, to make by impressing a mark, to mint, to coin.

mp (*v. int.*) To strike the foot plain on the ground.

mp (*s. from the verb*) An instrument by which an impression is made, an impression, a mark made by impression, a thing marked with an impression; a picture cut in wood or metal, a cut, a plate; a character; an order; a cast, a make; a currency, an authority derived from an alteration.

mp/duty (*s. from stamp, and duty*) The duty on stamps.

mp/ed (*p. from stamp*) Beaten as in a mortar, impressed with some mark or figure.

mp/er (*s. from stamp*) An instrument of pounding, that with which any thing is stamped.

mp/ing (*p. a. from stamp*) Pounding as in a mortar, striking the foot with force to the ground; impressing an image or mark; giving authority by a mark.

mp/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking the foot to the ground, the act of communicating an impression by a stamp.

mp/office (*s. from stamp, and office*) The office where the stamps are delivered.

mps (*s. from stamp*) The papers and parchments which are charged with duty delivered at the stamp office.

mp/wood (*s. a local word*) The roots of trees grubbed up.

ANCH (*v. t. from the French estancher*) To stop blood, to hinder from running; to satisfy, to satisfy.

anch (*v. int.*) To cease flowing, to stop.

anch (*adj. from the verb*) Sound, firm; trusty, determined; strong, unbroken.

anch/ed (*p. from stanch*) Stopped, hindered from flowing.

anch/er (*adj. comp. of stanch*) Stanch in a greater degree.

anch/est (*adj. sup. of stanch*) Stanch in the greatest degree.

anch/ing (*p. a. from stanch*) Stopping, stopping blood.

anch/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stopping, the stopping of blood.

ANCHION (*s. from the French estancon*) A prop, a support.

anch/less (*adj. from stanch*) Incapable of being stanch.

anch/ness (*s. from stanch*) Firmness, stability.

AND (*v. int. from the Sax. standan*) To be on the feet, to be in an erect posture; to become erect, to rise from a sitting or reclined posture; to stop, to halt, to be at a stationary point; to be in a state of firmness, to keep one's ground; to be upon the defence; to be placed in some rank or order, to remain in a present state; to remain in force, to have power or effect as a law; to put up for, to offer as a candidate; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be in a state of inaction, to be idle; to depend, to rest as on support; to be in the place, to be a representative; to hold a course, to have a direction; to stagnate, to be without motion; to insist, to hold out in argument; to persist, to persevere; to be consistent, to hold good. "To stand by," to support, to be a spectator. "To stand for," to maintain, to support; to propose one's self as a candidate. "To stand off," to keep at a distance, to forbear intimacy; to have respect, to be protuberant. "To stand out," to be refores, to hold a post, to be protuberant. "To stand up," to persevere, to remain fixed. "To stand under," to sustain, to undergo. "To stand up," to rise in order to gain notice; to make a party. "To stand upon," to value, to take pride; to insist, to concern, to interest; "Does it not stand them upon, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God." But this construction is awkward, and now disused.

and (*v. t.*) To endure, to resist without yielding; to wait, to abide; to keep, to maintain.

and (*s. from the verb*) A station, a place where any thing stands; a rank, a post; a stop, a halt; difficulty, complexity; an interruption, an act of opposition; the highest pitch, that beyond which we cannot

pass; a small frame or table on which any thing is placed.

Stand'ard (*s. from stand*) An ensign in war; a test, that by which other things are to be measured; a settled rate, that which has been tried by a proper test; a small tree left for growth, a post or tree in a fence to distinguish the extent of property.

Stand'ardbearer (*s. from standard, and bearer*) One who bears a standard or ensign.

Stand'ardgrafs (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Scott.*

Stand'ardtree (*s. from standard, and tree*) A tree that has stood long, a tree which stands to distinguish the extent of property.

Stand'crop (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Stand'el (*s. from stand*) A tree of long standing.

Stand'er (*s. from stand*) One that stands; a tree that has stood long. "A stander by," one present, a mere spectator.

Stand'ergrafs (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the ragwort.

Stand'il (*s. not so common a word*) A standel, a standard, a young tree preferred for timber.

Stand'ing (*p. a. from stand*) Resting on the feet in an erect posture, remaining in a certain state, persevering in the same state.

Stand'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Settled, established; lasting, durable; stagnant, fixed; placed on the feet.

Stand'ing (*s. from the part.*) A station, a place to stand in; continuance, long possession; a power to stand, a rank, a condition; a competition, a candidateship.

Stand'dish (*s. from stand, and dish*) A case for pen and ink.

Sta'nefiles (*s. with card makers*) The perforated pasteboards through which the cards are painted.

STANG (*s. from the Sax. stang*) A perch, five yards and half in length; a square perch. *Swift.*

Stang (*s. a local word*) A cowlstaff. *Bailey.*

Stang (*v. t. pret. of sting*) Did sting. *Johnson.*

STAN'HOPE (*s.*) A town in the bishoprick of Durham; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 267 miles from London.

Stan'hope (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stanhope, made at Stanhope.

Stank (*v. int. pret. of stink*) Did stink.

Stank (*adj. obsolete*) Weak, worn out. *Spenser.*

Stank (*s. a local word*) A dam, a bank to stop water. *Bailey.*

STAN'LEY (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 103 miles from London.

Stan'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stanley, made at Stanley.

Stan'nary (*s. from stannum*) A tin mine, a tin work.

Stan'nary (*adj. from the sub.*) Relating to tin works.

Stan'ner (*s. an old word*) A supposed fume heretofore called the mother of metals. *Cole.*

STAN'NUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Tin, a hard kind of lead.

Stant, Stante (*v. int. obsolete*) Standeth. *Chaucer.*

Stan'yel (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of buzzard, a kind of kite.

STAN'ZA (*s. from the Italian*) A number of lines in poetry regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure and relation of rhyme.

STAPE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

STA'PES (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. signifying a stirrup*) One of the small bones of the internal ear.

STAPHISAG'RIA (*s. in botany*) The stavesacre.

STAPHYLÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the bladder-nut.

STAPHYLADEN'DRON (*s. in botany*) The bladder-nut.

STAPHYLADEN'DROS (*s. in botany*) The staphyladen-dron. *Scott.*

STAPH'YLE (*s. in physic*) A disease or inflammation of the uvula.

STAPHYL'NUS (*s. in botany*) The daucus, the carrot.

STAPHYLO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A disease in the eye in which the cornea is affected so as to resemble the stone of a grape.

STAPHYLOPA'RTES (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to raise the uvula when depressed.

STAPH'YLUS (*s.*) A man's name, one who was said to be the first that mingled water and wine. *Pliny.*

Sta'pid (*v. int. obsolete*) Did tread, did step. *Chaucer.*

STA'PLE (*s. from the Dutch stapel*) A settled market, an established market, a town or city where goods are laid in to be vended wholesale; a bent iron with two

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two fangs to be driven into any thing to fasten it with a bolt or lock.

Star'ple (*adj. from the sub.*) Settled, established in commerce, belonging to articles in commerce which do not immediately take damage or perish.

Star'pid (*v. int. obsolete*) Did step, did tread. *Ch.*

STAR (*s. from the Sax. steorra*) One of the numerous lucid bodies that keep equal distances from each other and appear in the night; the pole star; a configuration of the stars and planets as having a supposed influence on the affairs of human life; a mark of reference, an asterism. *The star of Bethlehem*, the orni-thogallum, the name of a plant.

Star'apple (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Star'blind (*adj. from star, and blind*) Half blind.

Star'board (*s. a sea term*) The right side of the ship, the contrary to the larboard.

STARCH (*s. from the Tent. starc stiff*) The fine white substance, made from corn or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

Starch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stiffen with starch.

Starch (*adj. from the sub. a colloquia word*) Stiff, formal.

Star'chamber (*s. from star, and chamber*) A kind of arbitrary court in which criminal causes were formerly decided.

Star'chamber (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the court described in the foregoing article. *Shakespeare.*

Starch'ed (*p. from starch*) Stiffened with starch.

Starch'ed (*adj. from the part.*) Stiff, precise, formal.

Starch'er (*s. from starch*) One that takes in linen to starch.

Starch'ing (*p. a. from starch*) Stiffening with starch.

Starch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stiffening with starch, the starch put in cloaths to make them stiff.

Starch'ly (*adv. from starch*) Stiffly, formally.

Starch'maker (*s. from starch, and maker*) One whose business is to make starch.

Starch'making (*s. from starch, and making*) The act or process of making starch.

Starch'ness (*s. from starch*) Stiffness, formality.

Starch'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

STARE (*v. int. from the Sax. starian*) To look with wide and fixed eyes, to look with wonder, to look with impudence; to stand out, to project. "*To stare in the face*," to be undeniably evident.

Stare (*s. from the verb*) A fixed look, the look of wonder or impudence.

Stare (*s. in ornithology*) The starling.

Sta'rer (*s. from stare*) One who stares.

Starf, **Starfe** (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did die, perished.

Star'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish branching out into many rays resembling a star.

Star'fort (*s. in fortification*) A kind of redoubt.

Star'gazer (*s. from star, and gaze*) One that looks much at the stars, an astronomer in contempt or ridicule.

Star'gazer (*s. in ichthyology*) The uronoscopus.

Star'gazing (*adj. from star, and gaze*) Looking at the stars, observing the stars.

Star'gazing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of observing the stars.

Star'hawk (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk.

STARK (*adj. from the Sax. stare*) Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

Stark (*adv. from the adj.*) Quite, down right.

Stark'ier (*adj. comp. of starkey, colloquial*) Starky in a greater degree.

Stark'iest (*adj. sup. of starkey, colloquial*) Starky in the greatest degree.

Stark'iness (*s. from starkey, colloquial*) Stiffness, rigidity.

Stark'ly (*adv. from stark*) Stiffly, strongly.

Stark'y (*adj. from stark, colloquial*) Stiff, rigid. *Bailey.*

Star'less (*adj. from star*) Void of stars, having no light from the stars. *Milton.*

Star'light (*s. from star, and light*) The lustre of the stars.

Star'light (*adj. from the sub.*) Illumined by the stars, having the light of the stars.

Star'like (*adj. from star, and like*) Resembling a star, stellated; bright, illustrious.

STAR/LING (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a bird; it is one of the kind that may be taught to whistle and articulate.

Star'ling (*s. from star*) One of the sharp points that defend the piers of a bridge.

Starlings (*s. obsolete*) Sterling money. *Chaucer.*

Star'paved (*adj. from star, and paved*) Paved with stars, studded with stars.

Star'proof (*adj. from star, and proof*) Impervious to the light of the stars.

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Star'read (*s. obsolete, from star, and read*) The doctrine of the stars.

Star'ried (*adj. from star*) Adorned with stars, influenced by the stars.

Starredoubt (*s. in fortification*) A fort in form of a star.

Star'rier (*adj. comp. of starry*) Starry in a greater degree.

Star'riest (*adj. sup. of starry*) Starry in the greatest degree.

Star'riness (*s. from starry*) The state of being ornamented with stars.

Star'ring (*adj. from star*) Shining like stars.

Star'ruet (*s. from star*) A little star.

Star'shoot (*s. from star, and shoot*) A supposed emission from a star; a kind of jelly supposed to be made from the extinction of a falling star.

Star'stone (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jointed stone each joint resembling the form of a star.

START (*v. int. from the German startzen*) To feel a sudden motion on the apprehension of danger, to rise up suddenly, to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to deviate; to set out from the place where a noise begins, to set out on any pursuit.

Start (*v. t.*) To alarm, to disturb suddenly, to raise or make to fly with haste, to bring into motion, to discover so as to bring within pursuit, to put suddenly out of place.

Start (*s. from the verb*) A motion of terror, a sudden spring, a quick spring or motion; the first departure from the spot where a race begins, an advantage by starting first, an advantage gained over another in any matter of proficiency.

Start'ed (*p. from start*) Made to start; brought into motion, set on foot; put suddenly out of place.

Start'er (*s. from start*) One who starts, one who shrinks from his purpose.

Start'histle (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a species of centaury.

Start'ing (*p. a. from start*) Feeling a sudden shock on the apprehension of danger, rising suddenly, setting out on any pursuit; discovering, raising from a lurking place, bringing into pursuit; flying from one's purpose, getting out of place with a sudden motion.

Start'ing (*s. from the part.*) The shock of terror; the act of setting out on any pursuit, the act of setting any matter forward; the act of relinquishing any design.

Start'ing (*s. in the brewery*) The method or process of reviving old or flat liquor by putting new to it.

Start'ingly (*adv. from start*) By sudden fits, with frequent intermissions.

Start'ish (*adj. from start*) Apt to start as a horse.

Start'le (*v. int. from start*) To shrink, to start.

Start'le (*v. t. from start*) To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terror.

Start'le (*s. from the verb*) A shock, a sudden alarm, a sudden impression of terror.

Start'led (*p. from startle*) Frightened, impressed with sudden terror.

Start'ling (*p. a. from startle*) Frightening, impressing with sudden terror.

Start'ling (*adj. obsolete*) Sparkling. *Chaucer.*

Start'lish (*adj. a colloquial word, from startle*) Apt to start.

Start'up (*s. from start, and up*) One that comes suddenly into notice; a kind of high shoe.

STARVE (*v. t. from the Sax. starfan*) To kill with hunger, to subdue by famine; to kill with cold, to deprive of force or vigour.

Starve (*v. int.*) To perish with hunger, to perish with cold, to suffer extreme poverty.

Star'ved (*p. from starve*) Killed with hunger, killed with cold, deprived of force or vigour.

Star'veling (*s. from starve*) An animal stunted in its growth for want of proper care and nourishment; a thin meager person.

Star'ving (*p. a. from starve*) Killing with hunger, killing with cold, depriving of force and vigor; dying of hunger, dying of cold.

Star'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of dying with hunger or cold, the act of killing with hunger or cold.

Star'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

STA'SIARCH (*s. from the Greek stasis, a station, and archos, a chief, but not much used*) A chief rebel. *Ch.*

STATA/NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) An invisible power who was supposed to influence children to good alone.

STA'TARY (*adj. from the Lat. sto to stand, but not much used*) Fixed, settled, stationary.

STATE (*s. from the Lat. sto status to stand*) A condition.

ion, a modification; a stationary point; an estate, a possession; a community, a republic; a rank, a quality; an appearance of greatness, solemn pomp; dignity, grandeur, a seat of dignity; a canopy; a covering of dignity; a principal person in government; a person of high rank; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Lat.* (v. t. from the *sub.*) To settle, to regulate; to propose, to represent any thing as it really is. *Stat.* (adj. from the *Lat.* used in composition) Belonging to government, public, referring to the state. *Stat.* (s. from state, and affairs) Affairs of state. *Stat.* (p. from state) Settled, proposed, represented as it really is.

Stately (adj. obsolete) Stately, proud. *Chaucer.* *Stately* (adj. comp. of stately) Stately in a greater degree.

Stately (adj. sup. of stately) Stately in the greatest degree.

Stately (s. from stately) Grandeur, appearance of pride, affected dignity.

Stately (adj. from state) Great, elevated, majestic; elevated in deportment or sentiment.

Stately (adv. from the adj.) With state, with majesty.

STATER (s.) A weight of one ounce and an half; an ancient Greek coin.

STATERA (s.) A kind of balance, the Roman balance; a weight.

Stat-general (s. from state, and general) The states of Holland, the general assembly of the United Provinces.

Stateman (s. from state, and man) A politician, one versed in the arts of government, one employed in state affairs.

Statemen (s. plu. of stateman) More than one stateman.

Statwoman (s. from state, and woman) A woman who meddles in state affairs in contempt.

Statwomen (s. plu. of statwoman) More than one statwoman. *Addison.*

STATIC (adj. from the Greek *στατικός*) Statical, belonging to the science of weights.

Static (s. with physicians) An epileptic, one seized with an epilepsis.

Static (adj. from static) Belonging to the science of weights.

STATICE (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the drift.

Static (adj. a less modern spelling) Static, statical.

Statics (s. a less modern spelling) Statics.

Statics (s. from static) The science of weighing.

Setting (p. a. from state) Settling, proposing, representing.

Setting (s. from the part.) The act of settling, the act of representing.

STATION (s. from the *Lat.* *statio* to stand) The act of standing, the place where any one stands; a state of rest, a fixed point; a post, an office; a situation, a position; a character, a state; a rank, a condition of life; a church among the papists where indulgences may be had on certain days, the ceremony of going out of the choir to sing an anthem before a crucifix or image.

Station (v. t. from the *sub.*) To place in a certain post, to place in a certain rank.

STATIONA'RII (s. in antiquity) The soldiers which were stationed at certain places to prevent disorders.

STATIONA'RIOUS (s. in antiquity) A soldier in garrison; a sentinelle; a stationer, a bookseller; a canon who resides in a cathedral.

Stationary (adj. from station) Fixed, standing in one place, remaining in one state.

Stationed (p. from station) Placed, placed in a certain post, rank, or condition.

Stationer (s. from station) A bookseller, one who deals in paper.

Stationing (p. a. from station) Placing, fixing in some certain place.

Stationline (s. in surveying, from station, and line) The line which coincides with the station where any observation is made.

Stationstaff (s. from station, and staff) An instrument used in surveying.

Statist (s. from state) A statesman, one skilled in the arts of government. *Milton.*

STIVA (s. with the Romans) A standing camp for the defence of a frontier.

Stative (adj. from stativa) Belonging to a fixed camp or garrison.

STIVUS (s.) A man's name, a comic poet among the Romans.

STOCE'LE (s. in surgery) A kind of rupture in the rotum.

STATOR (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.

Statuary (s. from statue) The art of carving images representing life, one that professes the art of making statues.

STATUE (s. from the *Lat.* *statua* an image) An image, a solid form of some living being.

Statue (v. t. from the *sub.*) To place as a statue. *Johns.*

Statued (p. from statue) Placed as a statue. *Shakespeare.*

STATULINUS (s. in heathen mythology) An invisible power who was supposed to influence children to walk.

STATUMEN (s. from the *Lat.*) A prom, a butteress; a kind of mortar mingled with pebble stones.

Statuminate (v. t. from statumen, but not used) To underprop. *Cole.*

Statuminated (p. from statuminate, but not sufficiently authorized) Underpropped.

STATURE (s. from the *Lat.* *statura*) The height of any person, the height of an animal.

Statutable (adj. from stature) Conformable to statute.

STATUTE (s. from the *Lat.* *statuo* to appoint) A law, an act of the legislature.

Statute (adj. from the *sub.*) Belonging to a statute, determined by a statute. "A statute acre."

Statutemerchant (s. a law term) A kind of bond acknowledged before the mayor and two merchants.

Statutestaple (s. a law term) A bond acknowledged before the mayor of the staple and two constables.

Statuteffions (s. a law term) A kind of petty sessions for determining disputes between masters and servants.

Stave (s. an old spelling) A staff, one of the narrow pieces of wood of which a cask is made.

Stave (v. t. from the *sub.*) To break in pieces as a cask, to pour out by breaking the cask; to push off as with a staff; to furnish with rundles or staves. To stave and tail, to part dogs by interposing a staff and pulling at the tail.

Staved (p. from stave) Broken to pieces as a cask or ship, pushed off as with a staff, furnished with staves.

Stavers (s. in farriery) A disease incident to horses, the staggers.

Staves (s. plu. of staff) More than one staff.

Stavesacre (s. in botany) The name of a plant.

Stawed (adj. a local spelling) Stowed.

Stawed (adj. a local spelling) Stowed.

STAY (v. int. from the Dutch *staen*) To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to dwell, to be long; to rest with confidence.

Stay (v. t.) To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct; to prop, to support.

Stay (s. from the verb) Continuance in a place; a stand, a cessation, a stop, an obstruction; a restraint, a caution; a fixed state, a prop, a support; steadiness, steadiness of conduct; tackling, boddice; but these last senses generally take the plural.

Stay/bobbin (s. from stays, and bobbin) A kind of bobbin used for stays.

Stay/braid (s. from stays, and braid) A kind of braid used in ornamenting stays.

Stay'ed (p. from stay) Stopped, prevented from departing; repressed, obstructed; propped, fixed, supported.

Stay'edly (adv. from stayed) Composedly, gravely.

Stay'edness (s. from stayed) Solidity, gravity, composure.

Stay'er (s. from stay) One that stops, one that stays.

Stay'goods (s. from stays, and goods) The materials of which stays are made.

Stay'ing (p. a. from stay) Stopping, delaying, abiding in one place; propping, supporting.

Stay'ing (s. from the part.) The act of stopping; the act of supporting, that with which any thing is kept steady.

Stay'lace (s. from stays, and lace) A lace with which women's stays are fastened.

Stay'maker (s. from stay, and maker) One who makes women's stays.

Stays (s. from stay, and mostly used in the plu.) A kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone and worn by ladies, boddice; the ropes in a ship which keep the mast from falling aft, that which keeps a thing extended.

Stay'fals (s. a sea term) The fals which are fastened to rings which slide on the stays.

- STEAD** (*s. from the Sax. stæd*) The place of another, room; use, help; the frame of a bed; place; *but this sense is obsolete.* *Spenser.*
- Stead** (*v. t. from the sub. nearly obsolete*) To help, to advantage, to support, to assist, to fill the place of another. *Shakespeare.*
- Stead'ed** (*p. from stead, nearly obsolete, or local*) Helped, assisted, furnished with.
- Stead'fast** (*adj. from stead, and fast*) Firm, fixed, constant, resolute.
- Stead'fastly** (*adv. from stead'fast*) Firmly, constantly.
- Stead'fastness** (*s. from stead'fast*) Firmness, constancy, immutability.
- Stead'ier** (*adj. comp. of steady*) Steady in a greater degree.
- Stead'iest** (*adj. sup. of steady*) Steady in the greatest degree.
- Stead'ily** (*adv. from steady*) Firmly, without tottering, without variation.
- Stead'iness** (*s. from steady*) Firmness, fixedness, unchangeableness, constancy.
- STEAD'Y** (*adj. from the Sax. stædig*) Firm, fixed, constant, unchangeable.
- STEAK** (*s. from the Sax. stece a piece*) A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.
- STEAL** (*v. t. from the Sax. stelan*) To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw without notice, to gain or effect by private means.
- Steal** (*v. int.*) To withdraw privately, to pass silently; to practise theft, to play the thief.
- Steale** (*s. a local word*) The handle. *Bailey.*
- Steal'er** (*s. from steal*) One that steals.
- Steal'ing** (*p. a from steal*) Taking away by theft, taking away clandestinely, withdrawing secretly, practising theft.
- Steal'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of theft, the practice of theft.
- Steal'ingly** (*adv. from stealing*) Silly, by invisible means, by secret practices.
- Stealth** (*s. from steal*) The act of stealing, theft; a secret act, a clandestine practice; the thing stolen. *Raleigh.*
- Stealth'y** (*adj. from stealth*) Done by stealth, performed clandestinely.
- STEAM** (*s. from the Sax. steme*) The smoke of any thing hot, the vapour of any thing moist and hot; an exhalation.
- Steam** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To smoke with warm vapour, to send up vapours, to pass in vapours.
- Steam'ed** (*p. from steam*) Moistened with warm vapour.
- Steam'ing** (*p. a. from steam*) Moistening with warm vapour, sending forth in vapours, passing in vapours.
- Steam'ing** (*s. from steam*) The act of moistening with warm vapour, the act of sending forth vapour.
- Steane** (*s. obsolete*) A stone, a stone vessel. *Spenser.*
- STEATOCE'LE** (*s. from the Greek στεατοφυετ. and κηλη a rupture*) A kind of rupture or swelling in the scrotum, the matter of which resembles suet.
- STEATO'MA** (*s. from the Greek*) A tumour resembling the steatocele.
- Steato'matous** (*adj. from steatoma*) Tending to a steatoma, belonging to a steatoma.
- STECCA'DO** (*s. in fortification*) A kind of poll or fence between the trenches.
- STECHA'DOS** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- Sted** (*v. t. obsolete*) To stead, to help. *Shakespeare.*
- Stede** (*s. obsolete*) A place; a steed, a horse. *Chaucer.*
- Sted'fast** (*adj. a different spelling*) Steadfast. *Scott.*
- Sted'fastness** (*s. from sted'fast, a different spelling*) Steadfastness. *Scott.*
- Sted'ship** (*s. obsolete*) Firmness. *Chaucer.*
- Stee** (*s. a local word*) A ladder. *Bailey.*
- STEED** (*s. from the Sax. steda*) A horse, a horse for state or war.
- STEEL** (*s. from the Sax. stal*) Iron purified and hardened; the refined metal used in making edge tools; a weapon, armour; chalybeate medicines; hardness, firmness.
- Steel** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To point or edge with steel; to make hard, to make firm, to make unfeeling.
- Steel'ed** (*p. from steel*) Pointed with steel; made hard, made obdurate, rendered unfeeling.
- Steel'ing** (*p. a. from steel*) Pointing with steel; making firm, making unfeeling.
- Steel'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of pointing with steel, the act of making obdurate.
- Steel'y** (*adj. from steel*) Made of steel; hard, firm.
- Steel'yard** (*s. from steel, and yard*) A kind of balance, the Roman beam.
- Steen** (*s. from stean*) A vessel made of clay or stone.
- Steen'kirk** (*s. a local word*) A neckcloth. *Ainsworth.*
- STEEP** (*adj. from the Sax. steap*) Rising as a road with quick ascent.
- Steep** (*s. from the adj.*) An ascent approaching to perpendicularity, a precipice.
- STEEP** (*v. t. from the Dutch stippen*) To soak, to dip, to imbue, to infuse.
- Steep'ed** (*p. from steep*) Soaked, imbrued, infused.
- Steep'er** (*adj. comp. of steep*) Steep in a greater degree.
- Steep'est** (*adj. sup. of steep*) Steep in the greatest degree.
- Steep'ing** (*p. a. from steep*) Soaking, imbruing, infusing.
- Steep'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of soaking, the act of infusing.
- Steep'ings** (*s.*) A sort of gold coin, crocards. *Phillips.*
- STEEP'LE** (*s. from the Sax. steopl*) The turret of a church.
- Steep'lehigh** (*adj. from steeple, and high*) High as a steeple.
- Steep'ly** (*adv. from steep*) With steepness.
- Steep'ness** (*s. from steep*) The state or quality of being steep.
- Steep'y** (*adj. from steep, used in poetry*) Steep, having quick ascent.
- STEER** (*s. from the Sax. styre*) A young bullock.
- STEER** (*v. t. from the Sax. stearan*) To direct, to guide in a passage.
- Steer** (*v. int.*) To direct a course.
- Steer'age** (*s. from steer*) The act of steering, that by which any course is guided, a regulation, a management; the hinder part of a ship.
- Steer'ed** (*p. from steer*) Directed, guided in a course, managed, regulated.
- Steer'idge** (*s. a different spelling*) Steerage.
- Steer'ing** (*p. a. from steer*) Directing, guiding a course, managing, regulating.
- Steer'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of guiding a course.
- Steer'less** (*adj. obsolete*) Having no steerage.
- Steers'man** (*s. from steer, and man*) A pilot.
- Steers'mate** (*s. from steer, and mate*) A pilot, one who steers a ship.
- Steeve** (*v. int. a sea term*) To be too much reclined, the bowsprit.
- Steeve** (*v. t. in commerce*) To pack goods by pressing them into a bag or box with a screw.
- Steev'ed** (*p. from steeve*) Pressed into a package with a screw.
- Steev'ing** (*p. a. from steeve*) Reclining too much, the bowsprit.
- Steev'ing** (*p. a. from steeve*) Pressing into a package by means of a screw.
- Steev'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The method of pressing goods into a package by means of a screw.
- Steg** (*s. a local word*) A gander.
- Steganog'raphist** (*s. from steganography*) One who practises the art of secret writing.
- STEGANOGRAPHY** (*s. from the Greek στεγανος, secret, and γραφω to write*) The art of writing in secret characters, the art of writing in cyphers intelligible to those who correspond with each other.
- STEGNO'SIS** (*s. from the Greek*) An obstruction of the pores of the body, the suppression of any excretion.
- STEGNOT'IC** (*adj. from the Greek στεγνω to bind*) Binding, astringent, coctive.
- Stegnot'ic** (*s. from the adj.*) An astringent medicine, medicine to close the mouths of the vessels.
- Stegnot'ica** (*s. from stegnotic*) Medicines of an astringent quality.
- Steick** (*v. t. a local word*) To shut, to shut a door.
- Stein** (*s. an old word*) The same.
- Steire** (*s. obsolete*) The rudder, the palm, the rudder.
- Steke** (*v. t. a local word*) To shut as a door.
- STELE** (*s. from the Sax. steia, but now become obsolete*) A handle, a stalk.
- STEL'LA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A star; the starfish.
- STEL'LA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- Stel'lar** (*adj. from stella*) Belonging to the stars, astral.
- STELLAR**

S T E

STELLARIA (*s. in botany*) The corispermum.
STELLARIS (*s. in botany*) The ornithogallum.
STELLARY (*adj. from stellar*) Starry, stellar. *Scott.*
STELLATE (*adj. not so common a word*) Stellated. *Scott.*
STELLATE (*adj. from stella*) Painted in the manner in which a star is depicted; having leaves growing round a stalk as a centre.
STELLATE (*adj. from stellate*) Having rays in the manner of a depicted star, having leaves growing out of a stalk as a common centre.
STELLATION (*s. from stella*) The emission of light as from a star.
STELLUM (*adj. an old word*) Stored, contained. *Bailey.*
STELLUM (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The stilyards. *Phillips.*
STELLIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. stella a star, and ferre to bring*) Having stars. *Johnson.*
STELLIFER (*v. t. from the Lat. stella a star, and facio to make, but not used*) To transform into a star, to place among the stars. *Ch.*
STELLIFER (*p. from stellifer*) Transformed into a star, placed among the stars.
STELLIFYING (*p. a. from stellifer*) Transforming into a star, placing among the stars.
STELLIO (*s. in zoology*) A kind of lizard.
STELLION (*s. a different spelling*) The stellio, a kind of spotted lizard.
STELLIONATE (*s. a law term*) A fraud in selling, the crime of selling what is not as though it were one's own.
STELLIOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek στήλη a pillar, and γραφή to write*) An inscription on a pillar.
STEM (*s. from the Lat. stemma*) A stalk, a twig; family, a race, a generation; the prow, the fore part of a ship.
STEM (*v. from the sub.*) To oppose a current, to pass across or against the stream.
STEMMED (*p. from stem*) Opposed as a current, passed withstanding the stream.
STEMMING (*p. a. from stem*) Opposing a current, passing across or against a stream.
STEMMING (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing against a current.
STEMPIES (*s. in mines*) The cross pieces which are put into a frame of wood work to cure and strengthen a shaft.
STENCH (*s. from the Sax. stencan*) A stink, a bad smell; good smell. *Dryden.*
STENCH (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make to stink; to stench, to hinder to flow. *Harvey.*
STENCHED (*p. from stench*) Made to stink.
STENCHING (*p. a. from stench*) Making to stink.
STENERY (*s. a different spelling*) A stannary, a tin work. *Cole.*
STENO (*s.*) A man's name, a physician who first discovered the stenonian duct.
STENOCORIASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A disease in the apple of the eye.
STENOGRAPHIC (*adj. from stenography*) Belonging to stenography, done in short hand.
STENOGRAPHICAL (*adj. from stenographic*) Done in short hand, belonging to short hand.
STENOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek στενος short, and γραφή to write*) The act of writing in short hand.
STENONIAN (*adj. from Steno*) Belonging to one of the stival ducts discovered by Steno.
STENOTHRACOS (*s. from στενος strait, and θώραξ the breast*) Persons subject to phthical affections from the narrowness of the chest.
STENT (*s. from the Sax.*) A limit, a bound.
STENTED (*p. from stent*) Bounded, limited.
STENTEN (*v. t. obsolete*) To stint, to limit. *Chaucer.*
STENTEN (*v. int. obsolete*) To cease, to give over. *Chaucer.*
STENTOR (*s.*) A man's name, a Grecian herald who was said to have had a voice as loud as fifty men. *Homer.*
STENTORIAN (*adj. from Stentor*) Loud, remarkably loud.
STENTOROPHONIC (*adj. from Stentor, the Greek bell, and φωνή a voice*) Speaking loud, sounding loud.
STEP (*s. from the Sax. steap*) A progressive motion effected by one remove of the foot, the space marked out by one advance of the foot; a stair, a hold for the foot; a footstep, a mark of the foot; a small length, a small space; a walk, a passage; a progressive act, an act of advancing; a gait, a manner of walking; an action, an instance of conduct.
STEP (*v. int. from the sub.*) To set one foot before the other, to advance by a sudden progression; to walk

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slowly, to walk gravely; to walk, to take a small walk; to move in thought, to move mentally.
STEP/DAME (*s. from the Sax. steap a celebration by marriage, and dame a lady*) A stepmother, a mother by marriage.
STEP/daughter (*s. from the Sax. not much used*) A daughter in law, a daughter by marriage.
STEP/father (*s. from the Sax. not much used*) A father in law, a father by marriage.
STE'PHANITIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of vine.
STE'PHEN (*s.*) A man's name; the protomartyr.
STEP/MOTHER (*s. from the Sax. steap a celebration by marriage, and mother*) A mother by marriage, a mother in law.
STEP'ping (*p. a. from step*) Putting one foot before the other, walking slowly, advancing by a sudden progression.
STEP'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting one foot before the other, the act of going forwards by steps.
STEP'pingstone (*s. from stepping, and stone*) A stone laid to receive the foot in stepping over dirt or wet.
STEP'son (*s. from the Sax. but not much used*) A son in law, a son by marriage.
STER/brech (*s. an old Sax. law term*) The obstruction of a way. *Cole.*
STERCORA'ceous (*adj. from stercus*) Belonging to dung, consisting of dung.
STER'CORANIST (*s. in church history, from stercus*) One of a sect who believed that the sacramental bread and wine were so far digested as to have some part turned into excrements.
STERCORA'rious (*adj. from stercus, but not used*) Stercoraceous. *Cole.*
STER'corated (*adj. from stercus*) Dunged, manured.
STERCORA'tion (*s. from stercus*) The act of covering with dung, the act of manuring land.
STERCORA'nean (*adj. from stercus, not used*) Stercoraceous. *Cole.*
STERCORA'SUS (*s. in physics*) A kind of loosener.
STER'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Dung, manure for land.
STERCU'TIS, STERCU'TIUS (*s. in beaten mythology*) The supposed divinity who first taught the method of manuring land.
STERE (*v. t. obsolete*) To stir, to steer. *Chaucer.*
Stere (*s. obsolete*) The rudder of a ship, the steering. *Chaucer.*
STER'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Handled, dealt with. *Cole.*
STER'elefs (*adj. an old word*) Having no stern. *Cole.*
STEREOBA'TA, STEREOBA'TES (*s. in architecture*) The first part of a wall built on pillars; the groundwork on which the base of a pillar is set.
Stereograph'ic (*adj. from stereography*) Belonging to stereography, done according to the rules of stereography.
Stereograph'ical (*adj. from stereographic*) Belonging to stereography.
STEREOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek στερεος solid, and γραφή to write*) The act of describing solid bodies on a plane.
Stereometrical (*adj. from stereometry*) Belonging to stereometry.
STEREOMETRY (*s. from the Greek στερεος solid, and μετρον to measure*) The act of measuring solid bodies.
STEREOTOMY (*s. from the Greek στερεος solid, and τέμνω to cut*) The act of representing solid bodies in proper sections.
Sterfe (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Dved, did dye. *Chaucer.*
STER'IL (*adj. from the Lat. sterilis*) Barren, unfruitful, wanting fecundity.
Steril'ity (*s. from steril*) Barrenness, unfruitfulness, want of fecundity.
Ster'ilize (*v. t. from steril*) To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.
Ster'ilized (*p. from sterilize*) Made barren, deprived of fecundity.
Ster'ilizing (*p. a. from sterilize*) Making barren, depriving of fecundity.
Ster'ilness (*s. from steril*) Sterility, barrenness. *Scott.*
Ster'isman (*s. obsolete*) A sterisman. *Ch.*
STER'LING (*adj. supposed to be from the Easterlings, who were heretofore employed in coining*) Belonging to the current coin, genuine, having passed the test.
Ster'ling (*s. from the adj.*) English money, current coin; a standard rate.
STER'LING (*s. the derivation is not noted*) An abutment of stone and timber to cut the water and preserve the pier of a bridge.
STERN (*adj. from the Sax. styra*) Severe of countenance; hard, afflictive; harsh, cruel.

STERN

- STERN** (*s. from the Sax. stean*) The hinder part of the ship, the part where the rudder is fixed; the hinder part of any thing; direction, the post of management.
- Stern** (*s. a hunting term*) The tail of a wolf, the tail of a greyhound.
- Stern** (*v. t. obsolete*) To throw flat on the ground. *Ch.*
- Stern/chafe** (*s. from stern, and chafe*) The guns placed on the stern of a ship; the method of pursuit exactly in the same course.
- Sterne** (*v. t. obsolete*) To lay flat on the ground. *Cole.*
- Stern'er** (*adj. comp. of stern*) Stern in a greater degree.
- Stern'est** (*adj. sup. of stern*) Stern in the greatest degree.
- Stern/fast** (*s. from stern, and fast*) A fastening in the hinder part of the ship.
- Stern'ly** (*adv. from stern*) Severely, harshly, cruelly.
- Stern'most** (*adj. from stern, and most*) Lying in the rear, farthest astern.
- Stern'ness** (*s. from stern*) Severity of look, severity of manners.
- Sternohyoide's** (*s. in anatomy, from sternon, and hyoides*) A pair of muscles which take their rise from the inner part of the clavicle and are inserted at the root of the hyoides. *Scott.*
- Sternohyoide'us** (*s. in anatomy, from sternon, and hyoides*) One of the muscles described in the foregoing article. *Dict. of Arts.*
- STER'NON** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The sternum, the breastbone.
- STERNOTHYROE'IDES** (*s. in anatomy, from sternon, and thyroides*) A pair of muscles arising from the sternum and terminating in the thyroids. *Scott.*
- Sternothyroides** (*s. a different spelling*) The pair of muscles described in the foregoing article. *Pb.*
- Stern/post** (*s. a sea term, from stern, and post*) The large timber framed into the keel of a ship at the stern.
- Stern'sheets** (*s. a sea term*) That part of a boat which lies behind the rowers and which is generally fitted up with seats for the accommodation of passengers.
- STER'NUM** (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The sternum, the breastbone.
- STERNUTAMEN'TUM** (*s. with physicians*) A medicine or powder to cause sneezing.
- STERNUTA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. sternuto to sneeze*) The act of sneezing.
- Stern'nutative** (*adj. from sternutatio*) Having the quality of sneezing, causing to sneeze.
- Stern'nutative** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to promote sneezing.
- STERNUTATO'RIMUM** (*s. with physicians*) A medicine or powder to promote sneezing.
- Stern'nutatory** (*adj. from sternutatorium*) Having the quality of sneezing, causing to sneeze.
- Stern'nutat'ory** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine or powder to excite sneezing.
- Stern'way** (*s. from stern, and way*) The method by which a ship retreats or falls back with her stern foremost.
- STE'ROPE** (*s. in astronomy*) One of the Pleiades.
- STE'R'PES** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the Cyclops. *Virgil.*
- STERQUIL'INOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. sterquilinus*) A dunghill, but not much used) Belonging to a dunghill. *Coe.*
- STERQUIL'INUS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed divinity who first discovered the method of manuring land.
- STERQUIL'IUS** (*s. a different spelling*) Sterquilinus.
- Sterre** (*s. an old spelling*) A star. *Ch.*
- Stert, Sterte** (*v. int. obsolete*) To escape; did escape. *Chaucer.*
- Stert'ling** (*adj. from stert, obsolete*) Sudden, unexpected. *Chaucer.*
- Sterve** (*v. int. obsolete*) To die. *Spenser.*
- STESICH'ORUS** (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Sicilian poet who flourished about six hundred years before Christ.
- Ste'ven** (*s. obsolete*) Sound, noise, a cry, a clamour. *Sp.*
- STE'VENAGE** (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 31 miles from London.
- Ste'venage** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stevenage, made at Stevenage.
- Ste'vin** (*s. obsolete*) A voice, a sound, a loud clamour. *Chaucer.*
- STEW** (*v. t. from the French estuver*) To seeth, to boil any thing with a slow fire.
- Stew** (*v. int.*) To boil over a slow fire.
- Stew** (*s. from the verb*) A bagnio, a hothouse; a brothel, a house of prostitution.
- STEW** (*s. from the Dutch staven to store*) A store pond where fish are kept for the table.
- STEW'ARD** (*s. from the Sax. stward*) One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.
- Stew'ardship** (*s. from steward*) The office of a steward.
- Stewe** (*s. obsolete*) A small closet, a pond for fish.
- Stew'ed** (*p. from stew*) Seethed, boiled over a slow fire, suffocated with warm or foul air.
- Stew'ing** (*p. a. from stew*) Seething, boiling over a slow fire.
- Stew'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of seething, the act of boiling over a slow fire.
- Stey** (*v. int. obsolete*) To stay; to mount.
- Stey** (*s. obsolete*) A stair, a step.
- STEYN'ING** (*s.*) A borough town in Sussex; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament; and is 51 miles from London.
- Steyn'ing** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Steyn, made at Steyn.
- STHEN'ELUS** (*s.*) A man's name, an intimate friend of Diomedes.
- STHENO** (*s.*) One of the Gorgons.
- STHENOBA'E'A** (*s.*) The wife of Proetus who fell in love with Bellerophon.
- Stib'ial** (*adj. from stibium*) Antimonial.
- STIB'UUM** (*s. in natural history and medicine*) Antimony.
- STIC'ADOS** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- STICK** (*s. from the Sax. sticca*) A small long piece of wood, a small tree, a staff to walk with generally its natural growth.
- STICK** (*v. t. from the Sax. sticcan*) To fasten on with some glutinous matter, to fasten on so as to make adhere.
- Stick** (*v. int.*) To adhere, to become united; to stick on the mind; to stop, to lose motion; to become perplexed, to be embarrassed, to scruple, to hesitate with at: as, "To stick at nothing." To stick out, to be prominent; to be unemployed, to keep out of employment.
- STICK** (*v. t. from the Sax. stician*) To stab, to pierce to fix on a point, to fasten by transfixion; to stick with something pointed.
- Stick'ier** (*adj. comp. of sticky*) Sticky in a greater degree.
- Stick'iest** (*adj. sup. of sticky*) Sticky in the greatest degree.
- Stick'iness** (*s. from sticky*) The quality of being adhesive, viscosity.
- Stick'ing** (*p. a. from stick*) Adhering, uniting with stopping, resting in motion through the power of friction; doubting, hesitating; stabbing, piercing, transfixing, placing on some pointed body; fastening with something pointed.
- Stick'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of adhering, stopping through friction, the act of piercing.
- Stick'le** (*v. int. from stick*) To take part with one or other, to interpose as with sticks, to contend with a kind of pertinacity; to trim, to play fast and loose.
- Stick'le** (*s. a local word*) A prickle.
- Stick'leback** (*s.*) The name of a fish.
- Stick'lebag** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The stickleback, the smallest of fresh water fish.
- Stick'ler** (*s. from stickle*) A sidesman to sencers, a fencer to a duellist; one who obstinately contends for a thing.
- Stick'lerlike** (*adj. from stickler, and like*) Like a stickler. *Shakespeare.*
- Stick'ling** (*p. a. from stickle*) Taking one side or other, contending with a kind of obstinacy.
- Stick'ling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of contending with obstinacy.
- Stick'ly** (*adj. from stick*) Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.
- STIC'TICUM** (*s. from the low Lat.*) A sticking plaster, a plaster to close and heal a wound.
- STIFF** (*adj. from the Sax. stif*) Rigid, inflexible; fixed; strong, hardy, stubborn; harsh, contrainformal, rigorous.
- Stiffen** (*v. t. from stiff*) To make stiff, to make unpliant, to make obstinate, to make stubborn.
- Stiffen** (*v. int.*) To grow stiff, to become rigid, to grow hard, to become less susceptible of impression.
- Stiffened** (*p. from stiffen*) Made stiff.
- Stiffening** (*p. a. from stiffen*) Making stiff.
- Stiffening** (*s. from the part.*) The act of making that which makes stiff.
- Stiffer** (*adj. comp. of stiff*) Stiff in a greater degree.

stiff (*adj. sup. of stiff*) Stiff in the greatest degree.
stubborn (*adj. from stiff, and heart*) Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.
stiffly (*adv. from stiff*) Rigidly, inflexibly.
necked (*adj. from stiff, and necked*) Obstinate, unmanageable, rebellious.
stiffness (*s. from stiff*) Rigidity, inflexibility, tension, obstinacy, formality, harshness, want of ease in writing, want of freedom in style or composition.
streak (*s. a local word*) A strapping girl. *Bailey.*
stifle (*v. t. from the French estouffer*) To suffocate, to choke by closeness of air; to keep in, to hinder from action, to extinguish by artificial means; to suppress, to conceal.
stifle (*s. in farriery*) The first joint from the buttock of a horse.
stifled (*p. from stifle*) Suffocated, killed by closeness of air, repressed, kept in, suppressed, concealed; stifling the stifle put out.
stifling (*p. a. from stifle*) Suffocating, killing with closeness of air, repressing, concealing.
stifling (*s. from stifle*) The act of suffocating, a suffocation.
stifle joint (*s. from stifle, and joint*) The joint next the stock of a horse.
stiff (*v. int. obsolete*) Ascended, did ascend. *Ch.*
stygian (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Stygian. *Cole.*
stigma (*s. from the Greek*) A brand, a mark of disgrace, a mark with a hot iron.
stigmata (*s. from stigma*) The marks impressed on the human soldiers when they first entered the service; apertures on the bodies of some insects which serve the purposes of respiration.
stigmatic (*adj. from stigma*) Marked with some token of infamy.
stigmatic (*s. from the adj.*) One branded with some token of infamy. *Shakespeare.*
stigmatical (*adj. from stigmatic*) Branded with some token of infamy.
stigmaticalness (*s. from stigmatical*) The state of being branded with some token of infamy. *Scott.*
stigmatize (*v. t. from stigma*) To brand, to mark with some token of disgrace.
stigmatized (*p. from stigmatize*) Branded with some token of infamy.
stigmatizing (*p. a. from stigmatize*) Branding with some token of disgrace.
stigmatizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of branding with infamy.
stigmatism (*s. from the Greek στυγμω marked with points, and μαγικα magic*) Divination performed by writing on the bark of a tree.
stigmatist (*s. with painters*) A composition used for painting in oil or water.
stile (*adj. from stile*) Belonging to the stile of a dial.
stilet (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek*) The planet Mercury, so called on account of its scintillation.
stilet (*s. from the French*) The pin of a dial.
stilet (*s. from the Sax. stigele*) A set of steps or rails to go from one inclosure to another; an upright piece which goes from the bottom to the top in a piece of wood.
stilet (*s. not so common a spelling*) A manner of writing; stiletus, the ancient instrument of writing. *Scott.*
stiletto (*s. from the Italian*) A small kind of dagger.
stilo (*s.*) A man's name, a valiant Roman father the emperor Honorius.
stille (*v. t. from the Sax. stillen*) To quiet, to make calm, to calm, to appease; to make motionless.
stilled (*adj. from the verb*) Silent, uttering no noise; calm, motionless.
stille (*s. from the adj.*) Calm, quietness.
stille (*adv. from the Sax. stille*) Till now, till this; nevertheless, notwithstanding; always, ever; that, in continuance.
still (*s. from distill*) An alembick, a vessel for distillation.
still (*v. t. from distill, obsolete*) To distil, to extract by distillation.
still (*v. int.*) To drop, to fall in drops. *Craslow.*
stillitious (*adj. from the Lat. stillo to drop*) Falling in drops, drawn by distillation.
still (*s. from still*) An alembick; the room in which distillation is performed.
stillborn (*adj. from still, and born*) Born without life, in the birth.
stillbottom (*s. from still, and bottom*) that which

remains in the bottom of the still after the operation is ended.
Stille (*adj. obsolete*) Quiet, still. *Ch.*
Stilled (*p. from still*) Made quiet, calmed, appeased; drawn by distillation.
Stilllet (*s. in botany*) The style.
Stilletto (*s. a different spelling*) The stiletto. *Scott.*
Stillhouse (*s. from still, and house*) The house in which distillation is performed.
Stilliards (*s.*) The Roman beam.
STILLICIDE (*s. from the Lat. stillicidium*) A succession of drops.
Stillicious (*adj. from stillicide*) Falling in drops.
Stillicious (*adj. a different spelling*) Stillicious. *Cole.*
Stillling (*p. a. from still*) Making quiet, calming, appeasing; drawing by distillation.
Stillling (*s. from the part.*) The act of quieting, the act of distillation; the frame of wood on which vessels are supported in a cellar.
Stillness (*s. from still*) A calm, quietness; silence.
Stillstand (*s. from still, and stand*) A cessation of motion. *Scott.*
Stillly (*adv. from still*) Silently, quietly; calmly, without tumult.
STILPON (*s.*) A man's name, an ancient philosopher master to Zeno.
STILTS (*s. from the Sax. stælean*) Supports on which boys raise themselves and walk.
STIMULA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddess among the Romans who was supposed to invite people to arduous and daring enterprises.
STIMULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. stimulo to prick*) To prick, to urge forward, to excite by some pungent quality; to excite a quick sensation.
Stimulated (*p. from stimulate*) Pricked, urged forward; excited by some pungent quality.
Stimulating (*p. a. from stimulate*) Pricking, urging forward, exciting by some pungent quality.
Stimulation (*s. from stimulate*) Excitement, pungency.
STING (*v. t. from the Sax. stengan*) To pierce or wound with an envenomed point; to pain acutely.
Sting (*s. from the verb*) A sharp venomous point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.
Stingier (*adj. comp. of stingy, the g is soft*) Stingy in a greater degree.
Stingiest (*adj. sup. of stingy, the g is soft*) Stingy in the greatest degree.
Stingily (*adv. from stingy, the g is soft*) With stinginess.
Stinginess (*s. from stingy, the g soft*) Covetousness, nearness, meanness.
Stinging (*p. a. from sting*) Wounding with a sting, giving acute pain.
Stinging (*s. from the part.*) The act of wounding with a sting.
Stingless (*adj. from sting*) Having no sting.
Stingo (*s. a cant word*) Old beer, strong beer.
STINGY (*adj. supposed to be of cant derivation, the g is soft*) Covetous, avaricious, greedy.
STINK (*v. int. from the Sax. stincan*) To emit an offensive smell.
Stink (*s. from the verb*) An offensive smell.
Stinkard (*s. from stink*) A mean paltry fellow.
Stinkier (*s. from stink*) One that stinks, something that offends by the smell.
Stinking (*p. a. from stink*) Sending forth an ill smell, offending the smell.
Stinking (*s. from the part.*) An offensive smell.
Stinkingly (*adv. from stinking*) With an offensive smell.
Stinkingness (*s. from stinking*) The state of emitting an offensive smell. *Scott.*
Stinkpot (*s. from stink, and pot*) An artificial composition offensive to the smell.
STINT (*v. t. from the Swedish stinta*) To limit, to restrain, to stop.
Stint (*s. from the verb*) A limit, a bound, a proportion, a quantity assigned.
Stint (*v. int.*) To cease, to give over. *Ch.*
Stinted (*p. from stint*) Limited, bounded, proportioned.
Stinting (*p. a. from stint*) Limiting, bounding, proportioning.
Stinting (*s. from the part.*) The act of limiting, the act of proportioning the right of common.
STIPONY (*s. with physicians*) A disease within the eyelid.

S T I

STIPATION (*s. from the Lat. stipa to fill close*) The act of guarding, the act of surrounding. *Bailey.*
STIPEND (*s. from the Lat. stipendium*) A salary, a settled pay, wages.
STIPENDIAL (*adj. from stipend*) Belonging to a stipend. *Co.*
STIPENDIARY (*adj. from stipend*) Receiving a stipend, relating to a stipend.
STIPENDIARY (*s. from the adj.*) One who receives a stipend.
STIPONE (*s. from the Lat. stipa to fill up*) A kind of sweet compound liquor drank in hot weather. *Phil.*
STIPONY (*s. from stipone*) The stipone, the liquor described in the foregoing article. *Bailey.*
STIPTIC (*adj. from the Greek στυπτικός*) Astringent, having the power to stanch blood.
STIPTIC (*s. from the adj.*) An astringent medicine, a medicine to stop blood.
STIPTICAL (*adj. from stiptic*) Astringent, having power to stop blood.
STIPTICALNESS (*s. from stiptical*) The quality of being stiptical. *Scott.*
STIPTICNESS (*s. from stiptic*) The quality of being stiptical. *Scott.*
STIPULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. stipulor*) To contract, to bargain, to settle terms; *with* with, and for: as, "She stipulated with him for the loss of her reputation."
STIPULATING (*p. a. from stipulate*) Contracting, bargaining.
STIPULATION (*s. from stipulate*) A contract, a bargain.
STIR (*v. t. from the Sax. stirian*) To move, to move out of its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate. *To stir up*, to incite, to put into action.
STIR (*v. int.*) To move one's self, to go out of place; to appear, to come into notice; to rise in the morning.
STIR (*s. from the verb*) A tumult, a bustle; a commotion, an uproar; an agitation, a conflict of passion.
STIR/ICIDE (*s. from the Lat. stiria an icicle, and cado to fall*) The dropping of icicles. *Cole.*
STIR/IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. stiria*) Resembling icicles.
Stirk (*s. a local word*) A stirk, a young bullock. *Phil.*
STIR/LING (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland; a county in Scotland.
STIRP (*s. from the Lat. stirps*) A race, a family. *Bacon.*
Stir/red (*p. from stir*) Moved, put out of place; agitated, brought into debate.
Stir/er (*s. from stir*) One that stirs; *with* up: as, "A stirrer up of quarrels."
Stir/ing (*p. a. from stir*) Moving, putting out of place; agitating, bringing into debate.
Stir/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving; the second ploughing, the land to be ploughed a second time.
Stir/rop (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A stirrup.
STIR/RUP (*s. from the Sax. stirap*) An iron hoop in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.
Stir/rupglass (*s. from stirrup, and glass*) The glass drank on horseback at parting.
Stir/rupstocking (*s. from stirrup, and stocking*) A stocking to be drawn over another to keep the leg warm and dry in riding.
Stir/rupstrap (*s. from stirrup, and strap*) The strap of leather by which the stirrup is suspended.
STITCH (*v. from the Danish stike*) To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; to mend; *with* up; as, "To stitch up his life again."
Stitch (*v. int.*) To practise needlework.
Stitch (*s. from the verb*) A pair of the needle and thread through any thing; a furrow in ploughing. *Chapm.*
STITCH (*s. from the Sax. stician*) A sharp sudden pain.
Stitch (*s. a cant word, from the verb*) A tailor.
Stitch/ed (*p. from stitch*) Sewed, united, mended by sewing.
Stitch/ery (*s. from stitch*) Needlework in contempt.
Stitch/fallen (*adj. from stitch, and fallen*) Appearing as though a stitch had given way, hanging loose. *Dry.*
Stitch/ing (*p. a. from stitch*) Sewing, working on with the needle, uniting, mending with a needle.
Stitch/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sewing; a particular method of working with the needle, work in which the stitches are made to appear by way of ornament.
Stitch/wort (*s. in botany*) The camomile.
Stith (*s. obsolete*) An anvil. *Chaucer.*
Stithe (*adj. a local word*) Strong, stiff. *Cole.*
STITHE (*s.*) A disorder of the eyelid. *Dict. of Arts.*
Stith'y (*s. obsolete*) A smith's anvil. *Shakespeare.*

S T O

Stith'y (*s. with coruleaches*) A disease in oxen.
Stith'y (*v. t. from the sub. obsolete*) To bear on a vil.
Stit/tieback (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a small fish.
Stive (*v. t. supposed to be from stew*) To stuff up to make hot, to make sultry.
Sti'ved (*p. from stive*) Made close, made hot or stifled.
STIVER (*s.*) A Dutch coin in value about one penny.
Stives (*s. obsolete*) The stews.
STIVES (*s. in ancient geography*) The inhabitants of Thebes, the ancient Thebans.
Sti'ving (*p. a. from stive*) Making close, suffocating, want of free air.
Sto'age (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Stowage.
Stoak'ed (*adj. a sea term*) Stock d. stopped; beyond reach of the pump as water in the hold.
Stoak'er (*s. in a brew-house*) One who looks after the fire.
Stoat (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the ferret kind, remarkable for an offensive smell.
STO'BEA (*s. in botany*) The knapweed.
Stob'ill (*s. an old spelling*) Stubble.
STO'CAH (*s. from the Erie stock*) An attendant, who waits on foot on one that rides.
STOCCA'DO (*s. from the Italian stocco a rapier*) Thrust with a rapier.
STOCCA'TA (*s. from the Italian*) A thrust in a rapier.
STOCK (*s. from the Sax. stoc*) The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which the graft is inserted; a post; a stupid fellow; a race, a lineage, a family; the handle of any thing, the support of a ship or building; a kind of crevat, a close neckcloth; principal, the capital store; a quantity; a fund established by government; the remainder of a pack of cards after the deal.
STOCK (*s. from the Italian stocco a rapier*) A thrust with a rapier.
Stock (*v. t. from the sub.*) To store, to lay in a store; to root up, to strike with a pointed instrument; to be in the stocks.
STOCK/BIDGE (*s.*) A borough town in Hampshire, has a small market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 67 miles from London.
Stock/bridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stockbridge, made at Stockbridge.
Stock/dove (*s. in ornithology*) The ringdove, the pigeon.
Stock/drawers (*s. a cant word*) Stockings.
Stock'ed (*p. from stock*) Stored, sufficiently rooted up, struck with a pointed instrument; in the stocks.
Stock/en (*s. in the cyder counties*) The name of an apple.
Stock/fish (*s. an unusual spelling*) Stockfish. *D. W.*
Stock/fish (*s. from stock, and fish*) Dried cod to call account of its hardness.
Stockgillyflower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, leucolum.
STOCKHO/LM (*s.*) The capital of Sweden.
Stock'id (*adj. obsolete*) Imprisoned.
Stock'ing (*p. a. from stock*) Storing, filling; *with* up; putting the legs in the stocks.
Stock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing a stock; a hose, a covering for the leg.
Stock'ing (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dress in stockings.
Stock/inged (*p. from stocking*) Dressed in stockings.
Stock/ingframe (*s. from stocking, and frame*) The frame in which stockings are woven.
Stock/ingweaver (*s. from stocking, and weaver*) whose business is to weave stockings.
Stock/jobber (*s. from stock, and jobber*) One who manages the public funds.
Stock/jobbing (*s. from stock, and jobbing*) Trading in the public funds, the business of a stockjobber.
Stock'ish (*adj. from stock*) Hard, blockish.
Stock/lock (*s. from stock, and lock*) A lock of wood.
STOCK/PORT (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 175 miles from London.
Stock/port (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stockport, made at Stockport.
Stocks (*s. seldom used in the singular*) A prison for debtors; the supports of a ship while building.
Stocksi'l (*adj. from stock, and still*) Motionless, stock.
STOCK/TON (*s.*) A town in the bishoprick of Durham; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 248 miles from London.
Stock/ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stockton, made at Stockton.

(*s. a different spelling*) A stud, a stock of breeding
Phillips.

ST (s. in botany) The knapweed.

STADOS (s. in botany) The cottonweed.

STACHOS (s. in botany) The cottonweed, the lavan-

STOIC (s. from the Greek *στωικος* a *σοα* a porch) A philosopher who followed the sect of Zeno, and held neutrality of all external things; one who extirpates or pretends to extirpate the passions, one who is all things indifferent.

STOIC (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the Stoics, holding all things indifferent, void of passions, destitute of all feelings.

STOIC (adj. from stoic) Belonging to the Stoics, void of passions.

STOICNESS (s. from stoical) The state of being stoical, want of mental feelings.

STOICISM (s. from stoic) The maxims or opinions of the Stoics.

STOIKER (s. a different spelling) A stoaker, one who attends to a brewhouse.

STOKESLEY (s.) A town in the north riding of Yorkshire, it has a market on Saturday, and is 238 miles from London.

STOKESLEY (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Stokesley, at Stokesley.

STOLA (s. from the Lat. *stola*) A robe, a long vest; a robe, a priest's vestment.

STOLE (v. t. pret. of steal) Did steal.

STOLEN (p. from steal) Taken by stealth.

STULTUS (adj. from the Lat. *stultus* a fool) Foolish, stupid, Scott.

STUPIDITY (s. from stolid) Stupidity, foolishness. Bentley.

STUPIDITY (s. from stolid) Stupidity, want of sense. Sc.

STUPIDITY (adj. a local word) Dirty, confused. Bailey.

STOMACH (s. from the Greek *στωμαχος*) The mouth, the opening of a vein or other vessel.

STOMACH (s. from the Greek *στωμα* a mouth, and *χωμα* bad) A fore mouth, soreness in the gums.

STOMACH (s. from the Greek *στωμαχος*) The ventricle in which the food is digested; an appetite, a desire of food, an inclination, liking; anger, resolution; fullness, resentment; pride, haughtiness.

STOMACH (v. t. from the sub.) To resent, to remember anger and resentment.

STOMACH (v. int.) To be angry.

STOMACH (p. from stomach) Resented, remembered resentment.

STOMACH (s. from stomach) An ornamental covering by ladies on the breast.

STOMACHFUL (adj. from stomach) Sullen, stubborn, per-

STOMACHFULNESS (s. from stomachful) Stubbornness, ob-

STOMACHIC (s. with physicians) The stomachic fever.

STOMACHIC (adj. from stomach) Belonging to the stomach, good for the stomach.

STOMACHIC (s. from the adj.) A medicine for the stomach.

STOMACHIC (adj. from stomachic) Belonging to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

STOMACHIC (adj. the less morning spelling) Stomachic. Harvey.

STOMACHIC (s. from stomachic) The quality of being stomachic. Scott.

STOMACHICUM (s. from the Lat.) A stomachic.

STOMACHIC (adj. from stomach) Wanting an appetite, little appetite.

STOMACHIC (s. from stomach, but not used) Indigestion, anger. Bailey.

STOMACHIC (adj. from stomach, but now grown obsolete) Stomachful, sullen, obstinate. Spenser.

STOMACHIC (s. from stomach, and skin) A disease in the skin of fowls.

STOMACHIC (s. in anatomy) The gula, the upper opening of the stomach.

STOMACHIC (s. in natural history) A genus of simple

STOMACHIC (adj. from stoma) Belonging to the mouth, pertaining to the fauces; having a fore mouth.

STOMACHIC (s. from stomachic) Medicines for the mouth.

STOMACHIC (adj. the less modern spelling) Stomatic. Cole.

STOMACHIC (v. int. an obsolete spelling) To stand.

STOMACHIC (s. from the verb) A stand, a station. Bacon.

STOMACHIC (s. from the Sax. *ston*) A substance generated in earth, hard, insipid, neither ductile, malleable nor soluble in water or oil; a fragment of a rock or stone prepared for building; a concretion in the

bladder or kidneys, a calculus; the case in which some fruits contain the seed; a testicle; a gem, a precious stone; a denomination of weight, a weight of fourteen pounds. To leave no stone unturned, to try every expedient, to do all that can be done.

STONE (adj. from the sub.) Made of stone, producing stone.

STONE (adv. from the sub. sometimes used in composition) Quite, very; as a stone. "She is stone dead."

STONE (v. t. from the sub.) To pelt with stones, to kill with stones; to harden.

STONE (s.) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 140 miles from London.

STONE (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Stone, made at Stone.

STONEBLIND (adj. from stone, and blind) Quite blind.

STONEBREAK (s. in botany) The name of an herb, faxifraga.

STONECHATTER (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.

STONECROP (s. in botany) The name of an herb.

STONECUTTER (s. from stone, and cutter) One whose business is to hew stones.

STONED (p. from stone) Pelted with stones, killed with stones.

STONEDEAD (adj. from stone, and dead) Quite dead.

STONEDOUBLET (s. a cant word) A prison.

STONEFALCON (s.) A kind of hawk, a hawk that builds on a rock.

STONEFLY (s. from stone, and fly) The May fly.

STONEFRUIT (s. from stone, and fruit) Fruit which contains the seed in a stone.

STONEHAMMER (s. from stone, and hammer) The hammer with which a mason breaks stones.

STONEHAWK (s. from stone, and hawk) The stone falcon.

STONEHORSE (s. from stone, and horse) A horse that has not been gelded, the male of the mare.

STONEMAFON (s. from stone, and mason) A mason who works in stone.

STONEMORTAR (s. from stone, and mortar) A kind of mortar in which stones are laid.

STONEPIT (s. from stone, and pit) A pit out of which stones are dug.

STONEPITCH (s. from stone, and pitch) A hard kind of pitch.

STONEPlover (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.

STONEQUARRY (s. from stone, and quarry) A stonepit.

STONEMICK (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.

STONEMICKLE (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.

STONEMICK (s. from stone, and wall) A wall built of stone.

STONENETWORK (s. from stone, and work) Work done in stone, a building of stone.

STONGID (v. t. the old pret. of sting) Did sting, stung. Ch.

STONIED (adj. obsolete) Astonished, confounded. Chau.

STONIER (adj. comp. of stony) Stony in a greater degree.

STONIEST (adj. sup. of stony) Stony in the greatest degree.

STONINESS (s. from stony) The state of being stony.

STONING (p. a. from stone) Pelting with stones, killing with stones; making hard, laying with stones.

STONING (s. from the part.) The act of pelting or killing with stones.

STONT (v. int. old pret. of stand) Did stand. Chaucer.

STONY (adj. from stone) Full of stones, abounding with stones; made of stone; hard, inflexible.

STOOD (v. int. pret. of stand) Did stand.

STOOD (adj. a local word) Having the ears cropped, cropped. Bailey.

STOOK (s. a country word) A shock of corn, twelve sheaves of corn.

STOOK (v. t. from the sub.) To set sheaves of corn in shocks.

STOOKED (p. from stook) Set up as corn in shocks.

STOOKING (p. a. from stook) Setting up corn in shocks.

STOOL (s. from the Sax. *stal*) A seat without a back, a seat for one person without a back; an evacuation downwards, an evacuation procured by a purgative medicine, that which is evacuated at one motion downward. The stool of repentance, the cutty stool in the kirk of Scotland; a state of uneasiness arising from a sense of misconduct.

STOOLBALL (s. from stool, and ball) A play in which a ball is driven from one stool to another.

STOOM (v. t. with wine coopers) To impregnate wines by putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into them.

STOOMED (p. from stoom) Impregnated as wines by having bags of herbs or other ingredients put into them.

STOOMING (p. a. from stoom) Impregnating wines by putting

STO

putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into them.
Stoo'ming (*s. from the part.*) The method or process of impregnating wines by putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into them.
STOOP (*v. int. from the Sax. stupian*) To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward in standing or walking; to yield, to submit; to condescend, to descend from rank or dignity; to sink to a lower place, to come down, to alight from the wing, to descend as a hawk on the prey.
stoop (*s. from the verb*) The act of stooping, an inclination downwards; a condescension, a descent from dignity; the fall of a bird on its prey.
STOOP (*s. from the Sax. stoppa*) A vessel of liquor; two quarts in measure.
Stoop'ing (*p. a. from stoop*) Bending forward; yielding; alighting from the wing, descending as a bird on its prey; condescending.
Stooping (*s. from the part.*) The act of bending forward, the act of bending down.
Stoop'ingly (*adv. from stooping*) With inclination downwards.
STOP (*v. t. from the Dutch stoppen*) To hinder from going forward, to hinder from action, to suppress, to obstruct, to regulate musical strings with the fingers, to close any aperture.
Stop (*v. int.*) To cease to go forward.
Stop (*s. from the verb*) A cessation of motion, an obstruction, a hinderance of action, an interruption, a pause, a prohibition; the instrument by which the sounds in wind music are regulated, a regulation of musical sounds by the fingers; a pause, a point in writing; a failure in trade.
Stop'cock (*s. from stop, and cock*) A pipe stopped by a turning cock.
Stop'er (*s. a sea term, and different spelling*) A stopper, the piece of cable which stops the hiliards. *D. of A.*
Stop'in (*adj. obsolete*) Advanced, far gone in years. *Ch.*
Stop'page (*s. from stop*) The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.
Stop'ped (*p. from stop*) Hindered from proceeding, obstructed, closed as an aperture.
Stop'per (*s. from stop*) A stopple; a piece of cable to stop the hiliards on board a ship.
Stop'ping (*p. a. from stop*) Hindering from proceeding, obstructing, closing up an aperture.
Stop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a stop.
Stop'ple (*s. from stop*) That by which the mouth of a vessel is stopped, that by which a hole is filled up.
Sto'rage (*s. from store*) A place in which stores are laid up; the hire paid for storing goods in a warehouse.
STORAX (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of a sweet scented tree growing in Syria, the gum of the tree.
Sto'raxtree (*s. in botany*) The storax.
STORE (*s. from the Runic stor*) A large quantity, a large number, plenty; a stock, a hoarded supply; a storehouse, a magazine; account, value.
Store (*adj. from the sub.*) Provided for time to come, laid up.
Store (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stock against after time, to furnish, to replenish; to lay up, to hoard.
Sto'red (*p. from store*) Stocked against after time, furnished, provided, laid up, hoarded.
Sto'rehouse (*s. from store, and house*) A magazine, a place where stores are laid up.
Sto'rekeeper (*s. from store, and keeper*) One that takes care of stores.
Sto'rer (*s. from store*) One that stores, one that lays up.
Sto'reroom (*s. from store, and room*) The room on board a ship where stores are kept; a place where stores are kept.
STOR'GE (*s. from the Greek στήνη*) Natural affection, parental instinct.
Sto'riall (*adj. obsolete*) Historical, opposed to fabulous. *Ch.*
Sto'ried (*p. from story*) Related in story, ornamented with historical pictures; ranged as stories one under another.
Sto'rier (*s. from store*) The fry of young fish; young pigs to be fatted. *Scott.*
Sto'ring (*p. a. from store*) Providing for some future time, furnishing, replenishing; hoarding, laying up.
Sto'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up in store.
STORK (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.
Stork'bill (*s. from stork, and bill*) An instrument of surgery; the name of a plant.
STORM (*s. from the Sax.*) A tempest, a commotion of the elements; an assault on a fortified place; violence, vehemence; commotion, tumult; affliction, calamity.

STO

Storm (*v. t. from the sub.*) To attack by open force.
Storm (*v. int.*) To raise tempests; to rage, to fume.
Storm'bird (*s. in ornithology*) The procellaria, a bird that takes shelter in ships against a storm.
Storm'ed (*p. from storm*) Attacked by open force.
Storm'fish (*s.*) The stormbird. *Dict. of A.*
Storm'ier (*adj. comp. of stormy*) Stormy in a greater degree.
Storm'iest (*adj. sup. of stormy*) Stormy in the greatest degree.
Storm'iness (*s. from stormy*) The state of being stormy.
Storm'ing (*p. a. from storm*) Raising tempests, attacking by open force; raging, fuming.
Storm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of attacking by open force.
Stor'my (*adj. from storm*) Tempestuous; violent, furious.
STORT'FORD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 30 miles from London.
Stort'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stortford, made at Stortford.
STORY (*s. from the Greek ιστορία history*) A short history, an account of things past; an idle tale, a fiction.
STORY (*s. from the Sax. storm a place*) A floor, a floor of rooms.
Sto'ry (*v. t. from the sub.*) To tell in history, to relate to make floors, to range one under another.
Sto'rying (*p. a. from story*) Relating in story; ranging one floor under another.
Sto'ryteller (*s. from story, and teller*) One who tells stories, an historian in contempt.
Sto'rytelling (*s. from story, and telling*) The act or practice of telling stories.
Sto'rywriter (*s. from story, and write*) A writer of stories.
Sto'rywriting (*s. from story, and write*) The practice of writing stories.
Stot (*s. obsolete*) A young horse; a young bullock.
Stot'al (*s. an old spelling*) Scotale.
STOTE (*s. from the Sax. stād*) A young horse, a young bullock; a kind of stinking ferret.
STOVE (*s. from the Sax. stofa*) A hot house, a place made warm; a close place in which fire is made; a place by which heat is communicated.
Stove (*v. t. from the sub.*) To keep warm in a place artificially heated.
Sto'ved (*p. from stove*) Kept warm in a house or place artificially heated.
Sto'ver (*s. a local word*) Straw, fodder for cattle.
Sto'ving (*p. a. from stove*) Warming in a stove.
Sto'ving (*s. from stove*) The act of warming in a stove.
Stound (*v. int. from the islandick stunde to grieve*) To be in pain, to be in sorrow, to be stupefied.
Stound (*s. from the verb, retained in the Scotch dialect*) Sorrow, grief; astonishment, amazement; time, season.
Stound (*s. a local word*) A vessel that stands on one end.
Stound, Stounde (*s. obsolete*) A small space, a moment.
Stound'emele (*adj. obsolete*) Various, changeable, compounded by turns.
STOUR (*s. from the Sax. sturan to disturb, to stir*) An assault, an incursion, a tumult.
Stoure (*s. obsolete*) A fight, an assault.
STOUT (*adj. from the Dutch*) Strong, valiant; bold; strong, firm; obstinate, pertinacious.
Stout (*s. a cant word*) Strong beer.
Stout'er (*adj. comp. of stout*) Stout in a greater degree.
Stout'est (*adj. sup. of stout*) Stout in the greatest degree.
Stoutheart'ed (*adj. from stout, and heart*) Bold, courageous.
Stout'ly (*adv. from stout*) Boldly, firmly, obstinately.
Stout'ness (*s. from stout*) Strength, fortitude, boldness, obstinacy.
STOW (*v. t. from the Sax. stow a place*) To lay in any place, to reposit in order so to make the best use of the room.
STOW (*s. from the Sax. signifying a place*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 88 miles from London.
STOW (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 75 miles from London.
Stow (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stow, made at Stow.
Stow'age (*s. from stow*) Room for laying up, the act of being laid up in close order.
STOWE (*s. from the Sax. stow*) A place, a village.
Stow'ed (*p. from stow*) Laid up in close order.
Stow'er (*s. obsolete*) Trouble, contest, mishap.
STOW'EY (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 150 miles from London.

Stowey (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stowey, made at Stowey.

Stowing (*p. a. from stow*) Laying up in close order.

Stowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up in close order.

Stwk (*s. a local word*) A handle.

Stwr (*s. a local word*) A stake for a hedge; a round of ladder.

Strabism (*s. from strabismus*) The act of squinting.

STRABISMUS (*s. from the Greek στραβισμος*) A distortion of the eyes, the act of looking askint; a kind of mask to cure squinting.

STRABO (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous stoic philosopher and accurate geographer.

Straddle (*v. int. supposed to be from stride*) To stand with the feet wide from each other, to walk with the feet wider than common.

Straddling (*p. a. from straddle*) Standing with the feet wide, walking with the feet wider than usual.

Straddling (*s. from the part.*) The act of standing or walking with the feet wider than usual.

STRAGGLE (*v. int. the derivation is not known*) To wander without any certain direction, to ramble, to rove; to wander dispersedly, to stand single, to be at distance from the main body; to exuberate, to shoot luxuriantly.

Straggler (*s. from straggle*) One that straggles, any thing that stands single, any thing that shoots too far.

Straggling (*p. a. from straggle*) Wandering, roving, rambling, shooting luxuriantly, standing alone.

Straggling (*s. from the part.*) The act of wandering without any certain direction.

Strake (*s. perhaps from streak*) A plate of iron for the wheel of a carriage.

Strake (*adj. from the Dutch strack*) Having no curve, straight, going as in a direct line; narrow, close; but this sense is judged improper.

Strake (*adv. from the adj.*) Immediately, directly. "It strake takes fire."

Straken (*v. t. from strake*) To make straight.

Straken (*p. from strake*) Made straight.

Straking (*p. a. from straken*) Making straight.

Straking (*s. from the part.*) The act of making straight.

Straiter (*adj. comp. of strait*) Strait in a greater degree.

Straitest (*adj. sup. of strait*) Strait in the greatest degree.

Straitness (*s. from strait*) The state of being strait, the contrary to crookedness.

Strights (*s. in commerce*) A kind of narrow kersey cloth.

Strightway (*adv. from strait, and way*) Immediately, presently.

Strightways (*adv. from straitway*) Straightway, presently.

Strain (*v. t. from the French estraindre*) To purify by filtration, to filter, to purify by passing through a cloth or sieve; to squeeze in an embrace; to put to the utmost stretch, to push beyond the proper extent; to make strait, to make tense; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to force, to constrain.

Strain (*v. int.*) To make violent efforts, to pass in filtration.

Strain (*s. from the verb*) A sprain, an injury by too much violence, a force, a constraint.

Strain (*s. from the Sax. streng*) A race, a generation, descent; a style or manner of speaking; a song, a tale, a sound; a rank, a character; a turn, a tendency.

Strained (*p. from strain*) Filtered, purified by passing through a cloth or sieve; sprained, injured by violence; forced, constrained.

Strainer (*s. from strain*) That through which any thing is strained.

Straining (*p. a. from strain*) Purifying by filtration, injuring by violent tension, forcing, constraining.

Straining (*s. from the part.*) The act of filtration, the act of injuring by a too violent tension.

Strait (*adj. from the French estroit*) Narrow, close, confined; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; intimate, closely connected; having no curve, proceeding in a direct line; but this sense is judged improper. *Never.*

Strait (*s. from the adj.*) A narrow pass, a strith; distress, difficulty.

Strait (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring into difficulties.

Strait (*p. from strait*) Put to difficulties.

Strait (*v. t. from strait*) To make narrow, to contract, to confine, to make tight; to distress, to perplex.

Straitened (*p. from strait*) Made narrow, contracted, confined, made tight.

Straitening (*p. a. from straiten*) Making narrow, contracting, confining, making tight.

Straitening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making narrow, the act of making tight.

Strait'er (*adj. comp. of strait*) Strait in a greater degree.

Strait'est (*adj. sup. of strait*) Strait in the greatest degree.

Strait'laced (*adj. from strait, and lace*) Stiff, constrained, wanting freedom.

Strait'ly (*adv. from strait*) Narrowly, strictly, rigorously, closely, intimately.

Strait'ness (*s. from strait*) Narrowness; strictness, distress, difficulty.

Strait'way (*adv. from strait, and way, but not so correct a spelling*) Straightway, immediately.

Strake (*v. t. the old pret. of strike*) Struck, did strike. *Acts 28.*

Strake (*s. from streak*) One of the plates of iron with which a wheel is bound; a seam between two planks on the side of a ship; the breadth of a plank on a ship's side.

Strake (*v. t. obsolete*) To stretch, to lay open. *Chau.*

Strak'ed (*adj. from strake*) Having strakes, marked with lines. *Scott.*

STRAMO'NIA (*s. in botany*) The thorn apple, the apple of Peru.

STRAMONIOIDES (*s. in botany*) The stramonium.

STRAMO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The datura, a kind of nightshade.

STRAND (*s. from the Sax.*) The verge of the sea, that part of the shore which is washed by the water.

Strand (*v. t. from the sub.*) To drive in the shallows.

Strand (*s. with sailors*) The twist of a rope.

Strand'ed (*p. from strand*) Driven on the shore, driven on the strand.

Strand'ing (*p. a. from strand*) Driving a ship on the shore.

Strand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving a ship on the shore.

Strand'runner (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird that runs and feeds on the strand.

Strand'y (*adj. an old word*) Restive, passionate. *Bailey.*

STRANGE (*adj. from the Lat. extraneus*) Foreign, belonging to another; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; remote, unknown; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted, wanting familiarity, reserved, unfociable.

Strange (*interj. from the adj.*) Expressive of wonder.

Strange (*v. int. from the adj. but not used*) To wonder, to be in astonishment; with at: as, "Which we strange not at." *Glanville.*

Stran'gely (*adv. from strange*) In a strange manner, with respect to strangers, wonderfully.

Stran'geness (*s. from strange*) The state of being foreign, remoteness, shyness, mutual dislike; the state of being odd, the state of being wonderful.

Stran'ger (*s. from strange*) A foreigner, one of another country, one unknown; a guest, a visitant; one not admitted to intimacy, one not admitted to close fellowship.

Stran'ger (*adj. comp. of strange*) Strange in a greater degree.

Stran'ger (*v. t. from the adj.*) To estrange, to alienate.

Stran'gered (*p. from stranger*) Estranged, alienated; with with: as, "Strangered with an oath." *Shake.*

Stran'gest (*adj. sup. of strange*) Strange in the greatest degree.

STRANG'FORD (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Down and province of Ulster.

STRAN'GLE (*v. t. from the Lat. strangulo*) To choke, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath; to suppress, to hinder from appearing.

Stran'gled (*p. from strangle*) Choaked, suffocated, suppressed.

Stran'gler (*s. from strangle*) One that strangles.

Stran'gles (*s. in farriery*) A swelling in a horse's throat.

Stran'gleweed (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Stran'gling (*p. a. from strangle*) Choking, suffocating, killing by stopping the breath, suppressing.

Stran'gling (*s. from strangle*) The act of killing by stopping the breath, death by stopping the breath.

Strangulation (*s. from strangle*) The act of strangling, the state of being strangled.

STRAN'GURY (*s. from the Greek στραγγα a drop, and urogen*) A difficulty in making water, a painful obstruction of the urinary passages.

STRANRA'ER (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the shire of Galloway.

S T R

STRAP (*s. from the Dutch stroppe*) A narrow long strip of cloth or leather.
Strap (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat as with a strap. *Scott.*
Strappa'do (*s. from strap*) A chastisement by blows. *Shakespeare.*
Strap'ped (*p. from strap, a colloquial word*) Beaten as with a strap.
Strap'ping (*p. a. from strap, colloquial*) Beating as with a strap.
Strap'ping (*adj. a cant word*) Large, huge, bulky with slight contempt. *Johnson.*
Strata (*s. plu. of stratum*) Beds, layers.
STRAT'AGEM (*s. from the Greek στρατημα*) An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick by which some advantage is obtained.
Stratagenical (*adj. from stratagem, but not used*) Belonging to stratagem, done by stratagem.
STRAT'ARITH'METRY (*s. from the Greek στρατος an army, αριθμος a number, and μετρον to measure*) The art of drawing up an army in some geometrical form.
Strat'egem (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A stratagem. *D. of A.*
STRAT'EGUS (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) An Athenian officer annually chosen to command the army.
STRAT'FORD (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire; it stands at the head of the navigation on the river Avon, is famous for the birth place of Shakespeare, has a market on Thursday, and is 94 miles from London.
STRAT'FORD (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 45 miles from London.
STRAT'FORD (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 52 miles from London.
Strat'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stratford, made at Stratford.
Strath (*s. from the Brit. obsolete*) A vale, a dale. *Philips.*
STRATH'NAVER (*s.*) The most northern county or district of Scotland.
Stratification (*s. from stratify*) An arrangement of different matter, stratum upon stratum, an arrangement in beds or layers.
Stratified (*p. from stratify*) Ranged in beds or layers.
STRAT'IFY (*v. t. from the Lat. stratum a bed, and facio to make*) To range in beds or layers.
Strat'ifying (*p. a. from stratify*) Laying on beds or layers.
Strat'ifying (*s. from stratify*) The act or process of laying in beds or layers after the manner of the chymists.
STRAT'ITES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the fresh water soldier, the name of a plant; the hottonia.
STRAT'OTIC (*adj. from the Greek στρατος an army*) Warlike. *Cole.*
STRATOC'RACY (*s. from the Greek στρατος an army, and κρατος power*) A military government.
STRAT'TON (*s.*) A town in Cornwall; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 222 miles from London.
Strat'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stratton, made at Stratton.
STRAT'UM (*s. from the Lat. a scientific word*) A bed, a layer.
Strat'uminate (*v. t. from stratum, but not used*) To pave, to lay with stone. *Scott.*
Strat'uminate (*p. from stratuminate, but not used*) Paved.
Strat'uminating (*p. a. from stratuminate, but not used*) Paving, laying with flat stones.
Straught (*p. obsolete, from stretch*) Stretched out. *Ch.*
Straught'en (*p. obsolete, from stretch*) Stretched out, spread. *Chaucer.*
Straunge (*adj. an old spelling*) Strange. *Chaucer.*
STRAW (*s. from the Sax. streow*) The stalk on which corn grows, the stalk after the corn is thrashed out; any thing proverbially worthless.
STRAW (*v. t. from the Sax. strawan, nearly obsolete*) To strew, to scatter.
Straw'berry (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the fruit of the plant.
Straw'berryleaf (*s. from strawberry, and leaf*) The leaf of the strawberry.
Straw'berryleaves (*s. plu. of strawberryleaf*) More than one strawberry leaf.
Straw'berrytree (*s. in botany*) The arbutus.
Straw'built (*adj. from straw, and built*) Made up of straw.
Straw'colour (*s. from straw, and colour*) A pale yellow, a colour resembling that of straw.
Straw'coloured (*adj. from straw, and colour*) Light yellow, having the colour of straw.

S T R

Straw'led (*p. from straw, nearly obsolete*) Strewed, scattered.
Straw'hat (*s. from straw, and hat*) A woman's hat made of straw.
Straw'ing (*p. a. from straw, nearly obsolete*) Strewing, scattering.
Straw'worm (*s. from straw, and worm*) A worm that breeds in straw.
Straw'y (*adj. from straw*) Made of straw, consisting of straw.
STRAY (*v. int. from the Danish strec to scatter*) To wander, to go beyond due limits; to err, to deviate from the right way.
Stray (*s. from the verb*) A beast wandering beyond proper limits, any thing lost by wandering; the act of wandering.
Stray'ing (*p. a. from stray*) Wandering, roving beyond proper limits, going astray.
Stray'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of going astray.
Stre (*s. a cant word*) Straw.
STREAK (*s. from the Sax. strice*) A line of colour different from the ground; a ray of light.
Streak (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stripe, to dapple, to variegate; to stretch; but this sense is obsolete. *Chapman.*
Streak'ed (*p. from streak*) Striped, variegated.
Streak'ing (*p. a. from streak*) Marking with streaks, variegating.
Streak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with streaks.
Streaky (*adj. from streak*) Striped, variegated.
STREAM (*s. from the Sax.*) A running water, a current, any thing issuing from a head and proceeding with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.
Stream (*v. int. from the sub.*) To flow, to run in a continued current, to flow with a current, to issue with continuance.
Stream (*v. t.*) To mark with colours, to embroider long tracks.
Stream'anchor (*s. from stream, and anchor*) A small anchor used in a current.
Stream'cable (*s. a sea term, from stream, and cable*) A small cable used in a current.
Stream'ed (*p. from stream*) Marked with a length of colour: with with: as, "Streamed with gold."
Stream'er (*s. from stream*) An ensign, a flag, any thing flowing loosely from a stock.
Stream'ing (*p. a. from stream*) Flowing in a stream, issuing with continuance.
Stream'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of flowing in a continued stream.
Stream'work (*s. in mines*) The method of following a vein of metal by cutting trenches.
Stream'y (*adj. from stream, a poetical word*) bounding with running water, flowing with current.
Streck (*v. t. obsolete*) To strike.
Streen (*s. an old word*) Kindred.
STREET (*s. from the Sax. stræt*) A way between houses, a paved way between two rows of houses, a public place.
Street'gavel (*s. from street, and gavel*) A kind of tax for a free passage.
Street'walker (*s. from street, and walker*) A prostitute who shews herself in the open streets.
Streight (*v. t. old pret. of stretch*) Did stretch. *Chapman.*
Streight (*p. obsolete, from stretch*) Stretched. *Chapman.*
Streim'idin (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did stream, did flow.
STRE'INÆ (*s. with the Romans*) Presents made on the first day of the year.
Strene (*s. obsolete*) Kindred, stock.
Stren'gift (*adj. obsolete*) Strongest.
STRENGTH (*s. from the Sax.*) Force, vigour, power, body; firmness, durability; power of mind, force, intellect; the potency of liquor; military force; argumentative force.
Strength (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To strengthen, then.
Strength'en (*v. t. from strength*) To make strong, to confirm, to animate, to fix in resolution.
Strength'en (*v. int.*) To become strong, to grow strong.
Strength'ened (*p. from strengthen*) Made strong, confirmed, fixed in resolution.
Strength'ener (*s. from strengthen*) One that strengthens, any thing that gives strength, a restorative.
Strength'ening (*p. a. from strengthen*) Making strong, fixing in resolution.
Strength'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of strengthening, that which gives strength.
Strength'less (*adj. from strength*) Void of strength, deprived of strength, weak, wanting strength.

S T R

Strength'ner (*s. a different spelling*) A strengthener. *Te.*
 Strenu'ity (*s. from strenuous*) Activity, manhood. *Bai.*
 Strenu'osity (*s. from strenuous*) Strenuousness. *Scott.*
 STRENUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. strenuus*) Brave, bold, active; zealous, vehement.
 Strenu'ously (*adv. from strenuous*) Vigorously, zealously, vehemently.
 Strenu'ousness (*s. from strenuous*) The state of being strenuous.
 Strepe (*v. t. an old spelling*) To strip. *Chaucer.*
 STREPEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. strepo to make a noise*) Loud, noisy.
 STREPI'FATE (*v. int. from the Lat. strepo, but not used*) To make a noise. *Cole.*
 Strep'itus (*s. in old records*) Noise.
 STREPSICEROS (*s. in zoology*) The antelope.
 STRESS *s. from the Sax. strece violence* Violence, force; importance, that on which there is dependence.
 Streis (*v. t. from the sub.*) To distress. *Spenser.*
 Streis'ed (*p. from streis*) Distressed. *Spenser.*
 STRETCH (*v. t. from the Sax. strecan*) To extend, to spread out, to strain; to expand, to display; to strain to the utmost, to make tense; to carry by violence, to wrest.
 Stretch (*v. int.*) To become extensive without breaking, to fail beyond the truth, to say more than is strictly true.
 Stretch (*s. from the verb*) Extension, reach; the form of a body extended; an effort, a struggle; the utmost reach of power, the utmost extent of meaning.
 Stretch'ed (*p. from stretch*) Extended, spread out; made tense, strained to the utmost; expanded, displayed; carried beyond the bounds of strict truth.
 Stretch'er (*s. from stretch*) Any thing used for stretching; the timber against which a rower places his feet; a brick laid lengthwise.
 stretch'ing (*p. a. from stretch*) Extending, making tense, extending to the utmost, carrying a matter beyond the bounds of strict truth.
 stretch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of extending, a tension.
 strete (*s. an old spelling*) A street. *Chaucer.*
 Street'gavel (*s. an old spelling*) The streetgavel. *Phillips.*
 STRETTON (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 153 miles from London.
 stret'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stretton, made at Stretton.
 TREW (*v. t. from the Sax. streawian*) To spread by scattering, to scatter loosely.
 Trew'ed (*p. from strew*) Spread by scattering, scattered loosely.
 Trew'ing (*p. a. from strew*) Spreading by scattering, scattering loosely.
 Trew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of scattering lightly.
 Trew'ment (*s. from strew*) Any thing scattered in decoration. *Shakespeare.*
 TRI'Æ (*s. in natural history*) The channels in shells of the scollop kind.
 TRI'Æ (*s. in architecture*) The fillets or rays which separate the fringes of fluted columns.
 tri'ate (*adj. from triæ*) Striated. *Ray.*
 tri'ated (*adj. from triæ*) Channelled, formed in triæ.
 tri'ature (*s. from triæ*) The disposition of triæ, the state or quality of being striated.
 tri'ck'el (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A strickle. *Pb.*
 TRICK (*s. in ornithology, from the Greek σπρίξ*) The name of a bird.
 trick (*s. a contraction for*) Strickle.
 trick'el (*s. not so common a spelling*) A strickle.
 trick'en (*p. from strike*) Struck.
 trick'le (*s. from strike*) The instrument with which corn is made level and struck off in measuring.
 trick'les (*s. from strickle, but not so common a word*) The strickle.
 TRICKT (*adj. from the Lat. strictus*) Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; tense, rigid.
 trick'ter (*adj. comp. of strict*) Strict in a greater degree.
 trick'test (*adj. sup. of strict*) Strict in the greatest degree.
 trick'ly (*adv. from strict*) Exactly, rigorously, severely.
 trick'ness (*s. from strict*) Exactness, rigor, severity.
 tri'd've (*adj. from strict*) Gathered with the hand, cropped with the hand. *Scott.*
 TRICTOR (*s. in anatomy*) The constrictor, the sphincter.
 tri'd'ure (*s. from strict*) A contraction, a closure by

S T R

contraction; a strike, a touch, a slight touch on a subject.
 Strid (*v. int. pret. of stride*) Strode, did stride. *Johnson.*
 Strid (*v. t. pret. of stride*) Did stride.
 Strid'den (*p. from strid*) Passed with a stride.
 STRIDE (*s. from the Sax. stræde*) A long step, a step taken with violence, a wide stretch of the legs.
 Stride (*v. int. from the sub.*) To walk with long steps, to stand with the feet far from each other.
 Stride (*v. t.*) To pass by a step, to pass by a long step.
 STRID'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. strideo to crack, but not much used*) Stridulous, making a small noise. *Scott.*
 Strid'ing (*p. a. from stride*) Walking with long steps, passing by a stride.
 Strid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of walking with long steps.
 STRID'DOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A crushing noise.
 STRID'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. stridulus*) Making a small crushing noise.
 Strid'ulousness (*s. from stridulous*) The state or quality of being stridulous. *Scott.*
 Strife (*s. from strive*) Contention, contest, discord; opposition, contrariety.
 Strife (*s. obsolete*) Endeavour. *Chaucer.*
 Strifeful (*adj. from strife*) Contentious, quarrelsome.
 Strift (*s. from strive, but not much used*) A violent struggle. *Scott.*
 Strig (*s. a local word*) The footstalk of fruit. *Bailey.*
 STRI'GES (*s. in architecture*) The furrows in the shaft of a column.
 STRIG'ILATE (*v. t. from the Lat. strigil a horse comb, but not used*) To curry a horse. *Cole.*
 STRIKE (*v. t. from the Sax. african*) To hit with a blow, to act upon by a blow; to dash, to throw; to stamp, to impress, to notify by the sound of a hammer; to punish, to afflict; to alarm, to put into motion; to produce by a sudden action, to effect in a particular manner; to forge, to mint; to make a bargain, to ratify by striking hands. "To strike off," to erase from an account, to separate as by a blow. "To strike out," to produce by collision, to blot, to bring to light, to form by a quick effort. "To strike up," to cause to sound as instruments of music, to begin, to make the first advance.
 Strike (*v. a sea term*) To contract, to lower, to take down, to yield.
 Strike (*v. int.*) To make a blow, to make an attack, to sound with blows, to run on any thing, to pass with a quick effect; to pay homage by lowering the fail, to break forth. "To strike in with," to conform, to join with. "To strike out," to make a sudden exertion.
 Strike (*s. from the verb*) The strickle, the instrument with which corn is made level and struck off in measuring; a bushel, four pecks; a measure containing four pecks.
 Strike (*s. obsolete*) A streak. *Chaucer.*
 Strikeblock (*s. from strike, and block*) A short kind of plane, a short jointer.
 Stri'ker (*s. from strike*) One that strikes, a quarrelsome fellow.
 Stri'king (*p. a. from strike*) Acting with blows; notifying with strokes; operating by a sudden effect; alarming; lowering, letting down.
 Stri'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of dealing blows, the act of notifying by sounds.
 Stri'king (*adj. from the part.*) Affecting, surprising.
 String (*s. from the Sax.*) A small cord, a slender rope; a thread on which any thing is filed, a set of things filed on a thread; a small fibre, a musical chord; the nerve of a bow; a series, a concatenation. "To have two strings to one's bow," to have two views, to have two expedients.
 String (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with strings, to file on a string, to make tense, to put a stringed instrument in tune.
 String'ed (*adj. from string*) Furnished with strings, effected by strings.
 STRIN'GENT (*adj. from the Lat. stringo to bind*) Binding, contracting.
 String'halt (*s. from string, and halt*) A kind of catch in the hinder leg of a horse occasioned by a convulsive motion of the muscles.
 String'ier (*adj. comp. of stringy*) Stringy in a greater degree.
 String'iest (*adj. sup. of stringy*) Stringy in the greatest degree.
 String'ingis (*s. from stringy*) The state or quality of being stringy.
 String-

String'ing (*p. a. from string*) Furnishing with strings, filing on a string.

String'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with strings, the act of filing on a string.

String'less (*adj. from string*) Having no strings, deprived of strings.

String'y (*adj. from string*) Full of strings, abounding with fibres.

STRIP (*v. t. from the Dutch striopen*) To deprive of covering; to make naked, to divest; to rob, to plunder; to peel, to decorticate; to separate from something adhesive.

Strip (*s. from the verb*) A narrow piece, a narrow shred.

Strip (*v. int.*) To take off the upper garments.

STRIPE (*s. from the Dutch strepe*) A narrow length of a different colour; a blow, a lash; the discoloration occasioned by a blow.

Stripe (*v. t. from the sub.*) To variegate with lines of different colour, to make stripes.

Stripe (*s. obsolete*) A race, a kindred; a stirp. *Chaucer.*

Striped (*p. from stripe*) Marked with stripes, having stripes.

Stri'ping (*p. a. from stripe*) Marking with stripes.

STRIP'LING (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A youth, a young man not fully grown.

Strip'ped (*p. from strip*) Deprived of covering, peeled, robbed; *with of:* "Stripped of those specific differences." *Locke.*

Strip'per (*s. from strip*) One who strips.

Strip'ping (*p. a. from strip*) Depriving of covering, peeling, robbing; taking off the upper garments.

Strip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of proper covering, the act of putting off the upper garments.

Stript (*v. t. pret. of strip*) Did strip.

Stript (*p. from strip*) Stripped, deprived of covering, robbed, pillaged; *with of:* as, "We should be stript of all those things." *Hooker.*

Stri'chel (*s. a different spelling*) A strickle. *Johnson.*

STRIVE (*v. int. from the Dutch streven*) To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest; to contend; to vie, to emulate; *with for,* with, about and against: as, "Strive for the truth." "Why dost thou strive against him." "Strive not with thy maker." "They strive about words to no profit."

Strive (*s. obsolete*) Strife. *Chaucer.*

Striv'en (*v. t. the old pret. of strive*) Strove, did strive.

Striv'en (*v. t. pret. or participial form of strive*) To have struggled, to have contended.

Stri'ver (*s. from strive*) One who strives.

Stri'ving (*p. a. from strive*) Struggling, contending, using efforts.

Stri'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of struggling; the act of using efforts.

STRIX (*s. in ornithology, from the Greek*) The name of a bird, the screech owl.

STRIX (*s. in fabulous history*) A witch, a hag who was supposed to change or distort the countenances of children.

STRIX (*s. in architecture*) One of the channels in a fluted pillar.

Stro (*s. obsolete*) A straw. *Chaucer.*

Stroak (*s. a different spelling*) A stroke. *Bailey.*

Stroak (*v. t. a different spelling*) To strike. *Bailey.*

STROB'ILUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of seed vessel; the artichoke, the pine apple.

Stro'cal (*s. a different spelling*) A strokel. *Cole.*

Strode (*s. a different spelling*) A strude. *Johnson.*

Stro'kal (*s.*) An instrument used by glass makers.

Stroke (*s. from strike*) A blow, a knock, the collision of one body on another, a hostile blow; a sudden disease, a seizure; a touch, a touch of the pencil; power, efficacy; an effect suddenly produced; a masterly effort.

Stroke (*v. t. the old, pret. of strike*) Struck, did strike.

Stroke (*v. t. from the Sax. stracan*) To rub gently with the flat of the hand, to rub gently in one direction; to sooth.

Stro'ked (*p. from stroke*) Rubbed gently in one direction; soothed.

Stro'ken (*p. from stroke*) Stroked, rubbed gently in one direction. *Tusser.*

Stro'king (*p. a. from stroke*) Rubbing gently in one direction; soothing.

Stro'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing gently in one direction.

Stro'kings (*s. from strike*) The last milking; the milk last drawn from the teats.

Stroie (*v. int. a different spelling*) To stroll. *Swift.*

Stroll (*v. int. supposed to be from roll*) To wander, ramble, to rove as a vagrant.

Stroll'er (*s. from stroll*) One who strolls, a vagrant.

Stroll'ing (*p. a. from stroll*) Wandering, roving, vagabond.

Stroll'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wandering, act of vagrancy.

Strom (*s. a local word*) An instrument to keep the meat in the fat.

STROMATE'US (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

STROMAT'IC (*adj. from the Greek στρωματις*) Miscellaneous, composed of different sorts.

Stromat'ics (*s. from stromatic*) Books treating of different subjects, miscellaneous compilations.

STROM'BUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish.

Strond, **Stronde** (*s. an old spelling*) The strand, the part of the shore washed by the water; a street by the water.

Strond'word (*adv. obsolete*) Towards the strand.

STRONG (*adj. from the Sax. strong*) Vigorous, forceful; powerful, mighty; fortified, secured; healthy; ardent, eager; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; furnished with abilities; efficient, valid, confirmed; cogent, conclusive; violent, vehement; compact, firm; nervous, forcibly written.

Strong'backed (*adj. from strong, and back*) Having strong back.

Strong'er (*adj. comp. of strong*) Strong in a greater degree.

Strong'est (*adj. sup. of strong*) Strong in the greatest degree.

Strong'fisted (*adj. from strong, and fist*) Having strong hands.

Strong'hand (*s. from strong, and hand*) Force, violence.

Strong'headed (*adj. from strong, and hand*) Having strong hands.

Strong'ly (*adv. from strong*) Powerfully, forcibly, with strength, with firmness; with vehemence, with eagerness.

Strong'ness (*s. from strong*) The state or quality of being strong.

Strongul'ion (*s. an uncommon word*) The strong gury.

Strong'water (*s. from strong, and water*) Liquor obtained by distillation.

STRON'GYLE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of allum.

Strook (*v. t. the old pret. of strike*) Struck, did strike.

STROP (*s. from the Dutch stroppe*) The leather which the barber sets his razor, a piece of rope formed into a kind of wreath to surround the body of a block or to answer some other purpose on board a ship.

STRO'PHE (*s. from the Greek*) A stanza.

Stroth'ir (*s. obsolete*) The rudder, the steering of a ship.

STROUD (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Friday, and is 100 miles from London.

Stroud (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Stroud, at Stroud.

Strouds (*s. a sea term*) The twists at the end of a cable rope.

Strove (*v. int. pret. of strive*) Did strive.

Strought (*p. obsolete*) Strowed, laid flat on the ground.

Stround (*s. obsolete*) A strand.

STROUT (*v. int. from the German struffen*) To strut with appearance of greatness, to strut.

Strout (*v. t.*) To swell out, to puff out, to enlarge, affectation.

Strout'ed (*p. from strout*) Enlarged, puffed out.

Strout'ing (*p. a. from strout not much used*) Swelling out, strutting, swelling with affectation of greatness.

Strout'ing (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of strutting.

STROW (*v. t. from the Danish strawer*) To strew, spread, to scatter.

Strow'ed (*p. from strow*) Strewed, scattered; *with:* as, "And every place strowed with garbs."

Strow'ing (*p. a. from strow*) Strewing, spreading, scattering.

Strow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of strewing, which is strowed.

Strowl (*v. int. not so common a word*) To stroll.

Stroy (*v. t. from destroy*) To destroy.

Struck (*v. t. pret. of strike*) Did strike.

STU

truck (p. from strike) Affected with a blow, affected by a sudden motion; obliterated; affected with, harmed; touched, afflicted; *with* with: as, "Struck with so great a name." Milton.
 truck/en (p. obsolete, from strike) Struck. Milton.
 RUC/TURE (s. from the Lat. *ruo* to build) The act of building, a manner of building, the thing built, an edifice.
 rude (s. supposed to be from stud) A flock of breeding fowls. Johnson.
 RUG/GLE (v. int. of uncertain derivation) To labour, to act with efforts; to strive, to contend; to labour in difficulties, to be in distress.
 rug/gle (s. from the verb) A labour, an effort; a contest, a contention; an agony, a severe trial.
 rug/gling (p. a. from struggle) Labouring, striving, contending with difficulties.
 rug/gling (s. from the part.) The act of striving, the exertion of powers in difficulty or distress.
 RU'MA (s. from the Lat.) A glandular swelling, the king's evil.
 RU'ME (s. plu. of struma) Glandulous swellings.
 rumatic (adj. from struma) Strumous. Scott.
 rume (s. from struma) A swelling in the neck. Cole.
 RUME'A (s. in botany, a different spelling) The strumia, the crowfoot.
 rumous (adj. from struma) Having a glandulous swelling, affected with the king's evil.
 RUM/PET (s. supposed to be from the Lat. *stuprum*) A woman of ill fame, a prostitute.
 rum/pet (v. t. from the sub.) To debauch. Johnson.
 rum/peted (p. from strumpet) Debauched. Shakespeare.
 rung (v. t. pret. of string) Did string.
 rung (p. from string) Furnished with a string, filed on a string.
 runt'ed (adj. a local word) Having the tail cut off as a sheep. Scott.
 runt'ager (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.
 runtings (s. a local word) Orts, the refuse of fodder. Bailey.
 RUT (v. int. from the German *strussen*) To walk with affected dignity, to swell, to swell with stateliness, to protuberate.
 rut (s. from the verb) An affectation of stateliness in walking.
 RU'THIA (s. in botany) The stridia, a genus of plants.
 RU'THIO (s. in ornithology) The ostrich.
 RU'THIOCAME'LUS (s. in ornithology) The ostrich.
 RUTHIOME'LA (s. in botany) A kind of quince.
 rutting (p. a. from strut) Walking with affectation of dignity, swelling.
 rutting (s. from the part.) The act of walking with affectation of dignity.
 RU'THION (s. in botany) The struthium.
 RU'THION (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird, a kind of sparrow.
 RU'THIUM (s. in botany) The luteola, the dyers weed.
 RYCH'NIS (s. in botany) The name of an herb which, if eaten, is said to induce madness.
 RYCH'NUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 RUB (s. from the Sax. *iteb*) A thick short stock after the rest has been cut off; a log, a block.
 rub (v. t. from the sub.) To force up, to root up, to extirpate. Swift.
 rub'bed (p. from rub) Rooted up.
 rub'bed (adj. from rub) Short, thick; truncated.
 rub/bedness (s. from rubbed) The state of being rubbed.
 rub'bier (adj. comp. of stubby) Stubby in a greater degree.
 rub'biest (adj. sup. of stubby) Stubby in the greatest degree.
 rub'bing (p. a. from rub) Rooting up, eradicating.
 rub'bing (s. from the part.) The act or process of clearing wood lands, the act of rooting up.
 RUB'BLE (s. from the Lat. *stipula*) The stalks of corn left in the field after reaping.
 rub'blegoose (s. from stubble, and goose) A goose fed on the stubbles.
 rub'born (adj. perhaps from stub, and born) Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; hard, firm; harsh, rough; determined, resolute.
 rub'borner (adj. comp. of stubborn) Stubborn in a greater degree.
 rub'bornest (adj. sup. of stubborn) Stubborn in the greatest degree.

STU

Stub'bornly (adv. from stubborn) Obstinate, inflexibly.
 Stub'bornness (s. from stubborn) Obstinacy, inflexibility, contumacy.
 Stub'by (adj. from stub) Full of stubs, short and strong, short and thick.
 STUC (s. from the French) A kind of mortar, which when dry resembles stone.
 STUC/CO (s. the more common word) A kind of mortar made of washed sand and white lime, a kind of plaster resembling stone.
 Stuck (v. t. pret. of stick) Did stick.
 Stuck (p. from stick) Pushed in so as to stick, applied so as to adhere; fixed, fastened; stabbed, pierced.
 Stuck'ling (s. a provincial word) An apple.
 STUD (s. from the Sax. *studer*) A post, a stake; a nail with a large head for ornament, an ornamental protuberance; a kind of button for the sleeve.
 STUD (s. from the Sax. *stode*) A collection of horses and mares for breeding.
 Stud (v. t. from the sub.) To adorn with ornamental protuberances.
 Stud'ded (p. from stud) Ornamented with studs; *with* with: as, "Studded all with gold and pearl."
 Stud'ding (p. a. from stud) Ornamenting with studs.
 Stud'ding (s. from the part.) The act of ornamenting with studs, ornamental protuberances.
 Stud'ding(sail (s. a sea term) A sail extended in a fair wind by the side of the main sail; an additional sail.
 STUD'ENT (s. from the Lat. *studeo* to study) A man who studies, a scholar, a man given to books.
 Stud'ied (p. from study) Considered attentively, formed by study, learned by application, qualified by study.
 Stud'ient (adj. obsolete) Studious. Chaucer.
 Stud'ier (s. from study) One who studies, a student.
 Stud'ing(sail (s. a different spelling) A studding sail. Fal.
 Stu'dious (adj. from study) Given to study, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, contemplative.
 Stu'diously (adv. from studious) With application to study, attentively, diligently, carefully.
 Stu'diousness (s. from studious) The state of being studious, application to study.
 STUD'Y (v. t. from the Lat. *studeo*) To apply the mind to, to consider attentively, to learn by application.
 STUD'Y (v. int. from the Lat. *studeo*) To think with close application, to muse; to use endeavours.
 Study (s. from the verb) Application to learning, attention, close thought, meditation; perplexity, deep thoughtfulness; any particular kind of learning; an apartment set off for literary employment, the room in which a person studies.
 Stud'ying (p. a. from study) Thinking attentively, applying the mind to; learning by application, using endeavour to obtain learning, considering with attention, contemplating.
 Stud'ying (s. from the part.) The act of applying the mind to obtain knowledge, application to study.
 STUFF (s. from the Dutch, *stof*) Any matter, materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; a mixture, a medicine; a texture of cloth, a texture of wool thinner than cloth; matter in contempt, any thing in contempt, any thing mentioned with dislike.
 Stuff (v. t. from the sub.) To fill, to fill to uneasiness; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill meat with something of high relish, to fill with something superfluous; to obstruct the organs, to fill the smaller passages of the body.
 Stuff (v. int.) To feed luxuriously, to feed like a glutton.
 Stuffed (p. from stuff) Filled, overcharged, obstructed by reason of fulness.
 Stuff'id (p. obsolete) Stuffed. Chaucer.
 Stuff'ing (p. a. from stuff) Filling, overcharging, obstructing by means of fulness.
 Stuff'ing (s. from the part.) The act of filling, that with which any thing is filled, savory ingredients put into meat.
 Stuff'net (s. a local word) A skillet, a posnet.
 Stuke (s. from stucco) Stucco. Bailey.
 Stull (s. a provincial word) A great piece of any thing. Bailey.
 STULM (s. with miners) A shaft to draw water out of a mine.
 Stult'ic (adj. obsolete) Foolish, silly. Chaucer.
 STULTIL'OQUENCE (s. from the Lat. *stultus* foolish, and *loquor* to speak) Foolish talking. Johnson.
 STULTI-

STU

STULTILOQUY (*s. from the Lat. stultus foolish, and loquor to speak*) Stultiloquence. *Cole.*
STUM (*s. supposed to be a contraction of the Lat. mustum sweet wine*) Wine unfermented, new wine used to raise a fermentation, old or vapid wines, wine revived by a new fermentation.
Stum (*v. t. from the sub.*) To renew wines by raising a fresh fermentation.
STUM'BLE (*v. int. perhaps from tumble*) To trip in walking; to slip, to err; to light on by chance; *with over, on and upon: as, "But stumbled over the beam." "Ovid stumbled, by some inadvertency, on Livid in a bath."*
Stum'ble (*v. t.*) To obstruct in progress, to offend, to make to doubt.
Stum'ble (*s. from the verb*) A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.
Stum'bled (*p. from stumble*) Obstructed in progress, offended, made to doubt.
Stum'bler (*s. from stumble*) One who stumbles, a horse apt to stumble.
Stum'bling (*p. a. from stumble*) Tripping, making a false step; hindering in progress, offending.
Stum'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a false step, the act by which any one is offended or made to doubt.
Stum'blingblock (*s. from stumbling, and block*) A cause of stumbling.
Stum'blingstone (*s. from stumbling, and stone*) A cause of offence, a cause of stumbling.
Stum'med (*p. from stum*) Revived as wines by a new fermentation.
Stum'ming (*p. a. from stum*) Reviving by a second fermentation.
Stum'ming (*s. from the part.*) The method or process of reviving flat wines by a new fermentation.
STUMP (*s. from the Danish, stumpe*) The part of a solid body which remains after the rest is taken away.
Stump'er (*s. from stump, a colloquial word*) A hoaster. *Bailey.*
Stump'ier (*adj. comp. of stumpy in husbandry*) Stumpy in a greater degree.
Stump'iest (*adj. sup. of stumpy in husbandry*) Stumpy in the greatest degree.
Stumpy (*adj. from stump*) Full of stumps. *Mortimer.*
STUN (*v. t. from the Sax. stunan*) To confound with noise, to make senseless by a blow.
Stung (*v. t. pret. of sting*) Did sting.
Stung (*p. from sting*) Hurt with a sting; angered, pierced.
Stunk (*v. int. pret. of stink*) Stank, did stink.
STUNT (*v. t. from the Islandick, stunta*) To hinder from growth, to stop in the growth.
Stunt'ed (*p. from stunt*) Stopped in the growth.
Stunt'ing (*p. a. from stunt*) Stopping in the growth.
STUPE (*s. from the Lat. stupa*) A kind of fomentation, a cloth dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.
Stupe (*v. t. from the sub.*) To foment, to dress with stupe.
Stu'ped (*p. from stupe*) Fomented, dressed with stupe.
Stupefaction (*s. from stupefy*) Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.
Stupefactive (*adj. from stupefaction*) Causing stupefaction.
Stupefactiveness (*s. from stupefactive*) A tendency to stupefaction, the quality which induces stupefaction. *Scott.*
Stu'pefied (*p. from stupefy, a different spelling*) Stupefied. *Scott.*
Stu'pefier (*s. from stupefy, a different spelling*) A stupefier. *Scott.*
STU'PEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. stupeo to stupefy, and facio to make, but not so common a spelling*) To stupefy. *Scott.*
Stu'pefying (*p. a. from stupefy, not so common a spelling*) Stupefying. *Scott.*
Stupen'dious (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Stupendous. *Scott.*
Stupen'diously (*adv. from stupendious*) In a wonderful manner. *Scott.*
Stupen'diousness (*s. from stupendious*) The state or quality of being stupendous. *Scott.*
STUPEN'DOUS (*adj. from the Lat. stupendus*) Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.
STU'PHA (*s. in surgery*) The stupe.
STU'PID (*adj. from the Lat. stupidus*) Dull, heavy, sluggish, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension; done without skill or genius.

STY

Stu'pider (*adj. comp. of stupid*) Stupid in a greater degree.
Stu'pidest (*adj. sup. of stupid*) Stupid in the greatest degree.
Stupid'ity (*s. from stupid*) Dulness, sluggishness, want of sensibility.
Stu'pidly (*adv. from stupid*) With dulness, with stupidity.
Stu'pidified (*p. from stupify*) Made stupid, deprived of sensibility.
Stu'pifier (*s. from stupify*) Any thing which induces stupidity.
STU'PIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. stupeo to wonder, and facio to make*) To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.
Stu'pifying (*p. a. from stupify*) Making stupid, depriving of sensibility.
Stu'pifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making stupid.
STU'POR (*s. from the Lat.*) A diminution of sensibility, a suspension of sensibility.
STU'PRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. stupro*) To ravish, to violate chastity.
Stu'prated (*p. from stuprate*) Ravished, deprived of virginity.
Stu'prating (*p. a. from stuprate*) Ravishing, violating chastity.
Stupra'tion (*s. from stuprate*) A violation of chastity, the commission of a rape.
STUR'BRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Worcestershire; it has a market on Friday, and is 123 miles from London.
Stur'bridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sturbridge, made at Sturbridge.
Stur'dier (*adj. comp. of sturdy*) Surdy in a greater degree.
Stur'diest (*adj. sup. of sturdy*) Sturdy in the greatest degree.
Stur'dily (*adv. from sturdy*) Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.
Stur'diness (*s. from sturdy*) Stoutness, hardness, obstinacy, brutal firmness.
STUR'DY (*adj. from the French, estourdi*) Hardy, strong, forcible; stiff, unyielding; brutal, obstinate.
STUR'GEON (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a sea fish.
STUR'RIO (*s. in ichthyology*) The sturgeon.
STURK (*s. from the Sax. styrc*) A young ox, a young bullock, a young heifer.
Stur'ken (*v. int. from sturk, a local word*) To grow, to thrive. *Bailey.*
STUR'MINSTER (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 111 miles from London.
Stur'minster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sturminster, made at Sturminster.
STUR'NUS (*s. in ornithology*) The starling.
Stur'ry (*adj. a local word*) Sturdy, stiff, inflexible.
Sturt (*v. int. obsolete*) To struggle; to strive. *Bailey.*
STUT (*v. int. from the Dutch, stutten to hinder*) To speak with frequent hesitation, to stammer.
STUT (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) A gnat. *Bailey.*
Stut'ter (*v. int. from stut*) To stut, to stammer.
Stut'ter (*s. from stut*) One that stammers, a stammerer.
Stut'terer (*s. from stutter*) One that stutters, a stammerer.
Stut'tering (*p. a. from stutter*) Speaking with frequent hesitations, stammering.
Stut'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking with frequent hesitations.
Stut'ting (*p. a. from stut*) Speaking with frequent hesitations.
Stut'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking with frequent hesitations.
STY (*s. from the Sax. stige*) An inclosed place to keep hogs in; a place of bestial debauchery.
Sty (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shut up in a sty. *Shakespeare.*
Sty (*v. int. obsolete*) To soar, to ascend; to stay. *Scott.*
STYE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A disorder of the eyelid, a small inflamed tumor on the lid of the eye.
Sty'ed (*p. from sty*) Put up in a sty.
Styg'ian (*adj. from Styx*) Belonging to Styx, infernal.
Sty'ing (*p. a. from sty*) Putting up in a sty.
Style (*s. from stylus*) A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; a manner of writing, a manner of speaking; a manner of computing time, a title, an appellation; any thing with a sharp point, a graver, a pin of a dial; the pistil, the female organ of generation in plants. *"The style of court."*
Style (*v. t. from the sub.*) To call, to term, to name. *Scott.*

yled (*p. from style*) Called, named.
 ylet (*s. from style*) A kind of small poniard which may be concealed in the hand.
 yletto (*s. from stylet*) The stylet.
 yling (*p. a. from style*) Calling, terming, naming.
 yling (*s. from the part.*) The act of naming.
 YLITE (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) One of the superstitious sect who took up their abode on the top of a pillar or column for the sake of more intense and elevated contemplation.
 YLNESS (*s. an old spelling*) Stillness. *Chaucer.*
 YLOBA'TA (*s. in architecture*) The pedestal of a column, the base of a pillar.
 Y'LOCERATOHY'OIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles of the hyoides which draw the tongue and larynx upwards.
 Y'LOCHONDROHYOIDÆ'US (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek, ὑλός a pencil, χονδρός a cartilage, and υοειδής the hyoides*) A muscle of the hyoides.
 YLOGLOS'SUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek, ὑλός a pencil, and γλῶσσα a tongue*) One of the muscles which lift up the tongue.
 Y'LOHYOIDÆ'US (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek, ὑλός a pencil, and υοειδής the hyoides*) One of the muscles of the hyoides.
 YLOIDES (*s. in botany, from the Greek ὑλός a pencil, and εἶδος a shape*) The processes which are shaped like a pencil and fixed in the basis of the skull.
 YLOPHARANGÆ'US (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek, ὑλός a pencil, and φάρυγξ the pharynx*) One of the muscles which serve to dilate the gullet and draw the fauces upwards.
 YMMMA (*s. in medicine, from the Greek, ὑμμη to constrict*) A thick composition of a binding quality; the grosser parts of an unguent; the sediment or mass that remains after the steeping of herbs.
 YMPHALIDES (*s. in the mythology of the poets, from Stymphalus*) Birds that fed on human flesh, and were said to have been destroyed by Hercules.
 YMPHA'LUS (*s.*) The name of a high hill in Arcadia.
 YPTIC (*adj. from the Greek, ὑπτικός*) Astringent, efficaciously astringent.
 yptic (*s. from the adj.*) An astringent medicine, a medicine to stop blood or prevent hæmorrhages.
 ypticity (*s. from styptic*) Astringency, the power to stop blood.
 ypticness (*s. from styptic*) Astringency, stypticity. *Sc.*
 Y'RAX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 YX (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the supposed rivers of the internal regions; a poisonous lake of Arcadia; by this lake the gods were supposed to wear, and, if perjured, to lose their divinity for the space of one hundred years.
 A'DA, SUADE'LA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The supposed goddess of eloquence and persuasion.
 A'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. suadeo to persuade*) Easy to be persuaded.
 A'SION (*s. from the Lat. suadeo to persuade*) The act of persuading.
 A'sive (*adj. from suasion*) Having power to persuade, tending to persuasion.
 A'siveness (*s. from suasive*) Aptness to persuade. *Scott.*
 A'SORY (*adj. from the Lat. suaviorius*) Suasive, apt to persuade.
 AVIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. suavior to kiss*) The act of kissing. *Bailey.*
 A'VIL'QUENCE (*s. from suaviloquent*) Sweetness of speech. *Bailey.*
 A'VIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. suavis sweet, and loquor to speak*) Speaking sweetly, using soft and agreeable speech. *Cole.*
 A'VIL'oquy (*s. from suaviloquent*) Sweetness of speech. *Cole.*
 A'VITY (*s. from the Lat. suavis sweet*) Sweetness, pleasing to the taste, pleasing to the mind.
 A'CID (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and acidus*) Acid in a small degree.
 A'CRID (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and acridus*) Pungent in a small degree.
 A'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and ago to do*) To bring under, to reduce, to subdue.
 A'cted (*p. from subact*) Brought under, reduced, subdued.
 A'ction (*s. from subact*) The act of reducing to any state or condition. *Bacon.*
 A'G'ITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and agito to agitate*) To solicit; to perform the act of generation on a female. *Scott.*

Subagitation (*s. from subagitate*) A solicitation. *Scott.*
 SUBALA'RIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. sub under, and ala the armpit*) The large vein under the armpit.
 SUBAL'BID (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and albus white*) Tending to white. *Cole.*
 SUBAL'MONER (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and almoner*) An almoner who acts under another.
 SUBAL'PINE (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and Alps*) Living under the Alps, growing near the Alps.
 SUBAL'TERN (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and alter another*) Subordinate, inferior.
 Subal'tern (*s. from the adj.*) An inferior, one acting under another.
 Subal'ternate (*adj. from subaltern*) Succeeding by turns.
 Subal'ternately (*adj. from subalternate*) By turns.
 SUBAQUA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and aqua water*) Lying under water. *Bailey.*
 SUBASTRING'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and stringo to bind*) Astringent in a small degree.
 SUBAUDI'TION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and audio to hear*) The act of hearing but a little, the power of hearing but a little. *Cole.*
 SUBBEA'DLE (*s. from the Lat. sub, and beadle*) An under beadle.
 Sub'bois (*s. in old records*) Under woods.
 SUBBRIGADIE'R (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and brigadier*) A brigadier acting under another.
 SUBBU'TEO (*s. in ornithology*) The yellowlegged falcon.
 SUBCARTILAG'ENOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and cartilago a cartilage*) Lying under the gristles.
 SUBCARTILAGINE'UM (*s. in anatomy*) The hypochondria, the cartilage of the belly which lies under that of the breast.
 SUBCELES'TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and celestis heavenly*) Placed under the heavens.
 SUBCHAN'TER (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and succentor a chanter*) The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.
 SUBCINERIT'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and cinis ashes*) Baked under the ashes. *Bailey.*
 SUBCLA'VIAN (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and clavus a callus*) Lying under the shoulder, lying under the armpit.
 SUBCLAVIC'ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and clavicula the collar bone*) Belonging to that branch of the vena cava which runs under the collar bone.
 SUBCLA'VIUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle which takes its rise from the lower part of the collar bone.
 SUBCONSEQUEN'TIALLY (*adv. from the Lat. sub under, and consequentia a consequence*) By way of secondary consequence. *Scott.*
 SUBCONSTELLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and constellatio a constellation*) A subordinate constellation, a secondary constellation.
 SUBCON'TRACT (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and contraho to draw together*) A second contract, one contract under another.
 Subcontract'ed (*adj. from subcontract*) Contracted after a former contract; *with to:* "Subcontracted to his lord." *Shakespeare.*
 SUBCON'TRARY (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and contrarius contrary*) Contrary in an inferior degree.
 SUBCOS'TAL (*adj. in anatomy, from the Lat. sub under, and costæ the ribs*) Lying under the ribs.
 SUBCUTAN'EOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and cutis the skin*) Lying under the skin.
 Subcutan'eousness (*s. from subcutaneous*) The state of lying under the skin. *Scott.*
 SUBCUTAN'EUS (*s. in anatomy*) That branch of the basilic vein that runs towards the inward condyle or joint of the arm.
 SUBDEA'CON (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and the Greek διακονος a deacon*) A deacon acting under another.
 Subdea'conship (*s. from subdeacon*) The office of a subdeacon.
 SUBDEA'N (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and decanus a dean*) A substitute of a dean.
 SUBDE'CUPLÉ (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and decuplus tenfold*) Containing one part of ten.
 SUBDEL'EGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and delego to assign*) To appoint to act under one's self, to appoint to act under another.
 Subdel'egate (*adj. from the verb*) Appointed to act under another.
 Subdel'egate (*s. from the adj.*) One who is appointed to act under another.

SUB

Subdelegated (*p. from subdelegate*) Appointed to act under another.

Subdelegating (*p. a. from subdelegate*) Appointing to act under one's self or another.

Subdelegating (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing to act under another.

Subdelegation (*s. from subdelegate*) An appointment to act under another.

Subdelegate (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To subdelegate. *Phillips.*

Subdehd (*adj. not much used*) Low, mean, grovelling as bad verse. *Bailey.*

SUBDERISORIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and rideo to laugh at*) Using tender and delicate ridicule.

SUBDIVAL (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and dies a day*) Done in the day time. *Cole.*

SUBDITIVIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and do to give*) Put secretly into the place of something else.

Subdiversified (*p. from subdiversify*) Diversified a second time.

SUBDIVER'SIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, diversus different, and facio to make*) To diversify a second time.

Subdiversifying (*p. a. from subdiversify*) Diversifying what has been already diversified.

SUBDIVIDE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub. under, and divido to divide*) To divide a second time, to divide a part that has already been divided.

Subdivided (*p. from subdivide*) Divided a second time.

Subdividing (*p. a. from subdivide*) Dividing a second time.

Subdividing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing a second time.

SUBDIVINE (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and divinus divine*) Divine in a subordinate degree.

Subdivision (*s. from subdivide*) The act of subdividing, the part distinguished by a second division.

SUBDOLOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and dolus deceit*) Cunning, subtle, sly.

SUBDUCE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and duco to lead*) To withdraw, to take away, to subduct, to substract.

Subduced (*p. from subduce, but not much used*) Subducted, withdrawn.

Subducing (*p. a. from subduce, but not much used*) Subducting, withdrawing.

SUBDUCT (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and duco ductus to lead*) To withdraw, to take away, to substract, to subduce.

Subducted (*p. from subduct*) Taken away, substracted.

Subducting (*p. a. from subduct*) Withdrawing, substracting.

Subducting (*s. from the part.*) The act of withdrawing.

Subduction (*s. from subduct*) The act of taking away; substraction, the act or process of taking a less number from a greater.

SUBDUCE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and do to give*) To conquer, to overpower; to crush, to oppress; to tame, to bring under.

Subdued (*p. from subdue*) Conquered, overcome; crushed, oppressed; tamed, brought under.

Subduement (*s. from subdue, but not sufficiently authorized*) A conquest. *Shakespeare.*

Subducer (*s. from subdue*) One that subdues.

Subduing (*p. a. from subdue*) Conquering, crushing, taming.

Subduing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing into subjection.

SUBDU'PLE (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and duplus double*) Containing one part of two.

Subduplicate (*adj. from subduple*) Containing one part of two.

SUBER (*s. in botany*) The corktree.

SUBFULGENT (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and fulgeo to shine*) Shining in a subordinate degree.

SUBFUMIGATION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and fumigo to fumigate*) A kind of fumigation used by sorcerers to drive away evil spirits; a fumigation by way of charm.

Sub'get (*s. obsolete*) A subject. *Cbaucer.*

Sub'gette (*s. an old word*) A subject. *Cole.*

SUBHASTATION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and hasta a spear*) A public sale, a method of selling confiscated goods among the Romans under a spear or pike set up for that purpose.

SUBHUMERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. sub under, and humerus the shoulder*) To undergo a burden. *Cole.*

SUBJACENT (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and jaceo to lie*) Lying under.

SUBJECT (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and jaceo to lie*) To put under, to reduce to submission, to en-

SUB

slave; to expose, to make liable, to make subervient.

Subject (*adj. from the verb*) Subjected, placed under, belonging to any matter treated of; exposed, liable. *twit to: as, "All human things are subject to decay."*

Subject (*s. from the adj.*) One who is under the dominion of another; one on whom any operation is performed; that on which any operation is performed; that in which any thing consists; a matter treated of; the nominative case to a neuter verb.

Subjected (*p. from subject*) Put under, reduced to submission, exposed, made liable; *twit to: as, "Sub-jected to the victor's cruel power."*

Subjecting (*p. a. from subject*) Putting under, reducing to submission, making liable.

Subjecting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under another.

Subjection (*s. from subject*) The act of subduing, the state of being under government.

Subjective (*adj. from subject*) Relating to the subject, distinguished from the object.

Subjectively (*adv. from subjective*) In a manner relating to the subject as distinguished from the subject.

SUBINGRESION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and ingredior to enter in*) A secret entrance. *Byron.*

SUBJOIN (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and jungo to join*) To add at the end, to add afterwards.

Subjoined (*p. from subjoin*) Added at the end, added afterwards.

Subjoining (*p. a. from subjoin*) Adding to the end, adding afterwards.

Subjoining (*s. from the part.*) The act of adding to the end.

SUBIT (*s. in botany*) A plant heretofore used in making glass.

SUBITANEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. subito/quickly*) Sudden, hasty.

SUBITO (*adv. in music books, from the Lat.*) Quickly, hastily.

SUBJUGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and jugum a yoke*) To conquer, to subdue, to bring under dominion by force.

Subjugated (*p. from subjugate*) Conquered, brought under.

Subjugating (*p. a. from subjugate*) Conquering, bringing under.

Subjugating (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing under.

Subjugation (*s. from subjugate*) The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and jungo to join*) The act of subjoining, the state of being subjoined.

SUBJUNCTIVE (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and jungo to join*) Subjoined; belonging to that mode of grammar in which one verb is subjoined to another.

Subjunctive (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The subjunctive mode, a subjoined or conditional mode of a verb.

SUBLAPSARIAN (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and lapsus the fall*) Having respect to the fall, done as after the fall.

Sublapsarian (*s. from the adj.*) One who holds that the Divine Being, in the choice which he made of his people, considered them as fallen.

SUB/LAPSARY (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and lapsus a fall*) Done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and tero to take away*) The act of taking away.

SUBLAXATION (*s. in surgery, from the Lat. sub under, and laxo to loose*) An imperfect dislocation, a dislocation in which the bones are but a little out of place.

SUBLEVATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and levare to lift up*) To lift up.

Sublevation (*s. from sublevate*) The act of raising, the act of lifting up.

SUBLIEUTENANT (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and French lieu in the room of, and the Lat. teneo to hold*) A subordinate lieutenant.

SUBLIGACULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of truss, a rupture.

SUBLIGATION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and ligare to bind*) The act of binding underneath.

Sublimable (*adj. from sublime*) Capable of being sublimed.

Sublimableness (*s. from sublimable*) The quality which admits of sublimation.

Sublimate (*s. from sublime*) Any thing raised by fire, the retort, quicksilver raised in the retort.

Sublimate (*v. t. from the sub.*) To raise by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

Sublimated (*p. from sublimate*) Raised in a retort, exalted, heightened.

Sublimating (*p. a. from sublimate*) Raising in the retort; exalting, elevating.

Sublimation

S U B

S U B

Sublimating (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising in a retort, sublimation.
Sublimation (*s. from sublimare*) A chymical operation in which any thing is raised in a vessel by means of fire; an exaltation, an elevation.
Sublime (*adj. from the Lat. sublimis*) High, exalted; high in place, high in excellence, high in style; elevated with joy; haughty, proud.
Sublime (*s. from the adj.*) The lofty style, the grandeur of style.
Sublime (*v. t. from the adj.*) To raise by a chymical process, to raise in a retort; to exalt, to improve, to raise on high.
Sublime (*v. int.*) To rise in a retort or chymical vessel.
Sublimed (*p. from sublime*) Raised in a retort, exalted.
Sublimely (*adv. from sublime*) In a sublime style, loftily.
Sublimeness (*s. from sublime*) The state of being sublime.
Sublimer (*adj. comp. of sublime*) Sublime in a greater degree.
Sublimest (*adj. sup. of sublime*) Sublime in the highest degree.
Subliming (*p. a. from sublime*) Raising in a retort, raising.
Subliming (*s. from the part.*) The process of raising in a retort.
Sublimity (*s. from sublime*) The state of being sublime.
Sublimis (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles that move the fingers.
Sublimy (*s. not so common a word*) The sublime. *Pb.*
Lingual (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and lingua tongue*) Placed under the tongue.
Lingualis (*s. in anatomy*) A gland on the inner side of the tongue.
Linguium (*s. in anatomy*) The epiglottis, the cover of the windpipe.
Lition (*s. with painters, from the Lat. sub under, and lino to paint*) The act of laying on the ground colour; the first coat of paint.
Lunary (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and luna moon*) Situate beneath the moon, terrestrial, belonging to the earth.
Lunary (*adj. from sublunar*) Sublunar, situate beneath the moon.
Marine (*adj. from the Lat. sub. under, and mare sea*) Lying under the sea, acting under the sea.
Marshall (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and the French marechal*) An officer in the Marshalet, the deputy marshal.
Merger (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and mergo immerge*) To put under water, to drown.
Merged (*p. from immerge*) Put under water, drowned.
Merging (*p. a. from immerge*) Putting under water, drowning.
Merge (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and mergo immerge*) To put under water, to drown.
Mersed (*p. from immerge*) Put under water. *Scott.*
Mersing (*p. a. from immerge, but not used*) Immersing, putting under water.
Mersion (*s. from immerge*) The act of putting under water, the act of drowning.
Minister (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and minister to minister*) To supply, to afford. *Hale.*
Minister (*v. int.*) To subserve; with to: as, "Fire water subminister to the best and worst of purgation."
Ministered (*p. from subminister, not much used*) Supplied, afforded.
Ministering (*p. a. from subminister, but not much used*) Supplying, affording.
Ministrate (*v. t. from subminister, but not much used*) Supply, to afford. *Narvey.*
Ministrated (*p. from ministrare, but not much used*) Supplied, afforded.
Ministrating (*p. a. from ministrare, not much used*) Supplying, affording.
Ministration (*s. from ministrare*) The act of supplying, affording.
Modest (*adj. from submit*) Humble, submissive, obsequious.
Modesty (*s. from submit*) The act of submitting, acknowledgment of inferiority; the confession of error; resignation, obedience.
Moderate (*adj. from submit*) Humble, testifying inferiority; dutiful, obsequious.
Moderately (*adv. from submit*) In a submissive manner, with submission.

Submissiveness (*s. from submissive*) The state of being submissive.
Submissively (*adv. from submiss*) Humbly, with submission. *Taylor.*
Submit (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and mitto to send*) To let down, to sink; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment; to subject, to resign.
Submit (*v. int.*) To be subject, to yield; with to: as, "Submit to pain."
Submit (*adj. obsolete*) Subject to. *Chaucer.*
Submitted (*p. from submit*) Referred to judgment, left to discretion; with to: as, "It is submitted to the house."
Submitting (*p. a. from submit*) Yielding, letting down, referring to judgment.
Submitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of yielding.
Submultiple (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, multus many, and plico to fold*) Contained in another a certain number of times, applied in arithmetic to a number which will divide another number without any remainder.
Subnascent (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and nascor to be born*) Growing out under another, springing out under another.
Subnervate (*v. t. in old records*) To hamstring.
Subnervate (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and nervus a nerve*) To hamstring, to cut the sinews. *Pbil.*
Subnervated (*p. from subnervate*) Hamstringed.
Subnervating (*p. a. from subnervate*) Hamstringing, cutting the sinews.
Subnormal (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and norma a rule*) Belonging to that point in the axis of a curvilinear space which is intersected by a perpendicular to a tangent drawn from any given point in the curve.
Subnormal (*s. from the adj.*) The perpendicular to the tangent of a curve intercepting the axis.
Suboctave (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and octo eight*) Containing one part of eight.
Suboctave (*s. from the adj.*) One part of eight.
Suboctuple (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, octo eight, and duplus double*) Containing one of eight.
Suboctuple (*s. from the adj.*) One part in eight.
Subordinacy (*s. from subordinate*) The state of being subordinate.
Subordinancy (*s. not so correct and analogical*) Subordinacy.
Subordinate (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and ordinare to order*) Inferior, descending in a regular series.
Subordinate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To range under another. *Watson.*
Subordinated (*p. from subordinate, but not used*) Ranged under another.
Subordinately (*adv. from subordinate*) In a subordinate manner.
Subordinating (*p. a. from subordinate, but not used*) Ranging under another.
Subordination (*s. from subordinate*) The state of being subordinate, a series regularly descending.
Suborn (*v. t. from the Lat. suborno*) To procure privately, to procure by collusion; to procure by indirect means, to hire to swear falsely.
Subornation (*s. from suborn*) The crime of procuring by indirect means, the act of hiring to bear false witness.
Suborned (*p. from suborn*) Procured by secret collusion, procured to do a bad thing, procured to bear a false testimony.
Suborner (*s. from suborn*) One who suborns.
Suborning (*p. a. from suborn*) Procuring by secret collusion, procuring to do any thing bad, hiring to bear false witness.
Suborning (*s. from the part.*) The act of proving by indirect means.
Subpedaneous (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and pes a foot*) Placed under foot. *Cole.*
Subpoena (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and poena punishment*) A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.
Subpoena (*v. t. from the sub.*) Served with a subpoena.
Subpoenaed (*p. from subpoena*) Served with a subpoena.
Subpoenaing (*p. a. from subpoena*) Serving with a subpoena.
Suequadrate (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, quadrans a fourth, and duplus double*) Containing one part of four.
Subquintuple (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, quintus fifth, and duplus double*) Containing one part of five, having the proportion of one to five.
Subreader (*s. in the inns of court*) An under reader.

S U B

SUBREC'TOR (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and rector a ruler*) The deputy of the rector.

SUBREP'TION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and repo to go softly*) The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or misrepresentation.

Subreptitious (*adj. from subreption*) Obtained by fraud or misrepresentation.

SUBRIG'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and rigo to water*) Moist, wet underneath. *Bailey.*

SUBRIS'ION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and rideo to laugh at*) The act of smiling. *Bailey.*

SUB'ROGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and rogo to ask*) To depute in the room of another. *Scott.*

Sub'rogated (*p. from subrogate, a law term*) Deputed in the room of another.

Sub'rogating (*p. a. from subrogate, a law term*) Deputing in the room of another.

Subrogation (*s. from subrogate, a law term*) The act of putting one into the place of another.

SUBROTUN'DOUS (*adj. in botany*) Approaching to roundness.

SUBSAN'NATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and san-na a jest*) To mock, to make a jest of. *Cole.*

SUBSCAPULA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle which fills up the scapula.

SUBSCRI'BE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and scribo to write*) To give consent to by writing one's name, to ratify by writing one's name, to attest by writing one's name; to circumscribe, to limit; but this sense is now disused. *Shakespeare.*

Subscri'be (*v. int.*) To give consent, to promise a stipulated sum to any undertaking.

Subscri'bed (*p. from subscribe*) Underwritten, promised by a subscription.

Subscri'ber (*s. from subscribe*) One that subscribes, one that joins with others in the support of any interest or undertaking.

Subscri'bing (*p. a. from subscribe*) Consenting by a signature of one's name, attesting by the signature of one's name, promising a stipulated sum to support any undertaking.

Subscri'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving consent by the signature of one's name.

Subscription (*s. from subscribe*) Any thing underwritten, a consent or attestation by a signature of the name; the act of contributing with others to the support of any undertaking; submission, obedience; but this sense is not used of late. *Shakespeare.*

SUBSE'CIVE (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and seco to cut*) Done at different times, done in the intervals of other business. *Cole.*

SUBSEC'TION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and seco to cut*) A subdivision, a division of a larger section.

SUBSEQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and sequor to follow*) Following under another, following after another; following in a train.

Subsequently (*adv. from subsequent*) In a subsequent order.

SUBSER'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and servio to serve*) To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

Subserv'ed (*p. from subservie*) Served in a subordinate manner, served instrumentally.

Subserv'ience (*s. from subservie*) Subordinate use, instrumental fitness.

Subserv'ieny (*s. from subservience*) Subservience, subordinate use.

Subserv'ient (*adj. from subservie*) Subordinately useful, instrumentally useful.

Subserv'iently (*adv. from subservient*) In a manner subservient, in a manner subordinately useful.

Subserv'ientness (*s. from subservient*) The state or quality of being subservient. *Scott.*

Subserv'ing (*p. a. from subservie*) Serving in a subordinate manner.

Subserv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of serving in a subordinate manner.

SUBSEQUAL'TERAL (*adj. in mathematics, from the Lat. sub under, sequi one and a half, and alter another*) Containing one and a half, having the proportion of six to nine.

SUBSEX'TUPLE (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and sextuplus six fold*) Containing one part of six.

SUBSID'E (*v. int. from the Lat. sub under, and sedeo to sit*) To sink, to tend downwards.

Subsided (*p. from subside*) Sunk, appeased. "His passion was subsided."

Subsidence (*s. from subside*) The act of sinking, a tendency downwards.

Subsidency (*s. from subsidence*) The act of sinking, a tendency downwards.

S U B

Subsidiary (*adj. from subside*) Assistant, brought inwards.

Subsiding (*p. a. from subside*) Sinking, tending downwards.

Subsiding (*s. from the part.*) The act of sinking, a tendency downwards.

SUBSIDY (*s. from the Lat. subsidium*) An aid, an given in money, a grant of money to the king.

SUBSI'GN (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and signa sign*) To sign under.

Subsighed (*p. from subsign*) Signed under, with which as, "subsigned with crosses." *Camden.*

Subsign'ing (*p. a. from subsign*) Signing under.

Subsign'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of signing under.

SUBSI'ST (*v. int. from the Lat. sub under, and stand to stand*) To continue, to retain its being, to live, have the means of living, to inhere, to have existence: with on or upon; as, "To subsist on charity."

Subsistence (*s. from subsist*) Real being, the means supporting life, a competence.

Subsistencemoney (*s. from subsistence, and money*) Money allowed for subsistence, half pay given to officers for their present support.

Subsistence (*s. not so common a word*) Subsistence.

Subsistent (*adj. from subsist*) Having existence, subsisting.

Subsist'ing (*p. a. from subsist*) Continuing, living, subsisting.

Subsist'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of continuing existence.

SUBSOLA'NUS (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and sol sun*) The east wind.

SUBSORTITION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and sort a lot*) The act of choosing by lot to fill up the place of others who have been refused.

SUBSTANCE (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and stand to stand*) Being, something existing; the essential part that which supports accidents or qualities; body, corporeality; something real, something solid; the means of life.

Substantial (*adj. from substance*) Real, actually existing, true, solid; corporeal, material; strong, responsible, tolerably wealthy.

Substantiality (*s. from substantial*) The state of being substantial, corporeality.

Substantially (*adv. from substantial*) In a substantial manner.

Substantialness (*s. from substantial*) The state of being substantial.

Substantials (*s. from substantial, wanting the proper*) Essential parts.

Substantiate (*v. t. from substance*) To make to exist, to give being to.

Substantiated (*p. from substantiate*) Made to exist.

Substantiating (*p. a. from substantiate*) Making to exist.

Substantiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and stand to stand*) A part of speech in grammar, a word expressing the name of any person, place or thing; the subject of the neuter verb, the agent of an active verb.

Substantive (*adj. from the sub.*) Betokening existence, depending on itself: but this sense is now out of use.

SUBSTITUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and stitute to appoint*) To put in the place of another.

Substitute (*s. from the verb*) One placed in the place of another.

Substituted (*p. from substitute*) Appointed in the place of another.

Substituting (*p. a. from substitute*) Appointing in the place of another.

Substituting (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing one in the place of another.

Substitution (*s. from substitute*) The act of placing a person or thing in the room of another; the person being appointed in the room of another.

SUBSTRA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and trahere to draw*) To take a part from the whole, to take a less number from a greater according to the rules of arithmetic.

Subtracted (*p. from subtract*) Taken as a part from the whole, taken one out of another.

Subtract'ing (*p. a. from subtract*) Taking one from another, taking a less number out of a greater according to the rules of arithmetic.

Subtract'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking a number from a greater, the act of taking a part from the whole.

Subtraction (*s. from subtract*) The act of taking a part from the whole, a rule in arithmetic, the process of taking a less number from a greater.

S U B

S U C

STRATUM (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *stratus* a layer) A layer of earth or any other matter which lies under another.

STRUCTION (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *struo* build) The act of securing a foundation, the foundation of a building.

STYLAR (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *stylus* style) Belonging to the style, belonging to that line in which the style of a dial is set.

SUULT (v. int. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *salto* leap) To leap under, to leap about. *Bailey.*

SULTATION (s. from *subult*) The act of leaping by leaps. *Bailey.*

SULTIVE (adj. from *subult*) Bounding, moving by leaps.

SULTING (p. a. from *subult*, but not much used) Leaping by leaps.

SULTORILY (adv. from *subultory*) In a subultory manner.

SULTORY (adj. from *subult*) Bounding, leaping by leaps.

TANGENT (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *tango* to touch) The line which determines the intersection of the tangent with the axis of a curve.

TREGULANEOUS (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *tregula* a covering) Situate under the eaves or roof of a house. *Bailey.*

TEND (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *tendo* to stretch) To stretch under, to extend opposite to a string the bow.

TENDED (p. from *subtend*) Stretched under, extended opposite to.

TENDING (p. a. from *subtend*) Stretching under, extending opposite to.

TENDING (s. from the part.) The act of extending opposite to.

TENSE (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *tendo* to stretch) The string of a bow, the cord of an arch.

TERFLUENT (adj. from the Lat. *subter* under, and *fluere* to flow) Flowing under, running under.

TERFLUOUS (adj. from *subterfluent*) Flowing under.

TERFUGE (s. from the Lat. *subter* under, and *fugio* to fly) An evasion, a shift, a trick.

TERRANE (adj. not much used) Subterranean. *Scott.*

TERRANEAL (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *terra* the earth) Lying under the earth. *Boyle.*

TERRANEAN (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *terra* the earth) Lying under the earth, placed below the surface of the earth.

TERRANEOUS (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *terra* the earth) Subterranean.

TERRANEOUSNESS (s. from *subterraneus*) The state of being subterranean. *Scott.*

TERRANITY (s. from *subterrany*) The state of being subterranean. *Brown.*

TERRANY (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *terra* the earth) Subterranean. *Bacon.*

TERRANY (s. from the adj.) A place under the surface of the earth. *Bacon.*

TILE (adj. from the Lat. *subtilis*) Thin, fine, piercing, acute; refined, acute beyond exactness; cunning, artful, sly, deceitful.

TILELY (adv. from *subtile*) Finely, with fineness of parts; artfully, cunningly.

TILENESS (s. from *subtile*) The state or quality of being subtile.

TILER (adj. comp. of *subtile*) Subtile in a greater degree.

TILEST (adj. sup. of *subtile*) Subtile in the greatest degree.

TILITE (v. t. from *subtile*) To make subtile, to make thin.

TILITED (p. from *subtilite*) Made thin, made subtile.

TILITING (p. a. from *subtilite*) Making subtile, making thin. *Harvey.*

TILITION (s. from *subtilite*) The act of making thin. *Bo.*

TILITY (s. from *subtile*, but not a common word) Subtily. *Scott.*

TILIZATION (s. from *subtilize*) The act or process of making any thing subtile or volatile; a refinement, a superfluous acuteness.

TILIZE (v. t. from *subtile*) To make thin, to make volatile; to refine, to make over nice distinctions.

TILIZED (p. from *subtilize*) Made thin, made volatile; refined, too nicely distinguished.

TILIZING (p. a. from *subtilize*) Making thin, making volatile; refining, spinning out with too great nicety.

TILIZING (s. from the part.) The act or process of making thin and volatile, the act of refining beyond what is necessary.

Sub'tilly (adj. from *subtile*, but not a common spelling) Subtily. *Scott.*

Sub'tilty (s. from *subtile*) Thinness, fineness of parts; nicety, refinement; cunning, artifice.

Sub'tile (adj. from *subtile*) Sly, artful, cunning.

Sub'tlety (s. from *subtile*) Cunning, artfulness. *Scott.*

Sub'tly (adv. from *subtile*) Silly, artfully; nicely, delicately.

SUBTRACT (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *trahere* to draw, but not so common a word) To subtract.

Subtracted (p. from *subtract*) Subtracted. *Ha.*

Subtracting (p. a. from *subtract*) Subtracting. *Ray.*

Subtracting (s. from the part.) The act of subtracting. *Ray.*

Subtraction (s. from *subtract*, but not so common a word) Subtraction. *Johnson.*

SUBTRAHEND (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *trahere* to draw) The less number which is to be taken out of the greater in subtraction.

SUBTRIPLE (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *triplex* threefold) Containing one part of three.

SUBUBERES (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *uber* the breast) Infants that suck at the breast. *Bailey.*

SUBVECTION (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *vehere* to carry) A secret method of conveyance. *Bailey.*

SUBVENTANEOUS (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *ventus* the wind) Consisting of wind, adde, conceiving wind, impregnated of wind.

SURVENTION (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *venire* to come) A supply, an aid, a subsidy. *Bailey.*

SUBVERSE (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *verto* to turn) To subvert.

Subverted (p. from *subverse*) Subverted. *Thomson.*

Subversing (p. a. from *subverse*) Subverting.

Subversion (s. from *subverse*) An overthrow, a ruin, a destruction.

Subversive (adj. from *subverse*) Tending to subversion, tending to an overthrow.

Subvert (p. obsolete, from *subverse*) Subverted, subverted. *Spenser.*

SUBVERT (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *verto* to turn) To overthrow, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

Subverted (p. from *subvert*) Overthrown, destroyed, turned upside down.

Subverter (s. from *subvert*) One who subverts.

Subverting (p. a. from *subvert*) Overturning, destroying.

Subverting (s. from the part.) The act of overturning.

SUBVICAR (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *vicarius* in the room of another) An under vicar.

Subvicarship (s. from *subvicar*) The office of a subvicar.

SUBULARIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

SUBULATED (adj. in botany, from the Lat. *subula* a bodkin) Having the form of a bodkin, gradually lessening from the base to the point.

SUBURB (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *urbs* a city) The part of a city which lies without the walls; the confines, the out parts.

Suburban (adj. from *suburb*) Belonging to the suburbs, inhabiting the suburbs.

Suburbanity (s. from *suburb*) The state of living in the suburbs. *Bailey.*

Suburbanian (adj. a different dwelling) Suburban. *Scott.*

Suburbian (adj. from *suburb*) Belonging to those provinces which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

SUBVULTURIAN (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *vultur* a vulture) Living by rapine. *Bailey.*

Subworker (s. from *sub*, and *work*) An under worker, a subordinate worker. *South.*

SUC (s. from the French) Juice, moisture.

SUCAGE (s. from *suc*) An apochylism, rob.

SUCCAGO (s. with *apothecaries*) An apochylism, an inspissated juice. *Scott.*

SUCCARATH (s. in zoology) An American wild beast with a face resembling that of a lion.

Succedaneous (adj. from *succedaneum*) Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *cedo* to come) That which is put for something else; a medicine used to supply the place of another that cannot be so easily obtained.

SUCCEEDENT (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *cedo* to go) Succeeding, following after.

SUCCEED (v. int. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *cedo* to go) To follow in order, to come into the place of another; to obtain one's wish, to terminate according to wish; to go under cover. *Dryden.*

Succeed

S U C

Succed'd (*v. t.*) To follow; to prosper, to make successful.

Succeed'ed (*p. from succeed*) Followed; rendered successful, prospered.

Succeed'er (*s. from succeed*) One who succeeds, a successor.

Succeed'ing (*p. a. from succeed*) Following, coming into the place of another; prospering, rendering successful.

Succeed'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of following, the act of prospering.

SUCCENT'OR (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and cano to sing*) One who sings an under part, one who sings the base.

SUCCENTURIA'THE (*s. in anatomy*) The capsules of the reins.

SUCCENTU'RIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and centuria a band of a hundred men*) To fill up a band or company of soldiers.

Succenturiated (*p. from succenturiate, but not much used*) Filled up as a band or company of soldiers.

SUCCENTURIA'TI (*s. in anatomy*) The capsules of the reins.

Succenturiating (*p. a. from succenturiate, but not much used*) Filling up a band or company of soldiers.

Succenturia'tion (*s. from succenturiate*) The act of filling up, the act of substituting.

SUCCER'NATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and cerno to sift*) To sift as meal.

Succernated (*p. from succernate, but not used*) Sifted as meal.

Succernating (*p. a. from succernate, but not used*) Sifting as gravel.

SUCCE'SS (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and cedo to go*) Prosperity, the prosperous issue of any affair, the event of any matter prosperous or unprosperous; succession; but this sense is now become obsolete. *Spenser.*

Succes'sful (*adj. from success*) Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

Succes'sfully (*adv. from successful*) Prosperously, with success.

Succes'sfulness (*s. from successful*) The state of being successful, a series of good fortune.

Succes'sion (*s. from success*) Consecution, a continuation, a series of persons or things following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the right of an inheritance from an ancestor.

Succes'sive (*adj. from success*) Following in order, continuing in an uninterrupted succession; inheriting by succession; but this sense is now obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

Succes'sively (*adv. from successive*) In succession, in an uninterrupted order.

Succes'siveness (*s. from successive*) The state of being successive.

Succes'sless (*adj. from success*) Void of success, unfortunate.

SUCCES'SOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that follows in the place, character, or office of another.

SUCCES'SOUR (*s. from the French successeur, the less modern spelling*) A successor, one that follows in the place, character, or office of another.

SUCCID'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and cado to fall*) Ready to fall.

Succine'ous (*adj. from succinum*) Belonging to amber.

SUCCIN'CT (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and cinctus bound*) Girded up, having the cloaths drawn up as on the legs; short, concise, brief.

Succinct'ly (*adv. from succinct*) Briefly, concisely, without superfluity of words.

Succinct'ness (*s. from succinct*) Brevity, conciseness.

SUCCIN'UM (*s. in natural history*) The amber.

Succis'ive (*adj. not used*) Done in the intervals of other business.

SUCCIS'SA (*s. in botany and medicine*) A kind of scabiosa.

SUCCOLLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and collum the neck*) A beating on the shoulders.

Succor (*s. a modern spelling*) Succour, help.

SUC'CORY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Succo'sity (*s. from succous*) The state or quality of being succous.

SUC'COTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying tents*) The name of a place in the land of Israel.

SUC'COTHBE'NOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the tents of prostitutes*) An idol worshipped by the Babylonians.

SUC'COTRA (*s.*) An island on the coast of America famous for the produce of the finest sort of aloes.

Suc'cotrine (*adj. in medicine, from Succotra*) Belonging to the finest kind of aloes, distinguishing the finest sort of aloes.

S U C

SUC'COUR (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and curro to run*) To help, to assist in difficulty, to help in distress, to relieve.

Suc'cour (*s. from the verb*) Aid, assistance, help in difficulty or distress; one that brings help, any thing that succours.

Suc'coured (*p. from succour*) Aided, assisted, helped in distress.

Suc'courer (*s. from succour*) One who succours, one who helps; a helper, an assistant.

Suc'coursing (*p. a. from succour*) Helping, assisting, relieving; helping in distress.

Suc'coursing (*s. from the part.*) The act of helping.

Suc'coursless (*adj. from succour*) Wanting succour, void of friends, void of help.

SUC'COUS (*adj. from the Lat. succus moisture*) Juicy, full of juice.

SUC'CUBA (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and cubo to lie down, with physicians*) An inflation of the stomach attended with the sensation of a great weight on the breast.

SUC'CUBA (*s. in beaten mythology*) A supposed demon in the form of a woman haunting a man in the night and producing the sensation described in the foregoing article, the night mare.

SUC'CUBUS (*s. a different spelling*) The succuba.

SUC'CU'LA (*s. in mechanics*) A kind of windlass.

Suc'culency (*s. from succulent*) The state of being succulent.

Suc'culent (*adj. from succus*) Juicy, moist.

Suc'culentness (*s. from succulent*) The state or quality of being succulent.

SUC'COUM'B (*v. int. from the Lat. sub under, and cumbo to lie down, retained in the Scotch dialect*) To sink under a difficulty, to yield.

Succumb'ency (*s. from succumb*) The state of sinking under difficulties.

Succum'bing (*p. a. from succumb, but not used except in the Scotch dialect*) Sinking under difficulties, yielding.

SUC'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Moisture, juice, sap.

SUC'CUSA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

SUCCUSSA'TION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and quatio to shake*) A trot, a trotting.

SUCCUS'SION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and quatio to shake*) A violent shock, a concussion; the act of shaking; a stimulation of the nerves.

SUCH (*adj. from the Sax. swill*) Being of the same kind, being of the like kind; with as; as, "Ye love a werse, take such as I can fend." "Such gift as a kingdom."

SUCK (*v. t. from the Sax. fucan*) To draw in with the mouth, to draw by exhausting the air, to draw the milk, to empty by sucking; to draw from the breast, to draw from the dug of an animal; to drain, to exhaust.

Suck (*v. int.*) To draw, to draw the breast, to draw by rarefying the air, to imbibe.

Suck (*s. from the verb*) The act of sucking, the milk given by females.

Suck'ed (*p. from suck*) Drawn in by the mouth, drawn by a rarefaction of the air, emptied by sucking, drained, exhausted.

Suck'er (*s. from suck*) One that sucks, any thing that draws by suction, the embolus of a pump, a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

Suck'et (*s. from suck*) A sweetmeat.

Suck'fish (*s. from suck, and fish*) The remora.

Suck'ing (*p. a. from suck*) Drawing in with the mouth, drawing by a rarefaction of the air, drawing the breast; draining, exhausting.

Suck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing in by the mouth, the act of drawing the breast, the act of drawing by a rarefaction of the air.

Suck'ingbottle (*s. from sucking, and bottle*) A bottle to supply the want of the breast to children.

Suck'iny (*s. obsolete*) A kind of white attire, a rocket, a frock.

Suck'le (*v. t. from suck*) To nurse at the breast.

Suck'led (*p. from suckle*) Nursed at the breast.

Suck'ling (*p. a. from suckle*) Nursing at the breast.

Suck'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of nursing at the breast.

Suck'ling (*s. from suck*) A young child at the breast, a young creature fed at the dug.

Suck'stone (*s. from suck, and stone*) The lamprey.

Suction (*s. from suck*) The act of sucking, the power of sucking.

Suc'ula (*s. a different spelling*) The succula.

SUC'ULA

S U F

SUFULA (s. from the Lat.) A little fow.
SUFULAE (s. from the Lat.) The Hyades, the seven stars.
SUFULAE (s. a sea term) The south wind.
SUFAMINA (s. in medicine) A kind of small pimples on the skin.
SUFATION (s. from the Lat. *sudo* to sweat) A sweat.
SUFATORY (adj. from the Lat. *sudo* to sweat) Producing sweat.
SUFATORY (s. from the adj.) A sweating bath; a hot bath.
SUFEBURY (s.) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 54 miles from London.
SUFEBURY (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Sudbury, made of Sudbury.
SUFEDEN (adj. from the Sax. *foden*) Coming hastily, coming without notice; hasty, violent, passionate, precipitate.
SUFEDEN (s. from the adj.) A point of time, an unexpected point of time; a surprise, an unexpected occurrence.
SUFEDEN (adj. comp. of sudden) Sudden in a greater degree.
SUFEDEN (adj. sup. of sudden) Sudden in the greatest degree.
SUFEDEN (adv. from sudden) In an unexpected manner, hastily.
SUFEDEN (s. from sudden) The state of being sudden, unexpected appearance, a manner of coming unexpectedly.
SUFOR (s. from the Lat.) Sweat.
SUFORIFERA (s. from the Lat. *sudor* sweat, and *fero* bring) Medicines to promote sweating.
SUFORIFERUS (adj. from *sudoriferus*) Causing sweat.
SUFORIFERUS (s. from *sudoriferus*) The state or quality of being sudoriferous.
SUFORIFIC (adj. from the Lat. *sudor* sweat, and *facio* make) Causing sweat, producing sweat.
SUFORIFIC (s. from the adj.) A medicine to promote sweating.
SUFORIFICA (s. from *sudorific*) Medicines to promote sweating.
SUF (s. from the Sax. *feodan* to seek) A livivium of up and water. In the fuds, in difficulty.
SUF (v. t. from the French *sulvre*) To prosecute at law; gain by legal procedure.
SUF (v. int.) To beg, to entreat, to petition; with to, for: as, "I sue to you for peace."
SUF (s. contracted from *Sufanna*) A woman's name, *Sufanna* in familiar style.
SUF (p. from sue) Prosecuted at law; followed.
SUF (s. from the old French) The fat about the kidneys, hard fat.
SUFONIUS (s.) A man's name, the name of several famous Romans.
SUF (adj. from *suet*) Consisting of suet, made of suet, resembling suet.
SUF (s.) The most ancient and warlike people of many.
SUF (s. from *Suevi*) The country of the Suevi.
SUFARANEOS (adj. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *araneos* carrying meal, substituted under another).
SUFARINATE (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *araneos* to stuff) To stuff.
SUFARINATE (p. from *suffarcinate*, but not used) Stuffed.
SUFARINATE (p. a. from *suffarcinate*, but not used) Stuffed.
SUFARINATE (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *facio*) A substitution.
SUFARINUS (s.) A man's name, a silly poet who was fond of his own performances and delighted others.
SUFARINUS (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *fero* to bear) To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to receive the effect of.
SUFARINUS (v. int.) To undergo pain, to undergo punishment, to sustain injury; with for: as, "He alone must suffer for it."
SUFARINUS (adj. from suffer) Tolerable, capable of being suffered.
SUFARINUS (s. from *sufferable*) Tolerableness. Scott.
SUFARINUS (adv. from *sufferable*) In a manner to be suffered, tolerable.
SUFARINUS (s. from suffer) Toleration, permission; patience, moderation; pain, misery, inconvenience.
SUFARINUS (adj. obsolete) Suffering, patient. Chaucer.
SUFARINUS (p. from suffer) Endured, born; permitted, suffered.
SUFARINUS (s. from suffer) One who suffers.

S U F

SUFFERING (p. a. from suffer) Enduring, bearing, permitting, allowing.
SUFFERING (s. from the part.) Pain, affliction.
SUFFERUSURAE (s. in medicine) A kind of cuticular eruption in children occasioned by heat.
SUFFETE (s. from the Heb. signifying a judge) The supreme magistrate among the Carthaginians.
SUFFETIM (s. from the Heb.) The suffetes.
SUFFICE (v. int. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *facio* to do) To be sufficient, to answer the purpose.
Suffice (v. t.) To supply, to afford; to satisfy.
Sufficed (p. from suffice) Sufficed, satisfied.
Sufficiently (adv. an old spelling) Sufficiently. Chaucer.
Sufficiency (s. from sufficient) A competency, a supply adequate to the want, the state of being sufficient; a qualification for any purpose; an opinion of one's self as sufficient. Temple.
Sufficient (adj. from suffice) Competent, adequate to, qualified, having requisite abilities; with for: as, "Who is sufficient for these things."
Sufficiently (adv. from sufficient) In an adequate manner.
Sufficiency (s. from sufficient, not used) The state of being sufficient.
Sufficing (p. a. from suffice) Answering the purpose, satisfying; with for: as, "Sufficing for our present happiness."
Sufficing (s. from the part.) The act of satisfying.
SUFFIMENTUM (s. from the Lat.) A kind of perfume, a fumigation.
Suffrable (adj. obsolete) Patient, passive. Chaucer.
Suffrance (s. obsolete) Excess, plenty. Spenser.
Suffraunce (s. obsolete) Sufficiency, ability. Chaucer.
Suffraunt (adj. obsolete) Sufficient, able. Chaucer.
Suffrauntly (adv. obsolete) Sufficiently. Chaucer.
Suffice (v. int. obsolete) To bear, to be sufficient. Chaucer.
SUFFITION (s. from the Lat. *suffitio*, but not used) A fumigation. Cole.
SUFFITUS (s. from the Lat.) A kind of perfume, a fumigation.
SUFFLAMEN (s. from the Lat.) The stop of a wheel, that which stops a wheel.
Sufflamine (v. t. from *sufflamine*) To stop a wheel, to stop a wheel by placing something under it. Cole.
SUFFLATE (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *flo* to blow) To puff up. Bailey.
Sufflated (p. from *sufflate*, but not used) Puffed up, blown up.
Sufflating (p. a. from *sufflate*, but not used) Puffing up, blowing up.
Sufflating (s. from the part.) The act of puffing up.
Sufflation (s. from *sufflate*) The act of blowing up. Co.
SUFFOCATE (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *foco* to choke) To choke by excluding the air, to kill with heated air.
Suffocated (p. from *suffocate*) Choked for want of air.
Suffocating (p. a. from *suffocate*) Choking for want of air, choking by excluding the air.
Suffocating (s. from the part.) The act of choking for want of air.
Suffocation (s. from *suffocate*) The act of choking, the state of being choked for want of air.
Suffocative (adj. from *suffocate*) Having the power to suffocate.
SUFFOLK (s.) A maritime county of England; it contains thirty two market towns, and sends sixteen members to parliament, two for the shire, and two for each of the boroughs Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and Saint Edmundsbury.
Suffolk (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the county of Suffolk, produced in the county of Suffolk.
SUFFOSION (s. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *fodio* to dig) The act of digging under. Cole.
SUFFRAGAN (adj. from the Lat. *suffragans* assisting) Helping, assisting.
Suffragan (s. from the adj.) A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.
Suffragate (v. int. from *suffrage*) To vote with, to agree in voice. Hale.
Suffragation (s. from *suffragate*) The act of giving a suffrage.
SUFFRAGE (s. from the Lat. *suffragium*) A vote, a voice given in a controverted point.
SUFFRAGINOUS (adj. from the Lat. *suffrago* the knee joint of a beast) Belonging to the hough, belonging to the knee joint of a beast.
Suffraunce (s. an old spelling) Patience, sufferance. Ch.
Suffraunt (adj. obsolete) Suffering, patient. Chaucer.
SUFFRICATE (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *frico* to rub) To rub off, to rub under. Cole.
Suffricated (p. from *suffricate*, but not used) Rubbed off, suffricating.

SUI

Suffracting (*p. a. from suffracte, but not used*) Rubbing off.
SUFFRUTEX (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub.
SUFFUMIGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and fumigo to fumigate*) To smoke underneath.
Suffumigated (*p. from suffumigate*) Fumigated underneath.
Suffumigating (*p. a. from suffumigate*) Fumigating underneath.
Suffumigating (*s. from the part.*) The act of fumigating underneath.
Suffumigation (*s. from suffumigate*) The operation of fumes raised by fire.
SUFFUSE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and fundo to pour out*) To spread over, to disperse through all parts.
Suffused (*p. from suffuse*) Spread over, dispersed through all parts.
Suffusing (*p. a. from suffuse*) Spreading over, dispersing through all parts.
Suffusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading over, a suffusion.
Suffusion (*s. from suffuse*) The act of overspreading, the state of being suffused.
SUG (*s. in the history of insects*) The sea flea.
SUG (*v. t. from the Lat. sugo*) To soak in water.
SUGAR (*s. from the Lat. saccharum*) The salt of a cane which grows in the West Indies remarkable for its sweetness; any thing proverbially sweet; a dry chymical crystallization.
Sugar (*adj. from the sub. frequently used in composition*) Belonging to sugar, made of sugar.
Sugar (*v. t. from the sub.*) To impregnate with sugar, to sweeten.
Sugar (*s. from sugar, and cane*) The cane that produces sugar.
Sugar (*s. from sugar, and dish*) A dish to keep sugar in.
Sugared (*p. from sugar*) Impregnated with sugar, sweetened.
Sugarhouse (*s. from sugar, and house*) A house where sugar is refined.
Sugaring (*p. a. from sugar*) Sweetening with sugar.
Sugaring (*s. from the part.*) The act of sweetening with sugar, the sugar with which any thing is sweetened.
Sugarisland (*s. from sugar, and island*) One of the islands in which sugar grows.
Sugarloaf (*s. from sugar, and loaf*) A lump of refined sugar.
Sugarplum (*s. from sugar, and plum*) A kind of sweet meat.
Sugartrade (*s. from sugar, and trade*) Traffick in sugar.
Sugarwork (*s. from sugar, and work*) The place where sugar is extracted from the canes; a kind of sweetmeat.
Sugary (*adj. from sugar*) Containing sugar, consisting of sugar, like sugar.
SUGGEST (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and gero to bring*) To intimate, to hint; to tell privately, to seduce; but these senses are now grown obsolete.
Suggested (*p. from suggest*) Intimated, hinted.
Suggesting (*p. a. from suggest*) Intimating, hinting.
Suggesting (*s. from the part.*) The act of intimating.
Suggestion (*s. from suggest*) An intimation, a hint, an insinuation, a secret notification.
SUGILLA'NA (*s. from the Lat. fugillo to beat black*) A black eye.
SUGILLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. fugillo*) To beat black and blue, to make livid by a blow.
Sugillated (*p. from sugillate*) Beaten black and blue.
Sugillating (*p. a. from sugillate*) Beating black and blue.
Sugillating (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating black and blue.
Sugillation (*s. from sugillate*) The livid mark of a blow; the spots in malignant fevers.
Sug're (*s. an old spelling*) Sugar. *Chaucer.*
Sug're (*adj. obsolete*) Sweet, grateful, pleasing. *Chaucer.*
Sug'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Sweetened, made sweet. *Chaucer.*
SU'HAK (*s. in zoology*) A kind of goat.
SU'ICIDE (*s. from the Lat. sui of himself, and cædo to kill*) The crime of killing one's self, self murder.
SU'IDAS (*s.*) A man's name, an excellent grammarian and lexicographer.
Suillage (*s. obsolete*) A drain, a sewer; filth. *Scott.*
SUIL'LUS (*s. in botany*) The boletus, a genus of mushrooms.
Su'ing (*p. from sue*) Pursuing at law.
Su'ing (*s. from the part.*) A prosecution at law.
SU'ING (*s. supposed to be from the French suer to sweat*) The act of soaking through. *Bacon.*
SUIT (*s. from the French suite*) A set, a number of things correspondent to each other; cloaths made to answer

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one part to the other; a series, a regular train.
Suit (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit, to adapt one thing to another; to dress, to clothe; to become, to correspond with.
Suit (*v. int.*) To agree, to accord, to have correspondent properties; *with* to: *as*, "It suits with so well."
Suitable (*adj. from suit*) Fitting, agreeable to, correspondent; *with* to: *as*, "It is very suitable to the principles of the Roman church."
Suitableness (*s. from suitable*) Fitness, agreeableness.
Suitably (*adv. from suitable*) In a suitable manner.
Suit/covenant (*s. a law term, from suit, and covenant*) The covenant one man has entered into with the cæsto: of another to sue at his court.
Suit/custom (*s. a law term*) Suit that has been paid the immemorial.
Suited (*p. from suit*) Fitted, adapted to, furnished with a suit; *with* to: *as*, "Suited to their different conditions."
Suiter (*s. from suit*) A petitioner, one that sues; a suitor, one who courts a woman.
Suiting (*p. a. from suit*) Fitting, corresponding, agreeing with, petitioning, courting.
Suiting (*s. from the part.*) The act of fitting, the making one thing correspond with another, the courtship.
Suitor (*s. from suit*) A suppliant, one that courts a lady.
Suitor (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to courtship, long to one who courts a lady. "Far from suitor train."
Suitre'al (*s. a law term*) An appearance at the feet.
Suitre'gal (*s. a law term*) The appearance at the feet.
Suitor (*s. from suitor*) A female suppliant.
Suit/service (*s. a law term*) The attendance which a suitor owes to the court of their lord.
Suit/silver (*s. a law term*) The money paid to a suitor for an attendance on the court of the lord of a manor.
SUL'CATED (*adj. from the Lat. sulcus a furrow*) Furrowed.
Sull (*s. a local word*) A plough.
SULLEN (*adj. of obscure etymology*) Gloomily angry, sullenly discontented; heavy, dull; gloomy, obstinate, intractable; mischievous, malignant.
Sullen (*adj. comp. of fullen*) Sullen in a greater degree.
Sullenest (*adj. sup. of fullen*) Sullen in the greatest degree.
Sullenly (*adv. from fullen*) Gloomily, intractably, sullenly.
Sullenness (*s. from fullen*) Gloominess, moroseness, sullenity.
Sullens (*s. a burlesque, from sullen, and wanting the lar*) Sullenness, gloominess of mind. *Shakespeare.*
Sullage (*s. from sully*) Pollution, filth; the stain of filth.
Sullied (*p. from sully*) Soiled, tarnished.
Sull/paddle (*s. a local word, from sully, and paddle*) A small paddle used to clean the plough.
SUL'LY (*v. t. from the French souiller*) To soil, to dirty, to dirt, to spot.
Sully (*s. from the verb*) A soil, a spot.
Sully (*p. a. from sully*) Soiling, tarnishing.
Sully (*s. from the part.*) The act of soiling.
SULPHUR (*s. from the Lat.*) Brimstone.
Sulphureous (*adj. from sulphur*) Made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone.
Sulphureousness (*s. from sulphureous*) The state of being sulphureous.
Sulphurine (*adj. from sulphur*) Sulphureous.
Sulphur (*adj. from sulphur*) Made of sulphur, having the qualities of sulphur.
Sulphurwort (*s. in botany*) The hog'sfennel.
Sulphury (*adj. from sulphur*) Containing sulphur.
SULPITIA (*s.*) The name of a woman a Roman poet.
Sulpitian (*s. from Sulpitia*) Belonging to Sulpitia, long to an illustrious family at Rome.
SULPITIUS (*s.*) The name of a man, the name of a famous illustrious Roman.
SULTAN (*s. from the Arabic*) The emperor of the Turks.
Sultana (*s. from Sultan*) The wife of the Sultan.
SULTANE (*s. in confectionary*) A kind of sweetmeat made of eggs, sugar, and fine flower.
Sultane (*s. from Sultan*) The wife of the Sultan.
SULTANIN (*s.*) A gold coin in Turkey valued at eight shillings.
Sultany (*s. from Sultan*) An eastern empire.

S U M

trinefs (*s. from sultry*) The state of being sultry.
TRY (*adj. the derivation is uncertain*) Close, hot and cloudy, hot without air.
SUM (*s. from the Lat. summa*) The whole of any thing, total; a quantity of money, an uncertain quantity of money; a compendium, an abridgment; height, completion.
(v. t. from the sub.) To compute, to collect into total; to comprise, to comprehend; *with up* emphatical: as, "He may as well undertake to sum up unity."
(v. int. in falconry) To have feathers full grown. *For.*
(adj. an old spelling) Some. *Clauser.*
SUMACH (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree, the name of a shrub.
SUMACH (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub.
SUMACH (*s. a different spelling*) The sumach. *Phillips.*
UMBRIERO (*s. from the Spanish*) A canopy of state; a kind of superb screen or umbrella.
SUM (*adj. from sum*) Large beyond computation.
SUM (*s. an old spelling*) A sum. *Phillips.*
SUMMA (*s. in old records*) A horseload.
SUMMANUS (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Pluto.
SUMMARY (*adv. from summary*) Briefly, in a summary manner.
SUMMARY (*adj. from sum*) Short, brief, compendious.
SUMMARY (*s. from the adj.*) A compendium, an abridgement.
SUMMATIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. summa a sum, not much used*) Belonging to computation.
SUMMATORY (*adj. from the Lat. summa a sum*) Relating to computation, employed in finding the cent of a fluxion.
SUMMED (*p. from sum*) Computed, collected into one; recapitulated, drawn up in brief hints.
SUMMED (*adj. in falconry*) Having feathers fully grown, full.
SUMMER (*s. from the Sax. fumer*) That season of the year in which the sun has the greatest force.
SUMMER (*s. in architecture*) The principal beam of a door.
SUMMER (*v. int. from the sub.*) To pass the summer.
SUMMER (*v. int.*) To keep warm; to keep through the summer.
SUMMER (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to the summer, done in summer, fit for summer.
SUMMERCORN (*s. from summer and corn*) Corn which ripens in summer.
SUMMERED (*p. from summer*) Kept through the summer, kept warm.
SUMMERFRUIT (*s. from summer, and fruit*) Fruit produced the height of summer.
SUMMERHOUSE (*s. from summer, and house*) An apartment in a garden to be used in the summer.
SUMMERING (*p. a. from summer*) Keeping warm, keeping through the summer.
SUMMERPARLOUR (*s. from summer, and parlour*) A room to be used in the summer.
SUMMERNOON (*s. from summer, and noon*) The noon of summer's day.
SUMMERFAULT (*s. from summer and fault*) A high leap which the heels are thrown over the head.
SUMMERLET (*s. a corruption of summerfault*) A summerlet. *Gulliver.*
SUMMERFOLSTICE (*s. from summer, and solstice*) The height of summer, the point of time with us when the sun is the greatest northern declination.
SUMMERITIR (*v. t. in husbandry, from summer, and stir*) To plough land for fallow in the summer.
SUMMERITIR (*p. from summeritir*) Ploughed in the summer.
SUMMERITIRING (*p. a. from summeritir*) Ploughing fallow in the summer.
SUMMERITIRING (*s. from the part.*) Fallow ploughed in the summer.
SUMMERTREE (*s. in building*) The summer, the principal beam of a floor.
SUMMIT (*s. from sum*) An abridger.
SUMMIT (*s. from the Lat. summitas*) The top, the utmost height.
SUMMITTY (*s. not so common a word*) A summit. *Phillips.*
SUMMON (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and moneo admonish*) To cite, to call with authority, to warn to appear; to excite, to raise, to call; *with up*: as, "Summon up all thy courage."
SUMMONED (*p. from summon*) Cited, called to appear; cited, raised.

S U N

SUMMONER (*s. from summon*) One who cites, one who summons.
SUMMONING (*p. a. from summon*) Citing, calling with authority; exciting, raising.
SUMMONING (*s. from the part.*) The act of citing.
SUMMONITOR (*s. from summon*) An apparitor.
SUMMONITORES (*s. in old records*) Apparitors; officers who assisted in collecting the king's revenues.
SUMMONS (*s. from summon*) A call of authority, a citation, an admonition to appear; a writing containing a citation.
SUMMUM BONUM (*s. from the Lat. summum greatest, and bonum good*) The chief good.
SUMNER (*s. not so common a word*) A summoner. *Phillips.*
SUMPTER (*s. from the French sommier*) A pack horse, a horse that carries cloaths or furniture. *Shakespeare.*
SUMPTERHORSE (*s. from sumpter, and horse*) A horse which carries necessaries for a journey.
SUMPTERMULE (*s. from sumpter, and mule*) A mule that carries cloaths or furniture for a journey.
SUMPTERSADDLE (*s. from sumpter, and saddle*) A pack saddle, a pannel.
SUMPTIFY (*v. int. from the Lat. sumptus expence, and facio to make, but not used*) To lay out great expences. *Bailey.*
SUMPTION (*s. from the Lat. fumo to take*) The act of taking. *Taylor.*
SUMPTUARY (*adj. from the Lat. sumptus expence*) Relating to expence, regulating the cost of living.
SUMPTUOUSLY (*s. from sumptuous*) Expensiveness, costliness. *Rauleigh.*
SUMPTUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sumptus expence*) Costly, expensive, splendid.
SUMPTUOUSLY (*adv. from sumptuous*) Expensively, splendidly.
SUMPTUOUSNESS (*s. from sumptuous*) The state of being sumptuous.
SUN (*s. from the Sax. sunne*) The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, the sun shine; any thing remarkably splendid. "Under the sun," in the world.
SUN (*v. t. from the sub.*) To expose to the sun, to warm in the sun.
SUN (*adj. from the sub. used in composition*) Belonging to the sun.
SUNBEAM (*s. from sun, and beam*) A ray of light proceeding from the sun.
SUNBEAT (*adj. from sun, and beat*) Shone on by the sun.
SUNBEATEN (*adj. from sunbeat*) Shone on by the sun, tarnished by the heat of the sun.
SUNBRIGHT (*adj. from sun, and bright*) Resembling the brightness of the sun.
SUNBURNING (*s. from sun, and burn*) The effect of the sun on the face.
SUNBURNT (*adj. from sun, and burn*) Discoloured by the sun, burnt by the sun.
SUNCLAD (*adj. from sun, and clad*) Bright, clothed in brightness.
SUND (*s. an old spelling*) A sound, a strait. *Col.*
SUNDAY (*s. from sun, and day*) The day which our heathen ancestors dedicated to the sun, the first day of the week, the Christian sabbath.
SUNDAYEVENING (*s. from Sunday, and evening*) The evening of the Lord's day.
SUNDAYLETTER (*s. from Sunday, and letter*) The dominical letter, the letter in the calendar which points out the first day of the week.
SUNDAYMORNING (*s. from Sunday, and morning*) The morning of the Sunday.
SUNDAYNIGHT (*s. from Sunday, and night*) The night of the Sunday.
SUNDER (*v. t. from the Sax. synthrian*) To divide, to part.
SUNDER (*s. from the verb*) Two parts.
SUNDERED (*p. from sunder*) Divided, parted. *Carew.*
SUNDERING (*p. a. from sunder*) Dividing, parting.
SUNDERLAND (*s.*) A town in the bishoprick of Durham; it has a market on Friday, and is 271 miles from London.
SUNDERLAND (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sunderland, made at Sunderland.
SUNDREW (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
SUNDIAL (*s. from sun, and dial*) An instrument to shew the hour by the shining of the sun.
SUNDRIES (*s. plu. of sundry*) Several things.
SUNDRY (*adj. from the Sax. sunder*) Several, containing more than one.
SUNDRY (*s. from the adj.*) Several persons, several things.

S U P

Sun/foil (*s. in botany*) A sunflower. *Scott.*
Sun/flower (*s. from sun, and flower*) The name of a plant, the flower is radiated and remarkable for turning with the sun.
Sung (*v. t. pret. of sing*) Did sing.
Sung (*p. from sing*) Uttered with a musical modulation of the voice, celebrated in song.
Sunk (*v. t. pret. of sink*) Did sink.
Sunk (*p. from sink*) Depressed, lowered, put under water; decreased in flesh, depressed in mind.
Sun/less (*adj. from sun*) Wanting the sun, void of the sun.
Sun/like (*adj. from sun, and like*) Like the sun, resembling the sun.
Sun/ned (*p. from sun*) Exposed to the rays of the sun, warmed in the sun.
Sun/nier (*adj. comp. of sunny*) Sunny in a greater degree.
Sun/niest (*adj. sup. of sunny*) Sunny in the greatest degree.
Sun/niness (*s. from sunny*) The state of being exposed to the sun. *Scott.*
Sun/ning (*p. a. from sun*) Exposing to the rays of the sun, warming in the sun.
Sun/ny (*adj. from sun*) Bright, resembling the sun, coloured by the sun, exposed to the rays of the sun.
Sun/rise (*s. from sun, and rise*) The appearance of the sun in the morning, the time when the sun rises, *Bent.*
Sun/rising (*s. from sunrise*) The rising of the sun, the time when the sun rises.
Sun/set (*s. from sun, and set*) The setting of the sun, the time when the sun sets.
Sun/set/ting (*s. from sunset*) The setting of the sun, the time when the sun sets.
Sun/shine (*s. from sun, and shine*) The rays of the sun, a place on which the sun shines; favour, prosperity.
Sun/shiny (*adj. from sun, and shine, sometimes accented on the second syllable*) Bright with the sun, bright like the sun, illuminated by the rays of the sun.
Suo/na (*s. in music*) A sound considered as the basis of music. *Bailey.*
Suona/ta (*s. in music*) A sonata. *Bailey.*
Suonati/na (*s. from suona*) A little plain sonata. *Bailey.*
Suo/no (*s. a different spelling*) The suona, a sound. *Bailey.*
Suovetaurilla (*s. a different spelling*) A solitaurilla, a kind of sacrifice among the Romans.
SUP (*v. t. from the Sax. supen*) To sip, to drink by little and little.
SUP (*v. int. from the French souper*) To eat the evening meal.
Sup (*v. t.*) To treat with a supper.
Sup (*s. from the verb*) A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.
SUPER (*adj. from the Lat.*) Better than some other, better in quality than some other.
SUPERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. superabilis*) Capable of being conquered, surmountable.
Superableness (*s. from superable*) The state or quality of being conquerable.
SUPERABOUND (*v. int. from the Lat. super over, and abundo to abound*) To have more than enough, to have a great abundance.
Superabound/ing (*p. a. from superabound*) Having more than enough, having great abundance.
Superabound/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of abounding more than enough.
Superabund/ance (*s. from superabound*) More than enough, a great abundance.
Superabund/ant (*adj. from superabound*) Having more than enough, superabounding.
Superabund/antly (*adv. from superabundant*) With superabundance.
SUPERA/DD (*v. t. from the Lat. super over, and addo to add*) To add over and above, to join to any thing so as to make it more.
Supera/dd (*v. int.*) To make addition.
Superad/ded (*p. from superadd*) Added over and above.
Superad/ding (*p. a. from superadd*) Adding over and above.
Superad/ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of adding, a superaddition.
Superaddi/tion (*s. from superadd*) The act of adding, that which is added.
SUPERADVE/NIENT (*adj. from the Lat. super over, and advenio to come*) Coming to the assistance, coming unexpectedly.
SUPERAFFU/SION (*s. from the Lat. super over, and affundo to pour out*) The act of pouring over, the act of pouring out upon. *Bailey.*

S U P

SUPERAN/NATE (*v. int. from the Lat. super over, and annus a year, but not so common a word*) To superannuate, to grow out of date.
SUPERAN/NUATE (*v. t. from the Lat. super over, annus a year*) To impair by length of time.
Superan/nuate (*v. int. but not in use*) To last beyond year.
Superan/nuated (*p. from superannuate*) Impaired length of time.
Superan/nuating (*p. a. from superannuate*) Impaired by length of time.
Superannua/tion (*s. from superannuate*) The state of being impaired by years.
SUPER/B (*adj. from the Lat. superbus*) Grand, pompously, magnificent.
Superb/er (*adj. comp. of superb*) Superb in a greater degree.
Superb/est (*adj. sup. of superb, not much used*) Superb the greatest degree.
SUPERBIF/IC (*adj. from the Lat. superbus superb, facio to make*) Making superb, making proud.
Superbilo/quence (*s. from superbiloquent*) Superb language, lofty diction.
SUPERBIL/OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. superbus superb, and loquor to speak*) Speaking proudly, using blown expressions.
SUPERBIPAR/TIENT (*adj. from the Lat. super over, and partior to part*) Belonging to that number in a division which leaves a remainder.
Superb/lily (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, flower of the plant.
Superb/ly (*adv. from superb*) Grandly, magnificently, proudly.
SUPER/BUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the eye which turns it upwards and contributes to a haughty look.
SUPERCAR/GO (*s. on board a ship*) The officer who superintends the cargo.
SUPERCELES/TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. super over, celestis heavenly*) Placed above the firmament.
Supercha/rge (*v. t. in heraldry*) To place one bearing upon another.
Supercha/rge (*s. from the adj.*) One bearing in herald placed on another; an overcharge.
Supercharg/ed (*p. from supercharge*) Placed in herald as one charge or bearing on another.
Supercharg/ing (*p. a. from supercharge*) Placing bearing on another.
Superchar/ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of overcharging.
SUPER/CHERY (*s. from the French supercherie*) A perfidy; a sudden assault.
SUPERCIL/IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. supercilium eye brow*) Proud, haughty, despotic, dictatorial.
Supercil/iously (*adv. from supercilious*) Proudly, haughtily, despotically, arbitrarily.
Supercil/ioufness (*s. from supercilious*) Haughtiness, pride.
SUPERCIL/IUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The brow, the brow.
SUPERCONCEP/TION (*s. from the Lat. super over, concipio to conceive*) A second conception, one conception upon another.
SUPERCON/SEQUENCE (*s. from the Lat. super over, and consequentia a consequence*) A secondary consequence, a remote consequence.
SUPERCRES/CENCE (*s. from the Lat. super up, creico to grow*) That which grows on some other thing substance.
Superdaint/y (*adj. not much used*) Over daintiness.
Superem/inence (*s. from supereminent*) Eminence above the common degree.
Superem/inency (*s. from supereminence*) An uncommon degree of eminence.
SUPEREM/INENT (*adj. from the Lat. super over, emineo to stand out*) Eminent in a high degree.
Superem/inently (*adv. from supereminent*) With superior excellency.
SUPERER/OGATE (*v. int. from the Lat. super above, erogo to lay out*) To do more than duty requires.
Superer/ogating (*p. a. from supererogate*) Doing more than duty requires.
Supereroga/tion (*s. from supererogate*) The act of doing more than duty requires, a work beyond what requires.
Superer/ogatory (*adj. from supererogate*) Performed beyond what duty requires.
Superex/cellence (*s. from superexcellent*) The state of being uncommonly excellent.
Superex/cellency (*s. from superexcellence*) The state of being uncommonly excellent. *SUP*

S U P

PEREXCELLENT (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and excello to excel*) Uncommonly excellent.

PEREXCRESCENCE (*s. from the Lat. super above, and excreco to grow out*) That which grows superfluously.

PERFETATE (*v. int. from the Lat. super above, and fetus an embryo*) To conceive on another conception.

PERFETATING (*p. a. from superfetate*) Conceiving on another conception.

PERFETATION (*s. from superfetate*) One conception upon another.

PERFICE (*s. from the Lat. super upon, and facies the face, not much used*) A surface, the surface, the outside.

PERFICIAL (*adj. from the Lat. super upon, and facies the face*) Lying on the surface, belonging to the surface; shallow, having no depth; wanting in penetration, deficient in knowledge, deficient in learning.

PERFICIAL (*s. from the adj.*) That which has but little depth.

PERFICIALIST (*s. from superficial*) One who attends to anything superficially.

PERFICIALITY (*s. from superficial*) The state or quality of being superficial.

PERFICIALIZE (*v. int. from superficial*) To perform superficially.

PERFICIALIZING (*p. a. from superficialize*) Performing superficially.

PERFICIALLY (*adv. from superficial*) On the surface, on the outside, without depth, without penetration.

PERFICIALNESS (*s. from superficial*) The state or quality of being superficial.

PERFICIALIUS (*s. in old records*) One who builds on another man's ground and pays a quit rent.

PERFICIALIUS (*s. from superficialius*) One who builds on another man's ground and pays a quit rent.

PERFICIALIES (*s. from the Lat.*) A surface, the outside, the superficial content.

PERFINE (*adj. from super, and fine*) Eminently fine.

PERFINE (*s. from the adj.*) The best kind of woollen cloth, a piece of the finest cloth.

PERFINE (*v. int. from the adj.*) To act a critical part; to superfine upon.

PERFINENESS (*s. from superfine*) The greatest fineness.

PERFLUITANCE (*s. from superfluitant*) The act of floating on the surface.

PERFLUITANT (*adj. from the Lat. super upon, and fluo to flow*) Flowing on the surface.

PERFLUITY (*s. from superfluous*) The state of being superfluous.

PERFLUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. super upon, and fluo to flow*) Superabundant, exuberant; unnecessary, excessive by its abundance.

PERFLUOUSLY (*adv. from superfluous*) In a superfluous manner.

PERFLUOUSNESS (*s. from superfluous*) The state or quality of being superfluous.

PERFLUX (*s. from the Lat. super above, and fluxus*) That which is more than enough.

PERFYCE (*s. obsolete*) A surface.

PERGOMINALIS (*s. in anatomy*) The epidedymis.

PERHUMAN (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and humanus human*) Having a power or faculty above that which is common to humanity, belonging to that which is more than human.

PERHUMERALIS (*s. in anatomy*) The superior part of the shoulder.

PERIMPREGNATION (*s. from the Lat. super above, and impregno to impregnate*) A superconception.

PERINCUMBENT (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and incumbere to lie down*) Lying on, resting on something else.

PERINDUCE (*v. t. from the Lat. super above, and induco to induce*) To bring in as an addition, to bring in what did not originally belong to the subject.

PERINDUCED (*p. from superinduce*) Brought in as an addition, brought in as what did not originally belong to the subject.

PERINDUCING (*p. a. from superinduce*) Bringing in as an addition.

PERINDUCING (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing in what did not originally belong to the subject.

PERINDUCTION (*s. from superinduce*) The act of bringing in what did not originally belong to the subject.

PERINJECTION (*s. from the Lat. super upon, and injectio to cast in*) One injection thrown in upon another.

PERINSTITUTION (*s. a law term, from the Lat.*

S U P

super above, and instituo to institute) One institution upon another, the institution of two persons into one living.

SUPERINTEND (*v. t. from the Lat. super over, and intendo to intend*) To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDANT (*s. from superintend*) A chief surveyer; a Lutheran bishop; the director of the customs in France.

SUPERINTENDENCE (*s. from superintend*) The act of superintending, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCY (*s. from superintendence*) The act of superintending.

SUPERINTENDENT (*s. from superintend*) An overseer, one who overlooks with authority, a director.

SUPERINTENDING (*p. a. from superintend*) Overseeing, taking care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDING (*s. from the part.*) The act of overlooking.

SUPERIOR (*adj. from the Lat.*) Superiour, higher, greater in dignity, greater in excellence.

SUPERIOR (*s. from the adj.*) One who is higher in office, dignity, or excellency.

SUPERIORITY (*s. from superior*) Preeminence, the state of being superior.

SUPERIOR (*adj. the less modern spelling, from the French superieur*) Superior, higher in office, dignity, or excellency.

SUPERIOR (*s. from the adj. the less modern spelling*) A superior, one higher in office, dignity, or excellency.

SUPERLATION (*s. from the Lat. super above, and ferio latus to bring, but not used*) The highest degree.

SUPERLATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and ferio latus to bring*) Expressing the highest degree, implying the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVE (*s. from the adj.*) The highest degree, one superlatively excellent.

SUPERLATIVELY (*adv. from superlative*) In a manner expressive of the highest degree, in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS (*s. from superlative*) The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLIGAMEN (*s. in surgery, from the Lat. super upon, and ligo to bind*) A kind of swathe or bandage.

SUPERLIGAMENT (*s. from superligamen*) A superligamen, a swathe or bandage.

SUPERLIGAMINA (*s. plu. from superligamen*) More than one superligamen.

SUPERLIGULA (*s. in anatomy*) The epiglottis, the cover of the wind pipe.

SUPERLUNAR (*adj. from super above, and luna the moon*) Placed above the moon; placed above the world.

SUPERMEATE (*v. t. from the Lat. super over, and meo to go, but not used*) To pass over.

SUPERMEATED (*p. from supermeate, but not used*) Passed over.

SUPERMEATING (*p. a. from supermeate, but not used*) Passing over.

SUPERNAL (*adj. from the Lat. supernus*) Having a higher position, placed above, heavenly.

SUPERNALLY (*adv. from supernal*) From above, from heaven.

SUPERNATANT (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and nato to swim*) Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION (*s. from supernatant*) The act of swimming on the surface.

SUPERNATURAL (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and natura nature*) Being above the ordinary course of nature; miraculous.

SUPERNATURALLY (*adv. from supernatural*) In a manner above the common course of nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS (*s. from supernatural*) The state or quality of being supernatural.

SUPERNE (*adj. from the Lat. superne, but nearly obsolete*) Supreme, supernal.

SUPERNITY (*s. from superne, but not used*) The state of being supernal.

SUPERNUMERARINESS (*s. from supernumerary*) The state of exceeding the fixed or usual number.

SUPERNUMERARY (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and numerus a number*) Being above a stated or usual number.

SUPERNUMERARY (*s. from the adj.*) One who is added to a stated or usual number.

SUPERPARTICULAR (*adj. in arithmetic*) Containing a number and one or a unite over.

SUPERPARTIENT (*adj. in arithmetic*) Containing a number and some aliquot part over.

SUPERPLANT (*s. from super, and plant*) A plant growing on another plant.

S U P

SUPERPON'DERANT (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and pondero to weigh*) Weighing over and above.

SUPERPON'DERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. super above, and pondero to weigh*) To weigh over and above, to outweigh. *Johnson.*

Superpon'derated (*p. from superponderate, but not used*) Outweighed.

Superpon'derating (*p. a. from superponderate, but not used*) Weighing over and above.

Superpondera'tion (*s. from superponderate; but not used*) The act of weighing over and above.

SUPERPROPOR'TION (*s. from the Lat. super above, and proportio a proportion*) Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. super above, and purgo to purge*) A purgation which exceeds the intention.

SUPERREFLEX'ION (*s. from the Lat. super over, and reflecto to reflect*) The reflection of an image which had been reflected before.

SUPER\$AL'LENCY (*s. from the Lat. super upon, and salto to leap*) The act of leaping upon any thing.

SUPER\$CAPULA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two muscles of the arm distinguished by the upper and lower.

SUPERSCRI'BE (*v. t. from the Lat. super upon, and scribo to write*) To inscribe on the outside, to write on the outside.

Superscri'bed (*p. from superscribe*) Written on the outside.

Superscri'bing (*p. a. from superscribe*) Writing on the outside.

Superscri'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing on the outside.

Superscription (*s. from superscribe*) The act of superscribing, that which is superscribed.

SUPERSE'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. super above, and cedo to go*) To set aside, to make void by a superior power.

SUPERSE'DEAS (*s. a law term*) The name of a writ to set aside or stop some proceeding.

Superse'ded (*p. from superse'de*) Set aside, made void by some superior power.

Superse'ding (*p. a. from superse'de*) Setting aside, making void by a superior power or influence.

Superse'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting aside by some superior power.

SUPERSER'VICEABLE (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and servo to serve*) Over officious, officious beyond what is required. *Shakespeare.*

Superse'sion (*s. from superse'de*) The act of superse'ding.

SUPERSTIT'ION (*s. from the Lat. super upon, and sto to stand*) Unnecessary scruples in religion; false religion, religion without morals; scrupulous exactness in things of little importance.

Superstitious (*adj. from superstition*) Addicted to superstition, fanciful or scrupulous in matters of religion; over accurate, needlessly scrupulous.

Superstitiously (*adv. from superstitious*) In a superstitious manner.

Superstitiousness (*s. from superstitious*) The state of being superstitious.

Superstrai'n (*v. t. from super, and strain*) To strain beyond due bounds. *Johnson.*

Superstrained (*p. from superstrain*) Strained too much.

Superstrai'ning (*p. a. from superstrain*) Straining beyond due bounds.

Superstrai'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of straining too much. *Bacon.*

SUPERSTRU'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. super above, and struo struus to build up*) To build upon.

Superstru'cted (*p. from superstruct*) Built upon.

Superstru'cting (*p. a. from superstruct*) Building upon.

Superstru'cting (*s. from the part.*) The act of building upon.

Superstruction (*s. from superstruct*) An edifice raised on any thing.

Superstru'ctive (*adj. from superstruct*) Built on something.

Superstru'ctive (*s. from superstruct*) That which is raised or built on something else, the building raised on the foundation.

SUPERSUBSTAN'TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and substantia substance*) More than substantial. *Johns.*

SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT (*adj. in arithmetic*) Dividing into three parts without any remainder.

S U P

SUPERVACA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and vacuum an empty space*) Superfluous, serving no purpose.

Supervaca'neously (*adv. from supervacaneous*) Needless.

Supervaca'neousness (*s. from supervacaneous*) The act of being unnecessary.

SUPERVAC'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. super above, and vacuum an empty space*) Needless.

SUPERVE'NE (*v. int. from the Lat. super above, and venio to come*) To come as an adventitious circumstance.

Supervene'nt (*adj. from supervene*) Coming unexpectedly; with to: as, "Supervene'nt to change practice."

Supervene'ning (*p. a. from supervene*) Coming unexpectedly.

Supervene'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming unexpectedly.

Superven'tion (*s. from supervene*) The act of coming unexpectedly.

SUPERVISE (*v. t. from the Lat. super over, and video to see*) To oversee, to overlook, to superintend.

Supervised (*p. from supervise*) Overlooked, superintended.

Supervising (*p. a. from supervise*) Overlooking, superintending.

Supervising (*s. from the part.*) The act of overlooking.

Supervis'ion (*s. from supervise, but not much used*) The act of overlooking.

Supervi'sor (*s. from supervise*) One who overlooks, inspector, an officer in the excise.

SUPERVIVE (*v. int. from the Lat. super over, and vivo to live*) To overlive, to outlive.

Superviving (*p. a. from supervive, but not used*) Overliving, outliving.

SUPINA'TION (*s. from supine*) The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINA'TOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the hand by which the hand is drawn back so as to have the palm exposed.

SUPINE (*adj. from the Lat. supino to lie with the face upwards*) Lying with the face upwards, leaning backward with the face exposed to the sun; careless, negligent.

SUPINE (*s. in grammar, from the Lat. supinum*) A particular form of Latin verbs.

Supinely (*adv. from supine*) With the face upward, negligently.

Supineness (*s. from supine*) The posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, negligence.

Supin'ity (*s. from supine*) Supineness.

SUPPEDA'NEA (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and pes the foot*) Plasters applied to the feet.

SUPPEDA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and pes the foot*) Placed under the feet.

SUPPE'DIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and pes a foot*) To supply, to furnish, to provide.

Suppe'diated (*p. from suppediate, but not used*) Supplied, furnished, propped.

Suppe'diating (*p. a. from suppediate, but not used*) Supplying, furnishing, propping.

Sup'ped (*p. from sup*) Treated with a supper; supped in by mouthfuls.

SUPPELLECTICA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. suppellectilis, but not used*) Belonging to household stuff.

Sup'per (*s. from sup*) The last meal in the evening.

Sup'per (*s. from sup*) One that sups.

Sup'perless (*adj. from supper*) Wanting a supper, eating no supper.

Sup'pertime (*s. from supper, and time*) The time of eating supper.

SUPPILA'TION (*s. from the Lat. suppilare to steal*) The act of stealing.

Sup'pling (*p. a. from sup*) Eating a supper, treating with a supper; supping, taking in liquor by a mouthful at a time.

Sup'pling (*s. from the part.*) The act of eating a supper; the act of supping, something to be taken a mouthful at a time.

SUPPLA'NT (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and plant a plant*) To displace by stratagem, to turn out of power, to force away.

SUPPLANTA'LIA (*s. with physicians*) Plasters applied to the soles of the feet.

Supplant'ed (*p. from supplant*) Displaced by stratagem, overpowered, forced away.

Supplant'er (*s. from supplant*) One who supplants.

S U P

supplanting (*b. a. from supplant*) Displacing by stratagem, overpowering, forcing away.
supplanting (*s. from the part.*) The act of displacing by stratagem.

supple (*adj. from the French souple*) Pliant, flexible, yielding, soft; flattering, fawning; making soft.
supple (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make pliant, to make soft, to make compliant.

supple (*v. int.*) To grow pliant, to become soft.
suppled (*p. from supple*) Made pliant, made soft.

supplement (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and pleo to fill*) An addition to supply deficiencies.

supplemental (*adj. from supplement*) Additional, containing a supplement.

supplementary (*adj. from supplement, but not so common*) Additional; containing a supplement, done by way of supplement.

suppleness (*s. from supple*) Flexibility, facility, the state of being supple.

suppler (*adj. comp. of supple*) Supple in a greater degree.

supplest (*adj. sup. of supple*) Supple in the greatest degree.

suppletory (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and pleo to fill, but not much used*) A supplement. *Hammond.*

suppliant (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and plico to fold*) Intreating, beseeching, submissive.

suppliant (*s. from the adj.*) A humble petitioner, one who begs with submission.

suppliantness (*s. from suppliant*) The act of supplicating. *Scott.*

supplicant (*s. from supplicate*) A suppliant.

supplicate (*v. int. from the Lat. sub under, and plico to bend*) To implore, to intreat.

supplicating (*p. a. from supplicate*) Imploring, entreating.

supplicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of entreating with submission.

supplication (*s. from supplicate*) A humble petition, a submissive intreaty; prayer, petitionary worship.

supplice (*s. from the Lat. supplicium, but not used*) Punishment. *Bailey.*

supplied (*p. from supply*) Filled up, furnished, accommodated, relieved.

supplier (*v. int. obsolete*) To supplicate. *Chaucer.*

supplication (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and plodo to clasp*) A noise made with the feet. *Bailey.*

supply (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and pleo to fill*) To fill up, to yield, to afford, to serve instead of, to accommodate, to furnish.

supply (*s. from the verb*) An aid, a relief, that which fills up the room of another, one that performs the service of another.

supplying (*p. a. from supply*) Filling up a deficiency, furnishing, accommodating with what is necessary.

supplying (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with what is wanted.

support (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and porto to carry*) To sustain, to prop, to bear up, to endure, to keep from fainting.

support (*s. from the verb*) The act of supporting, a prop, a supply; the necessities of life, a maintenance.

supportable (*adj. from support*) Capable of being supported, tolerable.

supportableness (*s. from supportable*) The state of being supportable.

supportance (*s. from support, but now grown obsolete*) A support, a maintenance. *Shakespeare.*

supportation (*s. from support, but now become obsolete*) A support, a maintenance. *Bacon.*

supported (*p. from support*) Sustained, born up.

supporter (*s. from support*) One that supports, that which bears up any thing; a defender, a comforter; one of the animals which supports the coat armor of a person ennobled.

supporting (*p. a. from support*) Sustaining, bearing up.

supporting (*s. from the part.*) The act of sustaining.

supportable (*adj. from suppose*) Capable of being supposed.

supportableness (*s. from suppose*) The state of being supportable. *Scott.*

supposal (*s. obsolete*) A supposition. *Chaucer.*

supposal (*s. from suppose*) A position without proof, a thing supposed; imagination, belief.

suppose (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and pono to put*) To lay down without proof, to admit without proof; to require as previous; to imagine, to believe.

supposed (*s. from the verb*) A supposition, a thing supposed. *Dryden.*

supposed (*p. from suppose*) Laid down without proof, admitted without proof; imagined, believed.

supposer (*s. from suppose*) One who supposes.

supposing (*p. a. from suppose*) Laying down without proof, admitting, without proof; imagining, believing.

supposing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying down without proof, a supposition.

supposition (*s. from suppose*) A position, an hypothesis, an imagination.

supposititious (*adj. from suppose*) Counterfeit, put into the place of another.

supposititiousness (*s. from supposititious*) The state of being supposititious.

suppositive (*adj. from suppose*) Taken as a supposition.

suppositively (*adv. from suppositive*) With supposition, on supposition.

suppositary (*s. from suppose, an incorrect spelling*) Suppository. *Scott.*

suppository (*s. from suppose*) A kind of solid glyster.

SUPPOSTED (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and pono to put, but not used*) Suborned. *Cole.*

SUPPRESS (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and premo to press*) To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce to a state of inactivity; to conceal, to keep in.

suppressed (*p. from suppress*) Crushed, overpowered, subdued; concealed, kept in.

suppressing (*p. a. from suppress*) Crushing, overpowering, subduing; concealing, keeping in.

suppressing (*s. from the part.*) The act of subduing, the act of keeping under; the act of concealing.

suppression (*s. from suppress*) The act of suppressing, the act by which a publication is prevented.

suppressor (*s. from suppress*) One who suppresses.

surprise (*v. t. obsolete*) To surprise.

surprised (*p. from surprise, obsolete*) Surprised. *Chau.*

surprize (*v. t. obsolete*) To suppress. *Chaucer.*

SUPPURATE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and pus matter*) To generate pus.

suppurate (*v. int.*) To turn to pus.

suppurated (*p. from suppurate*) Generated as pus.

suppurating (*p. a. from suppurate*) Generating pus, tending to pus.

suppurating (*s. from the part.*) The act of generating pus, a suppuration.

suppuration (*s. from suppurate*) The ripening of matter into pus, the matter suppurated.

suppurative (*adj. from suppurate*) Generating matter, digestive.

SUPPURGATION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and purgo to purge*) A too frequent purgation, a purgation beyond the intention.

supputation (*s. from suppute*) A computation, a reckoning.

SUBPUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and puto to think*) To reckon, to calculate. *Johnson.*

supputed (*p. from subpute, not much used*) Calculated, reckoned.

supputing (*p. a. from subpute, not much used*) Calculating, reckoning.

SUPRACOSTALES (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles which serve to dilate the thorax.

SUPRALAPSARIAN (*adj. from the Lat. supra above, and lapsus the fall*) Done without any respect to the fall; belonging to the doctrine of the supralapsarians.

supralapsarian (*s. from the adj.*) One who holds that God made choice of his people in the pure mass or without any respect to the fall.

supralapsarianism (*s. from supralapsarian*) The tenets of the supralapsarians.

supralapsary (*adj. from supralapsarian*) Antecedent to the fall. *Johnson.*

supralapsary (*s. from the adj.*) A supralapsarian. *D. of A.*

SUPRAMUNDANE (*adj. from the Lat. supra above, and mundus the world*) Placed above the world. *Scott.*

SUPRASCAPULARIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the arm which it moves directly backwards.

SUPRASPINATUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the arm.

SUPRAVULGAR (*adj. from the Lat. supra above, and vulgaris vulgar*) Placed above the vulgar.

Supremacy (*s. from supreme*) The state of being supreme, the highest place, the highest authority.

SUPREME (*adj. from the Lat. supremus*) Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.

Supreme (*s. from the adj.*) The highest; the Divine Being.

Supremely (*adv. from supreme*) In the highest degree.

Supremeness (*s. from supreme*) The state of being supreme, supremacy.

Supremity (*s. from supreme*) Supremacy. *Bailey.*

SUP

SUR

SUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that withdraws*) One of the gates of Solomon's Temple. *2 Kings.*

SURRA (*s. in anatomy*) The lesser bone of the leg.

SURADDITION (*s. from the French sur upon, and the Lat. addo to add*) Some thing added to a name. "He gained the suraddition *Leonatus*."

SURAL (*adj. from sura*) Belonging to the calf of the leg.

SURALIS (*s. in anatomy*) A branch of the fural vein.

SURANCE (*s. from sure*) A warrant, a security, an assurance. *Shakespeare.*

SURANNA/TON (*s. from the French sur upon, and the Lat. annus a year*) The state of growing out of date, the state of being more than a year old. *Cole.*

SURANTLER (*s. from the French sur upon, and andouiller an antler*) The upper antler of a deer's head.

SURBATE (*v. t. from the French forbaiter*) To bruise, to batter. *Mortimer.*

SURBATED (*p. from surbate*) Bruised, battered. *Claren.*

SURBATING (*p. a. from surbate*) Bruising, battering.

SURBATING (*s. from the part.*) The state of being bruised, the act of bruising.

SURBEAT (*v. t. a different spelling*) To surbate, to bruise, to batter. *Johnson.*

SURBEATING (*p. a. from surbeat*) Bruising, battering.

SURBEAT (*p. from surbeat*) Bruised, battered. *Spenser.*

SURCEASE (*v. int. from the French sur upon, and the Lat. cessio, to cease, but now grown obsolete*) To stop, to cease, to put an end to. *Spenser.*

SURCEASE (*s. from the verb*) A cessation, a stop. *Hooker.*

SURCHARGE (*s. from the French*) An over burden, a larger proportion than can be well born.

SURCHARGE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To overload, to overburden; *with with: as, "Surcharged with morning dew."*

SURCHARGED (*p. from surcharge*) Overloaded, overburdened.

SURCHARGER (*s. from surcharge*) One who surcharges.

SURCHARGING (*p. a. from surcharge*) Overloading, overburdening.

SURCHARGING (*s. from the part.*) The act of overloading.

SUR/CINGLE (*s. from the French sur upon, and the Lat. cingulum a girth*) The girth which comes round the saddle of a horse; the girdle of a caßock.

SUR/CLE (*s. from the Lat. furculus*) A shoot, a twig, a sucker. *Brown.*

SUR/COAT (*s. from the French sur upon, and cote an upper garment*) A short coat worn over the rest of the dress; a coat of arms worn over a suit of armour.

SUR/cote (*s. an old spelling*) A furcoat. *Chaucer.*

SUR/CREW (*s. from the French sur upon, and the Lat. crecio to grow, but not used*) A surplus, an advantage accruing from any thing. *Cole.*

SUR/CROIT (*s. from the French, but not used*) An increase, an advantage, a surplus. *Cole.*

SUR/CULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. furculus a twig*) To prune, to cut off young shoots. *Cole.*

SUR/culated (*p. from furculate, but not used*) Pruned.

SUR/culating (*p. a. from furculate, not used*) Pruning, cutting off young shoots.

SUR/culation (*s. from furculate*) The act of pruning. *Sc.*

SUR/CULI (*s. plu. of furculus*) The middle ramifications of the ribs of a leaf.

SUR/culose (*adj. from furculus*) Abounding with young shoots. *Scott.*

SUR/culous (*adj. from furculus*) Abounding with young shoots. *Cole.*

SUR/CULUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A shoot, a sucker, a slip; a middle branch between the larger and smaller ribs of a leaf.

SURD (*adj. from the Lat. surdus deaf*) Wanting the sense of hearing, unperceived by the ear, wanting a proper term of expression.

SURD (*adj. in arithmetic*) Incommensurable, having no proper ratio; incapable of being exactly reduced to the power or root required.

Surd (*s. from the adj.*) An incommensurable quantity, a number or quantity incapable of being exactly reduced to the term or root required.

SUR/desolid (*s. in arithmetic*) The sursolid, the fifth power. *Diet of Arts.*

SUR/dity (*s. from surd*) Deafness, dullness. *Bailey.*

SURE (*adj. from the French seure*) Certain, unailing; safe, firm; confident, assured; *with of: as, "Swift and sure of foot."* To be sure, certainly.

Sure (*adv. from the adj.*) Certainly, without doubt.

SUR/footed (*adj. from sure, and foot*) Treading firmly, not given to stumble.

SUR/ely (*adv. from sure*) Certainly, undoubtedly.

SUR/ement (*s. obsolete*) Security, assurance. *Chaucer.*

SUR

SUR/eness (*s. from sure*) Certainty.

SUR/er (*adj. comp. of sure*) Sure in a greater degree.

SUR/est (*adj. sup. of sure*) Sure in the greatest degree.

SUR/etie (*s. obsolete*) Surety, certainty. *Chaucer.*

SUR/etiship (*s. from surety*) The office of a surety; the act of being bound for another.

SUR/ety (*s. from sure*) Certainty, security; evidence; ratification; a hostage, a bondsman, one that gives security for another.

SUR/FACE (*s. from the French sur upon, and the Lat. facies a face*) A superficies, an outside.

SUR/FEIT (*v. t. from the French sur upon, and faire overdo*) To overcharge, to feed to sickness; to eat to satiety.

SUR/feit (*v. int.*) To grow sick with eating, to become satiate.

SUR/feit (*s. from the verb*) Satiety from over feeding; sickness from eating too much.

SUR/feited (*p. from surfeit*) Satiated, made sick with eating.

SUR/feiter (*s. from surfeit*) A glutton, one who eats and drinks too much.

SUR/feiting (*p. a. from surfeit*) Feeding to satiety, indulging the appetite so far as to occasion a nausea.

SUR/feiting (*s. from the part.*) The act of indulging the appetite to sickness, gluttony.

SUR/feitwater (*s. from surfeit, and water*) A simple kind of spirits good for a surfeit.

SURGE (*s. from the Lat. surgo to swell*) A swell of the sea, a billow, a wave.

SURGE (*v. int. from the Lat. surgo to swell*) To rise high, to swell as the sea.

SUR/geon (*s. from chirurgion*) One who cures by manual operation, one who cures a wound or other maladies by external applications.

SUR/geonry (*s. from surgeon, but not so common a word*) Surgery, the practice of a surgeon. *Johnson.*

SUR/gerly (*s. from surgeon*) The practice of a surgeon; the act of curing wounds and other maladies by external applications.

SUR/ging (*p. a. from surge*) Rising high, swelling of the sea.

SUR/ging (*s. from the part.*) The swelling of the sea, the action of the waves on the sea shore.

SUR/gy (*adj. from surge*) Rising in billows.

SURIA/NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

SUR/rid (*p. an old spelling*) Assured. *Chaucer.*

SUR/kney (*s. an old word*) An upper garment, a kind of rocket.

SUR/lier (*adj. comp. of surly*) Surly in a greater degree.

SUR/liest (*adj. sup. of surly*) Surly in the greatest degree.

SUR/lily (*adv. from surly*) In a surly manner.

SUR/linefs (*s. from surly*) The state of being surly.

SUR/ling (*s. from surly, but not used*) A crabbed fellow.

SUR/loin (*s. a different spelling*) A firloin.

SUR/LY (*adj. from the Sax. fur four*) Morose, rough, uncivil, four, silently angry.

SUR/micha (*s. in old records*) A loaf of the middle of bread.

SURMI/SE (*v. t. from the French*) To suspect, to suppose, to imagine without perfect knowledge.

SURMI/SE (*s. from the French*) A suspicion, an imagination unsupported by knowledge.

SURmi/ed (*p. from surmise*) Suspected, imagined.

SURmi/ing (*p. a. from surmise*) Suspecting, imagining.

SURmi/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of suspecting, suspicion.

Surmoun/ing (*p. an old spelling*) Surmounting. *Chaucer.*

SURMOU/NT (*v. t. from the French surmonter*) To rise above, to conquer, to overcome, to surpass, to exceed.

Surmoun/table (*adj. from surmount*) Capable of being surmounted.

SURMOUNTE (*adj. in heraldry*) Surmounted, having a smaller bearing on a larger.

Surmounte (*s. from the adj.*) One bearing on another.

Surmoun'ted (*p. from surmount*) Conquered, overpassed.

Surmoun'ting (*p. a. from surmount*) Conquering, coming, surpassing.

Surmoun'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of overcoming, the act of rising above any difficulty.

SUR/mulet (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a sea fish.

SUR/NAME (*s. from the French sur upon, and the Lat. nomen a name*) The name of the family, a name added to the original name.

SUR/name (*v. t. from the sub.*) To distinguish by an additional name. *Surname*

S U R

S U R

sur (p. from surname) Distinguished by an additional name.
sur (p. a. from surname) Distinguishing by an additional name.
sur (s. from the part.) The act of distinguishing by an additional name.
surpass (v. t. from the French *sur* upon, and the Lat. *passus* a step) To go beyond, to excel.
surpassable (adj. from *surpass*) Capable of being surpassed.
surpassed (p. from *surpass*) Excelled, exceeded.
surpassing (p. a. from *surpass*) Going beyond, excelling.
surpassing (s. from the part.) Surpassing, the act of going beyond another.
surprisingly (adv. from *surpassing*) In an extraordinary manner.
surplice (s. from the Lat. *super* upon, and *pellis* a covering) The white garb worn by the clergy of the church of England while they read prayers.
surplice (s. an old spelling) The surplice. Cole.
surplus (s. from the French *sur* upon, and the Lat. *plus* more) An overplus, something more than sufficient.
surplusage (s. from *surplus*) A surplus, something more than sufficient.
surprise (s. from *surprise*) The act of taking at unawares, the state of being taken at unawares; sudden confusion.
surprise (v. t. from the French *surprendre*) To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly, to put into confusion, to perplex by something sudden.
surprise (s. from the verb) The act of taking unawares, a surprisal.
surprised (p. from *surprise*) Taken unawares, thrown into confusion, perplexed by something sudden.
surprising (p. a. from *surprise*) Taking unawares, coming on unexpectedly, throwing into confusion, perplexing by something sudden, filling with wonder, exciting astonishment.
surprising (s. from the part.) The act of taking unawares, a surprisal.
surprisingly (adv. from *surprising*) In a surprising manner.
surprisingness (s. from *surprising*) The state or quality of exciting wonder. Scott.
surprize (s. not so correct a spelling) A surprise. Bacon.
surprize (v. t. not so correct a spelling) To surprise. Ben Jonson.
surprized (p. from *surprize*, but not so correct a spelling) Surprised. Thomson.
surprising (p. a. from *surprize*, but not a correct spelling) Surprising.
surprisingly (adv. an incorrect spelling) Surprisingly. Bailey.
surquedrie (s. obsolete) Surquedry. Chaucer.
surquetry (s. an old word) Pride, insolence. Donne.
surquidri (s. obsolete) Surquedry, self conceit. Cb.
surbatter (s. a law term) A second rebatter, an answer to a rebatter.
surjoinder (s. a law term) A second rejoinder, a reply to a rejoinder.
surrender (v. t. from the French *sur* upon, and *reddo* to render) To yield up, to deliver up, to deliver up to an enemy.
surrender (v. int.) To yield, to give one's self up.
surrender (s. from the verb) The act of yielding, the act of giving up.
surrendered (p. from *surrender*) Given up, yielded up.
surrendering (p. a. from *surrender*) Delivering up, yielding up.
surrendering (s. from the part.) The act of delivering up.
surrendry (s. from *surrender*, but not so common a word) A surrender. Hooker.
surreption (s. from the French *sur* upon, and the Lat. *rapio* to snatch) A surprise, a sudden invasion.
surreptitious (adj. from *surreption*) Done by stealth, fraudulently obtained.
surreptitiously (adv. from *surreptitious*) By stealth.
surry (s.) One of the inland counties of England; lies south of London and the river Thames, is reckoned generally healthy, contains eleven market towns, several royal palaces and numberless seats of nobility and gentry; and sends eight members to parliament, two for the shire, and two for each of the boroughs, Southwark, Bletchingly, Ryegate, Guildford, Garton, and Haslemere.

surry (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the county of Surrey, produced in the county of Surrey.
SURROGATE (v. t. from the Lat. *sub* under, and *rogo* to ask) To put in the place of another.
Surrogate (s. from the verb) A deputy, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.
Surrogate (adj. from the verb) Substituted, appointed in the place of another.
Surrogated (p. from *surrogate*, but not used) Deputed in the place of another.
Surrogating (p. a. from *surrogate*, but not used) Deputing in the place of another.
Surrogation (s. from *surrogate*) The act of appointing a deputy, the act of a bishop appointing a deputy.
SURROUND (v. t. from the French *surround*) To environ, to encompass, to inclose on all sides.
Surround (p. from *surround*) Enviroined, inclosed on all sides.
Surrounding (p. a. from *surround*) Environing, inclosing on all sides.
Surrounding (s. from the part.) The act of encompassing on every side.
Surroyal (s. a hunting term) The broad part of a stag's horn with the branches growing out of it.
Surfature (s. obsolete) A sore healed over before it is found at the bottom. Chaucer.
Surfenge (s. an old word) A surcingle, an upper girth. Cole.
Surfenge (s. a different spelling) A surcingle. Phillips.
Surfise (s. a local word) The fine laid on those who neglect their duty at Dover castle. Dict. of Arts.
SURSO/LID (adj. in the mathematics) Belonging to the fifth power, requiring a higher equation than a quadratic.
Sursofid (s. from the adj.) The fifth power of any given root.
Surtoot (s. a different spelling) A furtout. Phillips.
SURTOU'T (s. from the French) A kind of great coat, a coat worn over the rest of the cloaths.
SURVEINE (v. t. from the French *sur* upon, and the Lat. *venio* to come) To supervene, to come to as an addition. Harvey.
Surveined (p. from *survene*, but not much used) Brought on as an addition.
Surveining (p. a. from *survene*, but not used) Supervening, coming by way of addition.
SURVEY (v. t. from the French *sur* upon, and *voir* to see) To overlook, to oversee, to view by way of examination.
Survey (s. from the verb) A view, a prospect; a view by way of examination.
Survey (s. a local word) A public sale.
Surveyance (s. obsolete) The act of overseeing, a survey. Chaucer.
Surveyed (p. from *survey*) Viewed, examined.
Surveyer (s. a different spelling) A surveyor. Bailey.
Surveying (p. a. from *survey*) Viewing, examining, overlooking.
Surveying (s. from the part.) The act of overseeing, the act of viewing by way of examination; the act of measuring land.
Surveyor (s. from *survey*) An overseer, one placed in order to superintend others; a measurer of land.
Surveyorship (s. from *surveyor*) The office of a surveyor.
SURVIEW (v. t. from the French *sur* upon, and *voir* to see, but now grown obsolete) To overlook, to have in view. Spenser.
Survived (p. from *surview*, obsolete) Overlooked, held in view.
Surviving (p. a. from *surview*, obsolete) Overlooking, having in view.
Survivance (s. from *survive*) The act of surviving. Pb.
SURVIVE (v. int. from the Lat. *supra* above, and *vivo* to live) To live after the death of another, to continue in life, to remain alive.
Survive (v. t.) To outlive.
Survived (p. from *survive*) Outlived.
Surviver (s. from *survive*) One who outlives others, one who continues alive.
Survivorship (s. from *surviver*) The state of outliving another.
Surviving (p. a. from *survive*) Outliving others, continuing alive.
Surviving (s. from the part.) The act of outliving others.
Survivor (s. from *survive*, a law term) The longest liver of two joint tenants, one who outlives another.

Survi-

S U S

Survivorship (*s. from survivor*) The state of one who outlives another, survivorship.

Sufryal (*adj. an old word*) Belonging to the broad part of a stag's horn.

SUS (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) A swine, a pig, a sow.

SU'SA (*s.*) The name of a man; the name of a place. *Apocrypha.*

SU/SAN (*s. a contraction of Sufanna*) A woman's name, Sufanna.

SUSAN'NA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a rose*) The name of a woman.

Susceptibility (*s. from susceptible*) The state or quality of being susceptible.

SUSCEP'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and capio to receive*) Capable of receiving, ready to admit.

Susceptibleness (*s. from susceptible*) Susceptibility.

Susceptibly (*adv. from susceptible, but not used*) In a manner suited to receive. *Scott.*

SUSCEP'TION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and capio to take*) The act of taking.

Susceptive (*adj. from susception*) Susceptible, capable of receiving, apt to receive.

Susceptor (*s. from susception*) An undertaker; a god-father. *Cole.*

Susci'piency (*s. from suscipient*) A reception, an admission.

SUSCIP'IENT (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and capio to take*) Receiving, admitting. *Scott.*

Susci'pient (*s. from the adj.*) One who receives, one who admits.

SUS'CITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. sub under, and cito to stir up*) To rouse, to excite.

Sus'citating (*p. a. from suscitare*) Rousing, exciting.

Sus'citation (*s. from suscitare*) The act of rousing, the act of exciting.

SU'SI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a horse*) A man's name. *Numb. 13.*

Sus'kin (*s.*) An old coin prohibited by 3 H. 5.

SUSPEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and specio to look*) To hold uncertain, to imagine guilty without proof, to be jealous of, to mistrust.

Suspect (*v. int.*) To have suspicion, to have doubt.

Suspect (*adj. from the verb*) Doubtful. *Glanville.*

Suspect (*s. from the verb, but now grown obsolete*) Suspicion. *Shakespeare.*

Suspected (*p. from suspect*) Held uncertain, imagined guilty; with of; as, "He was sorely suspected of treason."

Suspectful (*adj. from suspect*) Apt to suspect, apt to mistrust. *Bailey.*

Suspectfulness (*s. from suspectful*) An aptness to suspect. *Bailey.*

Suspecting (*p. a. from suspect*) Holding uncertain, imagining guilty.

Suspecting (*s. from the part.*) The act of holding as uncertain, a suspicion.

Suspicion (*s. obsolete*) Suspicion. *Chaucer.*

Suspe'nd (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and pendo to hang*) To hang, to make to hang on any thing; to interrupt, to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder; to set aside, to debar for a time.

Suspend'ed (*p. from suspend*) Hanged, made to depend from; interrupted, hindered, debarred for a time.

Suspend'ing (*p. a. from suspend*) Hanging, making to depend, hindering, delaying, debarring for a time.

Suspend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting aside for a season.

SUSPEN'SE (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and pendo to hang*) An uncertainty, a state of doubt; a delay, an indetermination; an impediment, a privation for a time.

Suspense (*adj. from the sub.*) Held from proceeding, held in doubt. *Milton.*

Suspension (*s. from suspense*) The act of making one thing hang on another; the act of making one thing depend on another; an interruption, a delay, a temporary privation.

SUSPEN'SOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the testicles.

SUSPENSO'RIMUM (*s. in anatomy*) A ligament of the penis.

Suspens'ory (*s. from suspense*) A cord by which a sick person may draw himself up in the bed; a kind of truss or bandage.

Suspens'ory (*adj. from the sub.*) Suspending, belonging to that by which any thing is suspended.

Suspe'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Suspended, interdicted. *Chaucer.*

Susp'icable (*adj. not used*) Liable to suspicion. *Phil.*

SUSPIC'ION (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and specio to look*) The act of suspecting, a mistrust, an imagination of something ill without clear proof.

S W A

Suspicious (*adj. from suspicion*) Inclined to suspect; mistrustful; liable to suspicion, giving cause for suspicion.

Suspiciously (*adv. from suspicious*) In a manner to be suspected, with suspicion.

Suspiciousness (*s. from suspicion*) The state of being suspicious, a tendency to suspicion.

Suspi'ral (*s. from suspire*) A spring of water passing under ground to supply a conduit or fountain; an air hole, a hole to breathe through.

Suspiration (*s. from suspire*) A sigh, the act of fetching the breath deep.

SUSPI'RE (*v. int. from the Lat. sub under, and spiro to breathe*) To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; to begin to breathe. *Shakespeare.*

Suspi'ring (*p. a. from suspire*) Sighing, fetching the breath deep.

Suspi'ris (*s. obsolete*) Sighs. *Chaucer.*

SUSPIR'IUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A sigh, a short breath, a phthisic.

SUSSEX (*s.*) One of the maritime counties of England; the soil is deep in some places, and the air is reckoned unhealthy; it contains one city and eighteen market towns, and sends eighteen members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs, Horsham, Midhurst, Lewes, Shoreham, Bamber, Steyning, East Grinstead, and Arundel.

Sussex (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Sussex, produced in the county of Sussex.

SUSTAIN (*v. t. from the Lat. sub under, and tenere to hold*) To bear, to hold up, to support; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve; to bear, to endure; to suffer, to bear without yielding.

Sustain'able (*adj. from sustain*) Capable of being sustained.

Sustained (*p. from sustain*) Born, supported; suffered, endured.

Sustain'er (*s. from sustain*) One who sustains.

Sustain'ing (*p. a. from sustain*) Bearing, supporting, maintaining, suffering, enduring.

Sustain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing up.

Sus'tenance (*s. obsolete*) Substance. *Chaucer.*

SUS'TENANCE (*s. from the Lat. sub under, and tenere to hold*) Support, maintenance; the necessities of life, food.

Sust'ne (*v. t. an old spelling*) To sustain. *Chaucer.*

Sus'terne (*s. obsolete*) Sisters, sisterhood. *Chaucer.*

SUSTENTATION (*s. from the Lat. sustento, but much used*) Support, maintenance. *Bacon.*

Sus'tir (*s. an old spelling*) A sister. *Chaucer.*

SUS'URRATE (*v. int. from the Lat. susurro*) To whisper.

SUSURRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. susurro to whisper*) A whisper, a soft murmur.

Sute (*s. from suit*) A suit, a sort, a series, an order. *Hol.*

Sute (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To suit.

Sut'feilver (*s. a different spelling*) The suitfeilver.

SUTH'ERLAND (*s.*) One of the counties in Scotland.

SU'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A shoemaker.

Suto'rious (*adj. from futor*) Belonging to a shoemaker.

Sut'tle (*adj. perhaps from futter*) Neat, remaining after an allowance for tare.

SUT'TLER (*s. from the German fudler*) One who sells provisions in a camp.

SUT'TON (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Monday; and is 100 miles from London.

Sut'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Sutton, at Sutton.

SUTU'RA (*s. in anatomy*) A suture, the joining of the bones of the skull.

Suture (*s. from sutura*) A manner of sewing, the suture of wounds by sewing; a particular mode of articulation, the juncture of the bones of the skull.

Su'yr (*v. t. obsolete*) To assure. *Chaucer.*

Swa (*conj. obsolete*) So. *Chaucer.*

SWAB (*s. from the Swedish swabb*) A kind of mop, clean floors.

Swab (*v. t. from the sub.*) To clean with a mop, clean with a mop on board a ship.

Swab (*s. a local word*) A bean shell.

Swab'bed (*p. from swab*) Cleaned with a mop.

Swab'ber (*s. a sea term, from swab*) The cleaner of the deck, one who is to see that the ship be kept clean.

Swab'bing (*p. a. from swab*) Cleaning with a mop.

Swab'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleaning with a mop.

SWA'BIA (*s. in geography*) A circle of the German empire.

Swache (*s. a local word*) A tally.

AD (s. a local word) A peasecod; a fat woman. *Phil.*
AD/DLE (v. t. from the Sax. *swedan*) To swathe, to bind in cloaths; to beat, to cudgel in droll style.
AD/dle (s. from the verb) Cloaths bound round the body.
AD/dled (p. from swaddle) Swathed, bound round in cloaths.
AD/dling (p. a. from swaddle) Swathing, binding round in cloaths.
AD/dling (s. from the part.) The act of swathing.
AD/dlingband (s. from swaddle, and band) A cloth wrapped round a new born infant.
AD/dlingcloth (s. from swaddle, and cloth) The cloth wrapped about a new born child.
AD/dlingclout (s. from swaddle, and clout) The clout wrapped round a new born infant.
ADFFHAM (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 94 miles from London.
ADffham (adj. from the *sub.*) Belonging to Swaffham, made at Swaffham.
AG (v. int. from the Sax. *figan*) To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.
AG (v. t. from *afuige*) To ease, to soften, to mitigate. *Milton.*
AGED (p. from *fwage*) Eased, softened, mitigated.
AGGER (v. int. from the Sax. *fwegan*) To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently insolent.
AGER (s. from *fwagger*) A bully, a turbulent fellow.
AGERING (p. a. from *fwagger*) Blustering, behaving with turbulent insolence.
AGERING (s. from the part.) The act of blustering, turbulent insolence.
AGING (p. a. from *fwag*) Sinking down by its weight.
AGING (s. from the part.) The act or state of sinking down by its weight.
AGING (adj. from *fwag*) Dependent by its weight.
AGING (p. a. from *fwage*) Easing, softening, mitigating.
AGING (s. from the part.) The act of mitigating, a mitigation.
AIN (s. from the Sax. *swain*) A young man, a pastoral youth, a servant employed in affairs of husbandry.
AINMOTE (s. a different spelling) A *swainmote*. *D. of A.*
AINMOTE (s. a law term) A court within the precincts of a forest, the court of the freeholders within the forest.
AL/BEA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
AL/LE (v. int. from the Sax. *swelan*) To waste, to waste away. *Johnson.*
AL/LE (v. t.) To singe, to burn off the hairs. "To singe a pig."
AL/LE (adj. an old word) Swelled. *Chaucer.*
AL/LE (adj. a local word) Bleak, cold. *Bailey.*
AL/LE (s. in geography) A river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and empties itself into the Ouse.
AL/LED (p. from *swale*) Singed, stripped of hairs by singeing.
AL/LED (p. a. from *swale*) Singing, burning off the hairs.
AL/LED (s. from the part.) The act of burning off the hairs of a pig.
AL/LET (s. in tin mines) The water that breaks in on the work.
AL/Low (s. in ornithology) The name of a well known bird.
AL/Low (v. t. from the Sax. *swelgan*) To take down the throat; to absorb, to take in; to engross, to appropriate; to devour, to destroy.
AL/Low (s. from the verb) The throat; voracity.
AL/Low (p. from *swallow*) Taken down the throat, taken in, absorbed; devoured, destroyed.
AL/Lowish (s. in ichthyology) The *hirundo*, a species of swallow.
AL/Lowing (p. a. from *swallow*) Taking down the throat, taking in, absorbing; devouring, destroying.
AL/Lowing (s. from the part.) The act of taking down the throat, a deglutition.
AL/Lowtail (s. in fortification) The queue.
AL/Lowtail (s. in carpentry) The dovetail.
AL/Lowtail (s. in botany) A kind of willow.
AL/Lowwort (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
AL/Low (v. int. pret. of *swim*) Did swim, swum.
AL/MP (s. from the Sax. *swam*) A marsh, a bog, a fen.
AL/MP (adj. comp. of *swampy*) Swampy in a greater degree.

Swamp/iest (adj. sup. of *swampy*) Swampy in the greatest degree.
Swamp'y (adj. from *swamp*) Boggy, fenny.
SWAN (s. in ornithology, from the Sax.) The cygnus, a large waterfowl.
Swang (v. t. pret. of *swing*) Did swing.
Swang (s. a local word) A strip of green between ploughed land; a marshy place, a pasture overflowed with water. *Bailey.*
Swank'ing (adj. a droll word) Great, large. *Scott.*
Swan'nimote (s. a different spelling) A *swainmote*. *Sc.*
SWAN/SEY (s.) A town in Glamorganshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 205 miles from London.
Swan/sefey (adj. from the *sub.*) Belonging to Swansey, made at Swansey.
Swan'skin (s. in commerce) A kind of soft flannel.
Swap (v. t. a different spelling) To swop, to exchange. *Jo.*
SWAP (adv. from the *Islandick*, a droll word) Hastily, suddenly. *Johnson.*
Swappe (v. t. obsolete) To strike, to cut off with a quick motion; to fling down with violence. *Chaucer.*
Swappe (v. int. obsolete) To fall down suddenly. *Chau.*
Swapped (p. from *swap*, a low word) Swopped, exchanged.
Swap'ing (p. a. from *swap*, a low word) Swopping, exchanging.
Swapt (adj. a local word) Squatted. *Cole.*
SWARD (v. t. from the Swedish) The green surface of the ground; the skin of bacon. *Tusser.*
Sward'ed (adj. from *ward*) Covered with grass. *Bai.*
Sward'y (s. from *ward*) Well covered with grass.
Sware (v. t. pret. of *swear*) Did swear, swore.
SWARM (v. int. from the Sax. *swearman*) To rise as bees in a body, to quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to throng; to be overrun, to breed in multitudes.
Swarm (s. from the verb) A number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a croud.
Swarm'ing (p. a. from *swarm*) Rising in a body as bees, quitting the hive; appearing in multitudes, breeding in multitudes.
Swarm'ing (s. from the part.) The act of rising in a body as bees, the act of appearing in great multitudes.
SWART (adj. from the Sax. *swart*, but now grown obsolete) Black, tawny, darkly brown; gloomy, malignant. *Milton.*
Swart (v. t. from the adj.) To blacken, to make dusky. *Brown.*
Swart (s. from *ward*) The *ward*, the green surface of the earth. *Phillips.*
Swart'ed (p. from *swart*, but not used) Made black.
SWARTH (adj. from the Sax. *swart*) Black, tawny. *Sp.*
Swarth (s. from *ward*) The *ward*, the green surface of the ground. *Mortimer.*
Swarth (s. a different spelling) A *swath*, a row of grass or corn cut down. *Phillips.*
Swarth'ier (adj. comp. of *swarthy*) *Swarthy* in a greater degree.
Swarth'iest (adj. sup. of *swarthy*) *Swarthy* in the greatest degree.
Swarth'ily (adv. from *swarthy*) Blackly, duskily, tawnily.
Swarth'iness (s. from *swarthy*) Darkness of complexion, tawniness.
Swarth'y (adj. from *swarth*) Dark of complexion, dusky, tawny.
Swart'ing (p. a. from *swart*, but not used) Making black, making tawny.
Swart'ishe (adj. obsolete) *Swarthy*. *Chaucer.*
SWART'REXTER (s. from the Dutch) A horseman in black armour. *Phillips.*
SWASH (v. int. perhaps from the sound) To clash, to make a noise with swords, to dash about.
Swash (s. from the verb) A stream, a puddle of water. *Pb.*
Swash (s. a cant word in architecture) A kind of oval figure in which the mouldings are put on in an oblique direction to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*
Swash'buckler (s. from *swash*, and *buckler*) A vainglorious sword player, a vapouring fellow.
Swash'er (s. from *swash*) One who makes a shew of valour, one who pretends to great force of arms.
Swash'ing (p. a. from *swash*) Making a great noise.
Swash'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making a shew of valour.
Swafive (adj. an old spelling) *Suafive*. *Dorney.*
Swat (p. obsolete) Sweated. *Chaucer.*
Swatch (s. not used) A *swathe*. *Tusser.*
SWATH

SWE

SWATH (*s. from the Dutch swade*) A line of grass or corn cut down by the action of the scythe; a continued quantity; a swathe; a band.

SWATHE (*v. t. from the Sax. swadan*) To bind with bands or rollers, to bind about as a child with swaddling bands.

Swathe (*s. from the verb*) A band, a fillet, a roller to bind about a newborn infant.

Swathe (*adj. a local word*) Calm, gentle. *Bailey.*

Swathebank (*s. a local word*) A swath. *Bailey.*

Swathed (*p. from swathe*) Bound about with a swathe.

Swathing (*p. a. from swathe*) Binding about with a swathe.

Swathing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding with a swathe.

Swathingband (*s. a local word*) A swathe, a line of grass or corn cut down by the scythe. *Scott.*

Swatthe (*v. t. a local word*) To waste. *Bailey.*

SWAY (*v. t. from the German scheven to move*) To wave in the hand, to wield with ease; to direct, to govern; to influence.

Sway (*v. int.*) To hang heavy, to have weight; to have rule, to govern; to have influence.

Sway (*s. from the verb*) The swing of a weapon, any thing moving with power; power, rule; direction, influence.

Swayed (*p. from sway*) Moved with ease, directed, governed, influenced.

Swaying (*p. a. from sway*) Moving in the hand, wielding with ease; ruling, directing, influencing.

Swaying (*s. from the part.*) The act of wielding with ease, the act of ruling, the act of influencing.

Sweal (*v. int. a different spelling*) To swale. *Johnson.*

Sweal (*v. t. a different spelling*) To swale, to finge, to burn off the hair of a pig. *Scott.*

Swealed (*p. from sweal*) Singed.

Swealing (*p. a. from sweal*) Swealing, blazing, finging.

Swealing (*s. from the part.*) The act of swaling, the act of finging a pig.

SWEAM (*s. from the Dutch scheweimen to swoon*) A qualm, a sudden fit of sickness. *Bailey.*

Sweamish (*adj. from sweam*) Squeamish, modest. *Bailey.*

Sweamish (*adj. a local word*) Modest. *Cole.*

Sweep (*s. a different spelling*) A swipe, an instrument for throwing up water, an engine for throwing grenades. *Scott.*

SWEAR (*v. int. from the Sax. swerian*) To utter on oath, to declare on oath; to give evidence on oath; to utter prophane oaths.

Swear (*v. t.*) To testify with an oath; to put upon oath, to obtest.

Swearer (*s. from swear*) One who swears; one who uses prophane oaths.

Swearing (*p. a. from swear*) Declaring on oath, uttering prophane oaths.

Swearing (*s. from the part.*) The act of testifying on oath, the act or practice of using prophane oaths.

SWEAT (*s. from the Sax.*) The moisture evacuated at the pores of the skin by heat or labour; an evaporation of moisture; labour, toil, drudgery.

Sweat (*v. int. from the sub.*) To emit moisture by the pores of the skin, to emit moisture; to toil, to labour, to drudge.

Sweat (*v. t.*) To emit as moisture through the pores of the skin, to put into a sweat.

Sweated (*p. from sweat*) Put into a sweat, emitted by sweating.

Sweater (*s. from sweat*) One that sweats.

Sweath (*s. a local word*) A swath. *Bailey.*

Sweatier (*adj. comp. of sweaty*) Sweaty in a greater degree.

Sweatiest (*adj. sup. of sweaty*) Sweaty in the greatest degree.

Sweatiness (*s. from sweaty*) The state of being sweaty.

Sweating (*p. a. from sweat*) Emitting sweat, exuding as moisture; labouring, toiling; putting into a sweat.

Sweating (*s. from the part.*) The act of emitting moisture by the pores of the skin, the moisture emitted by the pores of the skin.

Sweat-sickness (*s. from sweating, and sickness*) A disease which, it is said, made its first appearance in England in the year 1483; it is attended with a profuse sweat, and many alarming symptoms.

Sweaty (*adj. from sweat*) Moist with sweat, covered

SWE

with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, to come.

Sweh (*v. int. a local word*) To swoon.

SWED (*s. from Sweden*) A native of Sweden.

SWE'DEN (*s.*) One of the northern kingdoms of Europe containing the greater part of the ancient Scandinavia; it is about 800 miles in length, and about 100 in breadth.

Swe'dish (*adj. from Sweden*) Belonging to Sweden, produced in Sweden, imported from Sweden.

Swe'dish (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Swedes.

SWED'LAND (*s. hardly used*) Sweden.

SWEEP (*v. t. from the Sax. swepan*) To clean with a broom, to drive away as with a broom; to drive or carry off with a swift motion; to pass over with force and swiftness; to rush over, to strike with strokes, to carry with pomp, to pass with an equal motion.

Sweep (*v. int.*) To pass with violence, to pass with pomp, to move with a long reach.

Sweep (*s. from the verb*) The act of sweeping, the compass of any continued and violent motion; the direction of a motion in compassing any thing; an instrument to throw out water, an engine to throw grenades; a violent, sudden, and wide destruction.

Sweepage (*s. a local word*) The crop of hay in a meadow.

Sweeping (*p. a. from sweep*) Cleaning with a broom, passing with force and swiftness, passing with a wide reach.

Sweeping (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleaning with a broom, that which is swept away; the act of passing with pomp, force or violence.

Sweep-net (*s. from sweep, and net*) A net that takes in a great compass.

Sweep-stake (*s. from sweep, and stake*) One who wins all.

Sweep'y (*adj. from sweep*) Passing with speed and violence, passing over a large space at once.

SWEET (*adj. from the Sax. swete*) Luscious to the taste, fragrant to the smell, pleasing to any sense; gracefully pleasing, mild, soft, gentle; fresh, not stale.

Sweet (*s. from the adj.*) Something pleasing; a person's sweetness; a word of endearment. "My dear, my sweet."

Sweetbread (*s. in anatomy*) The pancreas.

Sweetbriar (*s. from sweet, and briar*) A sweet smelling briar.

Sweetbroom (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Sweetcicely (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Sweet'en (*v. t. from sweet*) To make sweet, to palliate, to soften, to make pleasing.

Sweet'en (*v. int.*) To grow sweet.

Sweet'ened (*p. from sweeten*) Made sweet, softened, made pleasing.

Sweet'ener (*s. from sweet*) One that palliates, one that sweetens, one that contemperate acrimony.

Sweet'ening (*p. a. from sweeten*) Making sweet.

Sweet'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sweet, that which sweetens.

Sweet'er (*adj. comp. of sweet*) Sweet in a greater degree.

Sweet'est (*adj. sup. of sweet*) Sweet in the greatest degree.

Sweet'heart (*s. from sweet, and heart*) A lover, a man who courts a woman, the woman courted.

Sweet'ing (*s. from sweet*) A sweet luscious kind of apple; a word of endearment. "Trip no further, my pretty sweeting."

Sweetish (*adj. from sweet*) Somewhat sweet.

Sweetly (*adv. from sweet*) With sweetness.

Sweetmar'joram (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Sweetmeat (*s. from sweet, and meat*) A delicacy made of fruit preserved with sugar.

Sweetness (*s. from sweet*) The quality of being sweet, fragrance, melody, mildness of temper.

Sweetcent'ed (*adj. from sweet, and scented*) Having sweet scent, fragrance.

Sweet-smelling (*adj. from sweet, and smell*) Having sweet smell, fragrant.

Sweet-sound'ing (*adj. from sweet, and sound*) Sound with sweetness, pleasing to the ear.

Sweetwilliam (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the flower of the plant.

Sweetwillow (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the gale.

Sweigh (*s. obsolete*) A rumbling noise.

Sweight (*s. obsolete*) A weight, a great sound.

Swele (*v. int. obsolete*) To die.

SWELL (*v. int. from the Sax. swellan*) To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to look big, to be into arrogance; to be exasperated, to be inflamed with anger; to grow upon the view; to rise as a river.
Swelling (*v. t.*) To cause to rise, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.
Swell (*s. from the verb*) An extension of bulk, a swelling.
Swelled (*p. from swell*) Made to swell, grown tumid, swollen.
Swelling (*p. a. from swell*) Growing tumid, extending the parts, growing larger, rising higher, growing protuberant.
Swelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of growing tumid, a morbid tumor, a protuberance, an effort for a rent, a rise of water.
Swelling (*v. int. nearly obsolete*) To pant in sweat, to pant with heat.
Swelt (*v. int. pret.*) Did swelt, did pant in sweat.
Swelt (*p. from the verb*) Burned, consumed with heat.
Swelt (*v. t. obsolete*) To suffocate, to kill.
Swelter (*v. t. supposed to be from sultry*) To parch, to fry up with heat.
Swelter (*v. int.*) To be incommoded with heat.
Sweltered (*p. from swelter*) Incommoded with heat, parched, dried up with heat.
Sweltering (*p. a. from swelter*) Incommoding with heat, parching.
Sweltering (*adj. from swelter*) Suffocating with heat.
Swallow (*v. t. an old word*) To swallow.
Swallow (*v. t. obsolete*) To soil, to tarnish, to injure.
Swallow (*s. from sweep*) An engine with cross beams to draw up any weight, a swipe.
Swallow (*v. t. pret. of sweep*) Did sweep.
Swallow (*p. from sweep*) Cleaned with a becom; driven away by fudder force.
Swallow (*s. from fward*) The fward, the surface of grassy ground.
Swallow (*v. int. from the sub.*) To breed a green turf.
Swallow (*p. a. from fward*) Breeding a green turf.
Swallow (*s. obsolete*) The neck.
Swallow (*v. int. obsolete*) To swear.
Swallow (*s. obsolete*) Swarthiness.
SWELLA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
SWERVE (*v. int. from the Sax. swerven*) To wander, to rove, to deviate, to depart from rule or custom, to fly, to bend; to climb, to climb on a leaning ranch.
Swerving (*p. a. from swerve*) Wandering, roving, departing from rule or custom.
Swerving (*s. from the part.*) The act of deviating.
Swet (*s. obsolete*) Sweat.
Swet (*p. obsolete*) Sweated.
Swet (*p. obsolete*) Sweated.
Swet (*s. obsolete*) A darling, a sweetheart.
Swet (*s. obsolete*) A dream.
Swet (*s. obsolete*) Dreams.
SWIFT (*adj. from the Sax.*) Moving far in a short time, quick, nimble; ready, apt.
Swift (*s. from the adj.*) The current of a stream; a kind of wheel for reeling yarn.
SWIFT (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a kind of martin, so called from the swiftness of its flight.
Swift (*v. t. a sea term*) To strengthen with the wreath of a rope.
Swifted (*p. from swift, a sea term*) Strengthened with the turn or wreath of a rope.
Swift (*s. a sea term*) A rope to strengthen the masts and keep the mast stiff; a rope to confine the bars of a capstern; a rope incircling a boat to strengthen her sides and enable her the better to resist the force of the sea.
Swift (*adj. comp. of swift*) Swift in a greater degree.
Swift (*adj. sub. of swift*) Swift in the greatest degree.
Swift (*p. a. from swift, a sea term*) Strengthening with the turn or wreath of a rope.
Swift (*s. from the part. a sea term*) The act of strengthening any thing with the turn or wreath of a rope.
Swiftly (*adv. from swift*) With swiftness, rapidly, limply.
Swiftness (*s. from swift*) Speed, rapidity, quickness of motion.

SWIG (*v. int. from the Islandick fwiga*) To drink largely.
Swilk (*adj. an old word*) Such.
Swilk'er (*v. t. a local word*) To dash, to dash over.
SWILL (*v. t. from the Sax. swilgan*) To drink largely and luxuriously, to inebriate, to wash, to drench.
Swill (*s. from the verb*) Drink luxuriously swallowed; wash for pigs.
Swill'bowl (*s. a cant word*) A toper, a great drinker.
Swill'ed (*p. from swill*) Washed, drenched, inebriated.
Swill'er (*s. from swill*) A luxurious drinker.
Swilling (*p. a. from swill*) Drinking luxuriously, washing, drenching.
Swilling (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking luxuriously, the act of washing, the last act of washing cloaths.
Swill'pough (*s. an old word*) A child born when the parents are old, a dilling.
SWIM (*v. int. from the Sax. swimman*) To float on the water, to move in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with an easy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous, to have abundance, to flow in any thing.
Swim (*v. t.*) To pass by swimming.
Swimm (*s. from swim*) The bladder of fishes.
Swim'mer (*s. from swim*) One who swims.
Swim'mer (*s. in farriery*) The protuberance in the leg of a horse resembling a bit of horn.
Swim'ming (*p. a. from swim*) Floating on the water, moving forward in the water by the motion of the limbs, moving with an easy motion.
Swim'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of floating on the water, the act of moving forward in the water by a proper motion of the limbs, the act of moving on with an easy motion; a dizziness in the head.
Swim'mingly (*adv. from swim'ming, a low word*) Smoothly, without interruption.
SWINDON (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 82 miles from London.
Swind'on (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Swindon, made at Swindon.
SWINE (*s. from the Sax. fwin*) A hog, a pig, a sow; pigs, hogs, fows.
Swine (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to swine, like swine. "He will be swine drunk."
Swine/bread (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Swine'creases (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Swine'cree (*s. a local word*) A hogsty.
Swine'erne (*s. a local word*) A hogsty.
Swine'gras (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Swine'grean (*s. a local word*) The snout of a swine.
Swine'herd (*s. from swine, and herd*) A keeper of swine.
Swine'hull (*s. a local word*) A pigsty.
Swine'pipe (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the thrush kind.
SWING (*v. int. from the Sax. swingan*) To hang loosely, to wave backwards and forwards; to move backwards and forwards on a rope.
Swing (*v. t.*) To wave loosely, to make to move backwards and forwards, to whirl round in the air.
Swing (*s. from the verb*) The motion of any thing hanging loosely, a line on which any thing hangs loosely, a kind of machine to teach children to go; the influence or power of a body in motion; a loose, unrestrained liberty.
SWINGE (*v. t. from the Sax. swingan*) To whip, to bastinate, to punish; to move as a lash.
Swinge (*s. from the verb, but not used*) A sway, the sweep of any thing in motion.
Swing'ebuckler (*s. from swinge, and buckler*) A vain blustering fellow.
Swing'ed (*p. from swinge, a droll word*) Whipped, bastinated, punished.
Swing'ing (*adj. a different spelling*) Swing'ing.
Swing'er (*s. from swing*) One that swings; one who hurls.
Swing'ing (*p. a. from swing*) Waving loosely, moving backwards and forwards, whirling round in the air.
Swing'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving backwards and forwards.
Swing'ing (*p. a. from swinge, the g pronounced soft*) Whipping, punishing.

S W O

Swing'ing (*adj. from fwing, the g pronounced soft, a droll word*) Great, huge. *Arbutnot*
 Swing'ingly (*adv. from swinging, a droll word, the g pronounced soft*) Vastly, greatly. *Swift*
 Swing'le (*v. int. from swing*) To dangle, to swing in pleasure. *Johnson*
 Swing'le (*v. t. from swing*) To beat flax.
 Swing'le (*s. from swing*) The instrument with which flax is beaten.
 Swing'led (*b. from fwingle*) Beaten as flax.
 Swing'lestaff (*s. from fwingle, and staff*) The stick with which hemp or flax is beaten.
 Swing'ling (*p. a. from fwingle*) Beating flax; dangle.
 Swing'ling (*s. from tb. part.*) The act of beating flax.
 Swin'ish (*adj. from swine*) Resembling a swine, besting a swine, brutal, gross.
 Swink (*v. int. obsolete*) To labour, to toil, to drudge. *Spenser*
 SWINK (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. swina*) Labour, toil, drudgery. *Spenser*
 Swink (*v. t. from the sub. obsolete*) To overlabour, to fatigue with labour. *Johnson*
 Swink'ed (*p. from swink, obsolete*) Wearied, fatigued with labour. *Milton*
 Swink'er (*s. from swink, obsolete*) A drudge, a laborious man. *Swift*
 Swink'ing (*p. a. from swink*) Labouring too much.
 Swipe (*s. probably from sweep*) A machine for drawing up water; a machine for throwing grenades. *Spenser*
 Swip'per (*adj. a local word*) Nimble, quick. *Ba*
 Swire (*s. obsolete*) The neck. *Chaucer*
 Swisse (*adj. from Swisserland*) Belonging to Switzerland.
 Swisse (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Switzerland.
 SWIS SERLAND (*s. a different spelling*) Switzerland.
 SWITCH (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A small pliant twig.
 Switch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lash, to beat with a small pliant stick.
 Switch (*adj. from the sub.*) Growing long like a small twig. "That horse has a switch tail."
 Switch (*adv. obsolete*) Quickly. *Cole*
 Switch'ed (*p. from twich*) Lashed, beaten with a switch.
 Switching (*p. a. from twich*) Lashing, beating with a switch.
 Switching (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating with a switch.
 Swith (*adv. obsolete*) Quickly. *Sp.*
 Swithe (*adv. obsolete*) Swiftly, quickly, soon. *Cb.*
 SWITH'IN (*s.*) A man's name.
 SWITZ (*s.*) The capital of Switzerland.
 SWITZERLAND (*s.*) The Helvetia of the Romans; it is situate on the Alps, and consists of thirteen cantons.
 SWIVE (*v. int. from the Teut. schevenen to agitate*) To perform the act of generation. *Bailey*
 Swivel (*s. probably from twive*) Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it, two links of a chain so made as to turn one in another; a gun which turns on a swivel.
 Swive-gun (*s. from swivel, and gun*) A gun which turns on a swivel used on board a ship.
 Swizzen (*v. t. a local word*) To finge. *Bai.*
 Swob (*s. from swob*) A mop.
 Swob'ed (*p. from swob*) Swabbed, mopped.
 Swob'ber (*s. from swob*) A swabber; one that cleans with a mop; a privileged card incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.
 Swob'bing (*p. a. from swob*) Swabbing, mopping.
 Swob'hot (*adj. an old word*) Sultry hot. *Bai.*
 Swol'ing (*s. an old word*) A hide of land, as much land as one plough can till in a year.
 SWOLLEN (*p. from swell*) Swollen.
 Swallow (*s. an old spelling*) The swallow, the throat. *Chaucer*
 Swoll (*p. from swell*) Grown turgid, tumefied; inflamed with anger, raised to arrogance.
 Swom (*v. int. pret. of swim*) Swam, did swim. *Dryd.*
 Swonne (*s. an old spelling*) A swoon. *Cb.*
 SWOON (*v. int. from the Sax. aswunan*) To faint, to fall into a fainting fit; *with for: as, "And swoon for what is to come upon thee."*
 Swoon (*s. from the verb*) A fainting fit.
 Swooning (*p. a. from swoon*) Fainting, falling into a fainting fit.
 Swooning (*s. from the part.*) The act of fainting, a fainting fit.
 Swoop (*v. t. supposed to be from the sound*) To fall at

S Y C

once as a hawk on its prey; to prey upon, catch up.
 Swoop (*s. from the verb*) The fall of a bird of prey on its quarry.
 Swoop'ed (*p. from swoop*) Preyed upon, caught up.
 Swoop'ing (*p. a. from swoop*) Preying upon; snatching up.
 SWOP (*v. t. of uncertain etymology, a low or droll word*) To change, to exchange one thing for another.
 Swop'ed (*p. from swop, a low or droll word*) Changed.
 Swop'ping (*p. a. from swop, a low or droll word*) Changing one thing for another.
 SWORD (*s. from the Sax. feword*) A long sharp cutting weapon, the weapon used in fighting hand to hand, destruction by war; vengeance, justice; the emblem of authority.
 Sword'cutler (*s. from sword, and cutler*) One that makes swords, one that deals in swords.
 Sword'ed (*adj. from sword*) Furnished with a sword; girt with a sword.
 Sword'er (*s. from sword*) A cut throat, a soldier in contempt.
 Sword'fish (*s. from sword, and fish*) A fish with a sharp bone proceeding from its head.
 Sword'grass (*s. in botany*) The glader, a kind of sedge.
 Sword'knot (*s. from sword, and knot*) A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
 Sword'law (*s. from sword, and law*) Law imposed by the sword, the will of the conqueror, violence.
 Sword'man (*s. from sword, and man*) A soldier, a man that fights with a sword.
 Sword'player (*s. from sword, and player*) A gladiator, a fencer.
 Sword'sheiper (*s. a local word*) A swordcutler.
 Swore (*v. t. pret. of swear*) Did swear.
 Sworl (*v. int. a local word*) To snarl. *Bai.*
 Sworn (*p. from swear*) Admitted on oath, examined on oath, obliged by oath, put upon oath.
 Swote (*s. an old spelling*) Sweat.
 Swough (*s. an old word*) A swoon; a sound, a noise. *Cb.*
 Swoun (*s. an old spelling*) A swoon.
 Swowe (*s. an old spelling*) A swoon. *Cb.*
 Swung (*v. t. pret. of swing*) Swang, did swing.
 Swung (*p. from swing*) Moved backwards and forwards, whirled round in the air.
 Swift (*adj. an old spelling*) Swift.
 SYB (*adj. from the Sax. sib, retained in the Scotch dialect*) Related by blood. *Spenser*
 SYB (*s. from the Sax.*) Peace. *Phillips*
 SYBAR'IS (*s. in ancient geography*) A once powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially feminine and luxurious.
 Sybarit'ical (*adj. from Sybaris*) Luxurious, effeminate.
 Sybil (*s. a different spelling*) A sibyl.
 Sybil'iaidist (*s. from sybil*) A christian so called by heathens in contempt.
 Sybil'ine (*adj. from sybil*) Sibylline.
 Syb'ship (*s. from syb*) The state of being related by blood, parentage.
 Sycamin (*s. not so common a spelling*) The fig-tree.
 Sycamine (*s. not so common a word*) The fig-tree.
 Sycaminetree (*s. from sycamine, and tree*) The fig-tree.
 SYCAMORE (*s. in botany, from the Greek σικαμωρα, a mulberry*) The name of a tree.
 Sycamore (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the fig-tree, made of sycamore.
 Sycamorefruit (*s. from sycamore, and fruit*) The fruit of the sycamore.
 Sycamoretree (*s. from sycamore, and tree*) The fig-tree.
 SYCE (*s. in botany, from the Greek σικω, a fig*) The fig-tree.
 SYCITES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling a fig.
 SYCH'OR (*s.*) The name of a city. *Johnson*
 SYCO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) The sycosis, a kind of fleshy excrescence.
 SYCO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A fleshy excrescence growing about the fundament, and is so called from its resemblance to a fig.
 Syc'ophancy (*s. from sycophant*) The practice of sycophant, flattery.
 SYCOPHANT (*s. from the Greek σικωφαντα, to tell, one who informed against those who exported*)

S Y M

Symbolic (*adj. from symbol*) Typical, expressing by signs.
Symbolical (*adj. from symbolic*) Typical, representing by signs.
Symbolically (*adv. from symbolical*) Typically, by representation.
Symbolism (*s. from symbol*) The content of the different parts of the body by the intermediation of the nerves.
Symbolization (*s. from symbolize*) A representation, a semblance.
Sym'bolize (*v. int. from symbol*) To agree with as a symbol; *with* with: as, "To symbolize with many things."
Sym'bolize (*v. t. from symbol*) To make representative, to make to correspond as a symbol.
Sym'bolized (*p. from symbolize*) Made to correspond as a symbol.
Sym'bolizing (*b. a. from symbolize*) Making to correspond as a symbol.
Sym'bolizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to a symbolical representation.
Symbolog'raphist (*s. from symbology*) One who writes of symbols.
SYMBOLOG'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek συμβολον a symbol, and γραφω to write*) A description or treatise of symbols.
SYMMA'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Roman orator.
SYM'MACHY (*s. from the Greek συν with, and μαχη a fight*) An aid in war, assistance in battle.
Sym'metral (*adj. from symmetry*) Commensurable. *Ph.*
Symmetrian (*s. from symmetry*) One who is studious of exact proportion.
Symmetrical (*adj. from symmetry*) Proportionate, having exact proportion.
Symmetrical (*adv. from symmetrical*) Proportionally.
Symmetrist (*s. from symmetry*) One very studious of exact proportions.
SYM'METRY (*s. from the Greek συν with, and μετρεω to measure*) Proportion, the agreement of one part with another.
Sym'mist (*s. from symmysta*) A colleague in any profession. *Cole.*
SYMMYS'TA (*s. from the Greek συν with, and μυσηριον a mystery*) A privy counsellor; a secretary; a brother priest. *Phillips.*
Sympathetic (*adj. from sympathy*) Having mutual sensations, having a fellow feeling.
Sympathetical (*adj. from sympathetic*) Having mutual sensation, having a fellow feeling.
Sympathetically (*adv. from sympathetic*) With sympathy, with fellow feeling.
Sympathize (*v. int. from sympathy*) To feel with another, to have fellow feeling; *with* with: as, "And sympathized with their heroes."
Sympathizing (*p. a. from sympathize*) Feeling with another, having a fellow feeling.
Sympathizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeling with another.
SYMPATHY (*s. from the Greek συν with, and παρχω to suffer*) A fellow feeling, a mutual feeling; tender compassion.
SYMPEP'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) The concoction of an inflammatory tumour.
SYMPEX'IUM (*s. in natural history*) A genus of stones.
SYMPHO'NESIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and φων a sound*) The collision of two vowels.
SYMPHONIA'CA (*s. in botany*) The henbane.
Symphonious (*adj. from symphony*) Harmonious, agreeing in sound.
SYMPHONY (*s. from the Greek συν with, and φωνη to sound*) Harmony of sound, a concert of instruments; that part of a tune which is sung or played between the words of a song.
SYMPHYSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The act of growing together, the union of two bones, a mode of articulation in which there is no motion.
SYMPHYTON (*s. in botany*) The comfrey.
SYMPHYTUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the comfrey.
SYMPLEGADES (*s. in geography*) The cyanæ. *Scott.*
SYMPLEX'IUM (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils, a kind of silicite.
SYMPLO'CE (*s. from the Greek συν with, and πλεω to connect*) A rhetorical figure in which several clauses of a sentence have the same beginning and ending.
SYMPO'SIAC (*adj. from the Greek συν with, and ποτιω to furnish with drink*) Belonging to merry making, belonging to a drinking bout.
SYMPO'SIARCH (*s. in antiquity, from the Greek συν with,*

S Y M

ary to law) A flatterer, a parasite, a mean imitating fellow.
Sycophant (*v. int. from the sub. reckoned a bad word*) To act the part of a parasite.
Sycophantic (*adj. from sycophant*) Flattering, parasitical.
Sycophantic (*s. from the adj.*) A parasitical plant, a plant that grows on another plant.
Sycophantical (*adj. from sycophantic*) Belonging to a sycophant, parasitical.
Sycophanting (*p. a. from sycophant*) Acting the part of a sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Sycophantise (*v. int. from sycophant*) To act the part of a sycophant. *Johnson.*
Sycophantise (*p. a. from sycophantise*) Acting the part of a sycophant.
Sycophantize (*v. int. a different spelling*) To sycophant. *Scott.*
Sycophantizing (*p. a. from sycophantize*) Sycophanting, acting the part of a sycophant.
Sycophantizing (*s. a different spelling*) Cider, the juice of apples.
Sycophantism (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A sycophantic. *Sc.*
Sycophant (*adj. not used*) Planet struck. *Bailey.*
SYCROUS (*adj. from the Lat. siderosus, but not used*) Full of stars; planet struck. *Cole.*
SYCROUS (*adj. from the Lat. sius a star, but not used*) Planet struck. *Scott.*
SYNE (*s. from the Syriac, signifying enmity*) The enmity of a place. *Ezek.*
SYNE (*adj. obsolete*) Visible. *Chaucer.*
SYNE (*s.*) The name of a man; an illustrious man.
Synonym (*s. from syllable, not used*) A book treating of syllables. *Cole.*
Synonymic (*adj. from syllable*) Relating to syllables.
Synonymical (*adj. from syllabic*) Belonging to syllables.
Synonymically (*adv. from syllabical*) In a syllabical manner.
Synonymize (*v. int. from syllable, but not used*) To use syllables. *Cole.*
SYLLABLE (*s. from the Greek συν with, and λαμβανω to take*) A single articulation, as much of a word as uttered by one articulation; any thing proverbially small.
Syllable (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To utter, to pronounce, to articulate. *Milton.*
Syllabub (*s. a different spelling*) A syllabub. *Felton.*
Syllabus (*s. from the Greek συν with, and λαμβανω to take*) A compendium, an abstract, the heads of a course.
Syllabis (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in grammar which two nominative cases of the singular number are joined to a plural verb.
SYLOGISM (*s. from the Greek συν with and λογος*) An argument composed of three propositions, argument in scholastic form.
Syllogistic (*adj. from syllogism*) Belonging to a syllogism, containing a syllogism.
Syllogistical (*adj. from syllogistic*) Belonging to a syllogism.
Syllogistically (*adv. from syllogistical*) In the form of syllogism.
SYLOGIZE (*v. int. from the Greek συν with, and λογω to reason*) To reason by syllogisms.
Syllogizing (*p. a. from syllogize*) Reasoning syllogistically.
Sylph (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of fairy.
Sylva (*s. in old statutes*) A wood.
Sylvia (*s. in poetry*) A rhapsody.
Sylvan (*s. in old records*) An underwood.
Sylvan (*adj. from the Lat. sylva a wood*) Relating to woods, abounding with woods. *Milton.*
Sylvan (*s. in heathen mythology*) A satyr, a sylvan.
SYLVANUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed god of the woods.
Sylvan (*adj. not much used*) Silvan. *Scott.*
Sylvan (*adj. not used*) Silvan, belonging to the woods. *Cole.*
Sylvia (*s.*) Silvia, a woman's name.
Sylvan (*s. from the Lat. sylva a wood, and colere to cultivate*) One who dwells in a wood.
Sylvan (*adj. from the Lat. sylva a wood, and colere to bear, but not used*) Bearing wood. *Cole.*
Sylvan (*s. from the Greek συν with, and βαλλω to throw*) An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive type, a figurative representation; a character.
Sym'bol (*s. from symbol*) A symbolism. *Scott.*

SYN

συρος, drink, and *αρχος*, chief) The director of an entertainment, the governor of a feast.

Sympo'iaques (*s. from sympo'ia*) A treatise on feasting. *Cole.*

Sympo'iaist (*s. from sympo'ia*) A master of a feast. *Co.*

SYM'PTOM (*s. from the Greek συ with, and πτω to fall*) That which happens with something else; a sign, a token; a concurring circumstance.

Symptomati'c (*adj. from symptom*) Happening as a concurrent circumstance, having the nature of a symptom.

Symptomati'cal (*adj. from symptomatic*) Having the nature of a symptom.

Symptomati'cally (*adv. from symptomatical*) In the nature of a symptom.

Syn (*adv. obsolete*) Since. *Chaucer.*

SYNACTIC (*s. from the Greek συ with, and αγω to bring*) A medicine to contract or brace up any part.

SYNACTICA (*s. from synactic*) Medicines to contract or brace up any part.

SYNÆRESIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and αγω to lift up*) A figure in grammar in which two vowels are contracted into one sound.

Synagogi'cal (*s. from synagogue*) Belonging to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE (*s. from the Greek συ with, and αγω to bring*) A congregation, a religious assembly among the Jews, the place where the congregation met.

SYNALOE'PHA (*s. from the Greek συ with, and αλφω to mix*) A figure in grammar in which the former of two vowels coming together is cut off in scanning a verse.

SYNAN'CHE (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of quinsy.

SYNANTHRÆ'SMUS (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric in which several matters of a different nature are thrown together.

SYNAR'THROSIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and αρθρω to form*) A figure in rhetoric in which several matters of a different nature are thrown together in a discourse.

SYNASTA'MOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The anastomosis. *Ro.*

SYNAU'LIA (*s. in ancient music*) A concert of pipes without singing.

SYNAX'IS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and αγω to bring*) A congregation, a communion, the Lord's Supper.

SYN'CAMPE (*s. from the Greek συ with, and καμπτω to bend*) A curvature, the flexure of the arm.

SYNCATEGORE'MA (*s. a logical word, from the Greek συ with, and καταγω to indicate*) A word which signifies little of itself unless added to some other word; a mere epithet.

Synecategori'c (*adj. from syncategorema*) Signifying little of itself, requiring some other word to make good sense.

Synecategori'cal (*adj. from syncategorematic*) Producing nothing of itself, requiring some other word to make out the full sense.

Synecategori'cally (*adv. from syncategorematical*) In a manner predicating nothing of itself, in the manner of a syncategorema.

SYNCEL'LUS (*s. in church history*) A dignified ecclesiastic in the Greek church, the suffragan of a bishop.

SYNCEN'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek συ with, and κεντρον a centre*) Concentric, having the same centre. *Cole.*

SYNCHON'DROSIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and χονδρος a cartilage*) A close conjunction of two bones, a cartilaginous union.

SYNCHORE'SIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and χωρεω to take*) A figure in rhetoric, in which the argument is given to the adversary with a design to retort it on him with greater force.

SYN'CHRISM (*s. from the Greek συ with, and χρισμα an ointment*) A kind of liquid ointment.

SYNCHRONIC (*adj. from the Greek συ with, and χρονος time*) Happening at the same time.

Synchroni'cal (*adj. from synchronic*) Happening at the same time, done at the same time.

SYNCHRONISM (*s. from the Greek συ with, and χρονος time*) A concurrence of events happening at the same time.

SYNCHRONOUS (*adj. from the Greek συ with, and χρονος time*) Synchronical, happening at the same time.

SYNCHYSIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and χυνω to pour*) A confusion, a confused mixture; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence; a preternatural confusion of the blood or humours in the eye.

SYNCOPA'LIS (*s. with physicians*) A fever in which the patient is much troubled with fainting fits.

Syn'copate (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut off, to shorten; to swoon. *Scott.*

SYN

Syn'copated (*p. from syncopate, an unusual word*) off, shortened.

Syn'copation (*s. from syncopate*) The breaking off of part in music before another.

SYN'COPE (*s. pronounced in three syllables, from the Greek συ with, and κοπτω to cut*) A fainting contraction of a word; a short note in music longer ones which drives on to the next short note make the beating regular.

Syn'copist (*s. from syncopate*) A contractor of words.

Syn'copize (*v. t. from syncopate*) To syncopate, to cut off, to shorten.

Syn'copized (*p. from syncopize, but not used*) Cut off, shortened.

Syn'copizing (*p. a. from syncopize, but not used*) Cutting off, shortening.

SYNCRATISM (*s. from the Greek συ with, and κρατος power*) The junction of two against a power.

SYN'CHRISIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and κρισις judge*) A figure in rhetoric in which contrary and different persons are compared together in the same sentence; a comparison; a kind of antithesis.

SYNCRITICA (*s. with physicians*) Relaxing medicines.

SYNDES'MUS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and δεσμος a band*) A band, a tie; a ligament; a part which unites other parts of the body; a conjunction, part of speech in grammar.

SYN'DIC (*s. from the Greek συ with, and δικω to mix*) A person deputed to act on the behalf of a corporation or community; the chief magistrate of a town or corporation.

Syn'dicable (*adj. from syndic*) Subject to censure.

Syn'dicat (*s. from syndic*) The office of a syndic.

Syn'dicate (*v. t. from syndic*) To judge, to censure.

Syn'dicate (*s. from syndic*) The office or dignity of a syndic.

Syn'dicated (*p. from syndicate, but not used*) Judged, censured, condemned.

Syn'dick (*s. a different spelling*) A syndic.

Syn'dickship (*s. from syndick*) The office or dignity of a syndic.

Syn'dique (*s. a different spelling*) A syndic, one of four chief magistrates of Geneva.

SYN'DROME (*s. pronounced in three syllables, from the Greek συ with, and δρωμα a course*) A concurrent action.

SYNE'CHES (*s. from the Greek συ with, and χημα a fever*) The synchus, a continued fever.

SYNEC'DOCHE (*s. pronounced in four syllables, from the Greek συ with, εκ out of, and δεχομαι to take*) A figure in rhetoric in which the part is taken for the whole or the whole for a part.

Synecdoch'ical (*adj. from synecdoche*) Expressed by synecdoche, implying a synecdoche.

SYNEC'PHONESIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and φωνη a sound*) A figure in grammar in which two vowels or syllables are pronounced as one; a liaison of vowels.

SYNEDRUON'TA (*s. from the Greek συ with, and δρωμα a feat*) The common symptoms of a disease.

SYNE'DRION (*s. a different spelling, from the Greek council, the sanhedrin*)

Synedrium (*s. a different spelling*) A synedrium.

Synel'reis (*s. a different spelling*) The synaeresis.

SYNGENE'SIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek συ with, and γενεα to be born*) A genus of plants in which the stamens are united or formed into a regular cone.

Syn'gerly (*adv. obsolete*) Singularly.

SYNGNO'THUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of pterygious fishes.

Syn'graph (*s. from syngrapha*) A deed executed by parties.

SYN'GRAPHA (*s. from the Greek συ with, and γραφω to write*) A deed in writing under the hand of parties.

Syn'guler (*s. an old word*) A boar of four years leaving the herd.

SYNGUL'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The hiccup.

SYN'MESIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and μεσις send*) The junction of bones by the intervening membrane.

SYNPZESIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and πω to mix*) A figure in grammar in which two vowels or syllables are contracted into one.

SYNNEU'ROSIS (*s. from the Greek συ with, and νευρος a nerve*) A kind of articulation or connection of bones by the intervention of a ligament.

SYNO'CHA (*s. from the Greek συ with, and χημα a synchus, a continual fever.*)

SYN

SYS

CHUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A continued fever, a fever which has no remission.

DD (*s. from the Greek συν with, and ὁδὸς a way*) Assembly, an assembly of ecclesiastics; an assembly of the gods; a conjunction of heavenly bodies.

dal (*adj. from synod*) Belonging to a synod; conjoined from one conjunction of the sun to another.

dal (*s. from the adj.*) A tribute paid to the bishop or archdeacon by the inferior clergy at the Easter visitation.

dale (*s. from synod*) The synodal.

DALES (*s. in antiquity*) The rural deans.

DIC (*adj. from synod*) Belonging to a synod; conjoined from one conjunction of the sun to another.

dic (*adj. from synodic*) Belonging to a synod; conjoined from one conjunction of the sun to another.

dic (*adv. from synodical*) By the authority of a synod, according to the appointment of a synod.

DON, SYNO'DONTES (*s. in ichthyology*) The hugh.

DUS (*s. in astronomy*) The conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies.

dy (*s. from synod*) The synodal.

ESIA (*s. in antiquity*) An Athenian festival in commemoration of Theseus.

CEPOSI (*s. from the Greek συν with, and οὐκισμός under familiar*) A figure in rhetoric in which contrary qualities are united and applied to the same object.

NIA (*s. a different spelling*) The synovia. *D. of A.*

ymous (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Synonymous. *Scott.*

NYMA (*s. from the Greek συν with, and οὐκισμός a*) Words of the same signification; names signifying the same thing.

ymal (*adj. from synonyma*) Synonymous. *Scott.*

ymise (*v. t. from synonyma*) To express the same thing in different words. *Camden.*

ymised (*p. from synonymise, but not used*) Expressed in different words.

ymising (*p. a. from synonymise, but not used*) Expressing the same thing in different words.

ymist (*s. from synonyma*) One of those botanical writers who have collected the different names of the plants as described by different authors.

ymous (*adj. from synonyma*) Expressing the same thing in different words, having the same signification.

ymy (*s. from synonyma*) The quality of expressing the same thing in different words.

er (*s. a different spelling*) Sinoper, red lead. *Cole.*

le (*s. a different spelling*) Sinople, the green color. *Cole.*

SIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and ὠψ a view*) General view, all the parts brought into one view.

ical (*adj. from synopsis*) Exhibiting a general view, containing a synopsis.

VIA (*s. with physicians*) The nutritious juice produced by any part; the glewy matter between the joints; gout or other diseases of the joints; the sanies which proceeds from a diseased joint.

ical (*adj. from syntaxis*) Conjoined, fitted to another; belonging to syntax, relating to the construction of speech.

ically (*adv. from syntactical*) In a manner conforming with the rules of syntax.

m (*s. from syntagma*) A disposition according to order.

GMA (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τάσσω*) A disposition of things according to order; a treatise on any subject.

SIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τεῖνω to*) A preternatural distention of the parts.

X (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τάσσω to*) A system, a number of things joined together; a part of grammar which teaches the construction of words in a sentence.

XIS (*s. from the Greek*) A connection; the connection.

ical (*adj. from syntaxis*) Deep in a consumption. *Cole.*

TOE (*s. from syntaxis*) A kind of looseness in a kind of unctuous matter is discharged.

OSIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τεῖνω to*) The junction of two bones by the intervention of a synovial membrane.

ESIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τῆνω to*) A remembrance of conscience.

(s. from synteresis) Conscience accusing or exhorting. *Cole.*

Synteretic (*adj. from synteretica*) Belonging to the preservation of health.

SYNTERETICA (*s. from the Greek συντερεῖν to preserve*) That part of physic which intends the preservation of health.

Synteretic (*s. from synteretica*) That part of physic which intends the preservation of health.

SYNTEXIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τῆνω to liquify*) A deep consumption, a wasting sickness.

SYN'THEME (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τίθημι to put*) A watch word; a riddle; a diploma. *Cole.*

SYN'THESIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τίθημι to put*) The act of joining, the contrary to analysis.

Synthetic (*adj. from synthetis*) Synthetical.

Synthetical (*adj. from synthetic*) Conjoining, compounding.

SYN'TOMY (*s. from the Greek συν with, and τέμνω to cut*) Conciseness. *Cole.*

SYN'TOTHE (*s.*) The name of a woman. *Phil. 4.*

SYNULOTIC (*s. with physicians*) A medicine to cicatrize.

SYNYMEUSIS (*s. a different spelling*) The synemesis. *Ph.*

SYNU'SIAS (*s. in church history*) One of a sect who held that there was one nature in Christ.

SY'PHAX (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Numidia who was taken in the third Punic war.

SY'PHILIS (*s. from the Greek συν with, and φιλω to love*) The venereal disease.

Sy'phon (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A siphon, a pipe. *Mor.*

SYR'ACUSE (*s.*) The chief city of Sicily.

Syr'en (*s. not so common a spelling*) A firen.

SYR'IA (*s.*) A part of Asiatic Turkey.

Syr'iac (*adj. from Syria*) Belonging to Syria.

Syr'iac (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Syrians.

Syr'iac (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Belonging to Syria.

Syr'ian (*adj. from Syria*) Belonging to Syria, produced in Syria.

Syr'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Syria, the language of the Syrians.

SYRING'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the pipetree, a shrub cultivated in gardens.

SYR'INGE (*s. from the Greek σφύριξ*) A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

Syr'inge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To spout with a syringe, to wash with a syringe.

Syr'inged (*p. from syringe*) Spouted with a syringe, washed with a syringe.

Syr'inging (*p. a. from syringe*) Spouting with a syringe, washing with a syringe.

Syr'inging (*s. from the part.*) The act of washing with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOM'ATA (*s. from the Greek σφύριξ a fistula, and τέμνω to cut*) A surgeon's knife for opening fistulas.

SYRINGOTO'MIA (*s. from the Greek σφύριξ a fistula, and τέμνω to cut*) The operation of laying open a fistula.

Syringotomy (*s. from furingotomia*) The act of opening a fistula.

SYRINGO'TON (*s. from the Greek σφύριξ a fistula, and τέμνω to cut*) The knife or instrument with which a fistula is laid open.

SYR'INX (*s. from the Greek σφύριξ*) A reed, a pipe; a syringe, a squirt; a fistula, a hollow ulcer.

SYR'INX (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) An Arcadian nymph who flying from the embraces of Pan was said to have been changed into a reed. *Ovid.*

SYR'ITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone found in the bladder of a wolf.

SYR'IUS (*s.*) One of the surnames of Jupiter.

Sy'rones (*s. a different spelling*) The irones, a kind of cuticular eruption; worms that breed in the skin. *Scott.*

Sy'rop (*s. an uncommon spelling*) Sirup. *Dict. of Arts.*

SYROPHENICIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A country bordering on the land of Israel.

Syrophenician (*adj. from Syrophenia*) Belonging to Syrophenia.

Syrophenician (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Syrophenia.

Syr'tes (*s. plu. of fyrtis*) Two dangerous quicksands in Africa.

SYR'TIS (*s. in geography*) One of the two famous quicksands in the farthest part of Africa; a quicksand, a shelf in the sea.

SYR'TITES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone found in the sands on the coast of Africa, a kind of sapphire.

Syr'up (*s. not so common a spelling*) Sirup.

SYRU'PUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Sirup. *Phillips.*

Sy'for (*s. an old word*) A juror. *SYSSAR CO-*

T A B.

SYSSAR/COSIS (*s. from the Greek συσ with, and σαρξ flesh*) A kind of articulation by the intervention of flesh.

SYSSITIC/TERIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ph.*

Systat'ique (*adj. from system, but not used*) Placing in order. *Cole.*

SYS'TEM (*s. from the Greek συσ with, and ἵστην to put*) A combination of many things acting together, a scheme conducing to a regular cooperation, a scheme uniting several things in regular order.

SYSTE'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A system, a body of science, the compass of a song, a synthesis.

Systemat'ic (*adj. from system*) Methodical, depending on a regular course.

Systemat'ical (*adj. from systematic*) Methodical, depending on system.

Systemat'ically (*adv. from systematical*) In the manner of a system.

Systemat'ist (*s. from system*) A botanical writer who treats on the genera of plants.

SYS'TOLE (*s. from the Greek συσ with, and ὥσθω to draw together*) A contraction, a pressing together; the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forcibly pressed into the arteries; a figure in grammar by which a long syllable is made short.

SYS'TYLE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek συσ with, and στυλὸν a pillar*) A building in which the pillars stand near together.

Syxehand'neman (*s. a different spelling*) The saxhandeman. *Phillips.*

SYXHAND'EMAN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man of the middle rank under the Saxon government, a man worth six hundred shillings.

Syxhand'emem (*s. from Saxhendeman*) Men of the middle class under the Saxon government.

SYZEAGME/NON (*s. with the ancients*) A particular note in music.

Syz'igy (*s. a different spelling*) The syzygia, that part of the old gnostic scheme which referred to the production of their æons. *Scott.*

SYZY'GIA (*s. from the Greek συσ with, and ζυγῶν to yoke*) A joining; a figure in grammar in which different feet are coupled together in a verse; the nerves which convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body; a conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies; that part of the old gnostic scheme which referred to the production of their æons.

T.

T. (*s.*) The nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet. *As a contraction it is sometimes put for the Lat. theologiæ of divinity: as, S. T. P. As an old numeral it stands for one hundred and sixty, and with a dash over it for one hundred and sixty thousand.*

TA'ANA(H) (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that humbles*) The name of a city. *I Kings.*

Ta'as (*s. obsolete*) A heap. *Cbaucer.*

Tab (*s. a local word*) The string of a shoe. *Bailey.*

Tabac'co (*s. not so common a spelling*) Tobacco. *Scott.*

Tabac'cum (*s. a different spelling*) Tobacco. *Phillips.*

TABA'GO (*s. in geography*) One of the Caribbee islands, from which tobacco was first imported into England.

TABA'NUS (*s. in the history of insects*) The name of a fly, the breeze.

TAB'ARD (*s. from the French*) A kind of gown, a kind of jacket, a herald's coat.

Tab'ardeer (*s. from tabard*) One that wears a tabard. *Ba.*

Tab'arder (*s. from tabard*) One that wears a tabard. *Sc.*

Tab'arr (*s. a different spelling*) A tabard. *Phillips.*

TAB'BATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying good*) The name of a place. *Judges 2.*

Tab'bied (*p. from tabby*) Calendered.

TAB'BY (*s. from the French tabis*) A kind of waved silk.

Tab'by (*adj. from the sub.*) Variegated, brindled.

Tab'by (*v. t. from the sub.*) To calender, to give a kind of gloss and water to silk or stuff.

Tab'bying (*p. a. from tabby*) Calendering.

Tab'bying (*s. from the part*) The act or process of putting a gloss on silk or stuff.

TAB'EAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the goodness of God*) A man's name.

TAB'EEL (*s. a different spelling*) Tabeal. *Exra 4.*

Tabefaction (*s. from tabefy*) The act of washing away.

T A B

Ta'befied (*p. from tabefy*) Wasted, extenuated, diseased.

TA'BEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. tabes a consumption, facio to make*) To waste; to extenuate by disease.

TA'BEFY (*v. int.*) To waste away, to grow less, diseased.

Tab'efying (*p. a. from tabefy*) Wasting, extenuating, diseased.

TABEL/LA (*s. in pharmacy*) A solid edulary, the of medicine commonly called lozenges.

Tabella'rious (*adj. from tabellary, but not used*) Belonging to a letter carrier.

TABEL'LARY (*s. from the Lat. tabella a little tablet, not used*) An auditor; a letter carrier.

Tabell'ion (*s. in old records*) A notary public.

Tab'er (*s. a different spelling*) A tabour, a little drum.

Tab'erd (*s. from tabard*) A kind of short coat.

Tab'erde (*s. a different spelling*) The tabard, the herald's coat.

Tab'erder (*s. from taberd*) A bachelor at Queen's college Oxford, one who wears a tabard.

Tab'ern (*s. a local word*) A cellar.

TAB'ERNACLE (*s. from the Lat. tabernaculum*) A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place of worship.

Tab'ernacle (*v. int. from the sub.*) To enshrine, dwell.

Tab'ernac'ling (*p. a. from tabernacle*) Enshrining, dwelling, taking up a temporary dwelling.

Tabernac'ulum (*s. in old records*) An inn, a house, public entertainment.

TABERNAMONTA'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TABERNA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. taberna a tavern*) Belonging to a tavern.

Tab'ert (*s. a different spelling*) A tabard.

TA'BES (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) A wasting away for want of natural moisture, a consumption, ulcer in the lungs; the matter that issues out of a wound.

TAB'ID (*adj. from the Lat. tabes a consumption*) Consumptive, wasted by disease.

Tab'idness (*s. from tabid*) The state of being consumptive, the state of being wasted by disease.

TABIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. tabes a consumption, facio to make*) Consumptive, tending to a consumption, wasting, producing a consumption.

Tabif'icable (*adj. from tabific*) Capable of falling into consumption.

Tabif'ical (*adj. from tabific*) Tending to a consumption, producing a consumption.

Tab'iter (*s. a different spelling*) A taberder.

TAB'ITHA (*s.*) A woman's name.

Tab'lature (*s. from table*) A table, a directory; a set of music composed for the lute; a division of a skull; a painting on a wall or ceiling.

TAB'LE (*s. from the Lat. tabula*) A flat or level surface, a horizontal surface raised on a frame, the board on which victuals are set to be eaten; the fare or entertainment for a meal, the persons who partake of it; a tablet, a surface on which anything is written; an index, a collection of particulars, a synopsis, many particulars brought into one; a set of numbers to facilitate any calculation; the palm of the hand; a picture, that which exhibits anything to view; the play at draughts. *To make tables, to change the condition.*

Tab'le (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make into a catalogue, set down in a regular series.

Tab'le (*v. int. from the sub.*) To board, to live at table of another.

Tab'le (*s. in architecture*) A smooth simple moulding, long square projecting beyond the surface of the work.

Tab'le (*s. in heraldry*) A field without any thing on it.

Tab'le (*adj. with jewellers*) Having a plain surface.

TAB'LEAU' (*s. from the French*) A picture, a representation of contents.

Ta'blebeer (*s. from table, and beer*) Small beer, drunk with victuals.

Ta'blebook (*s. from table, and book*) A book on which anything is graved or written without ink.

Ta'blecloth (*s. from table, and cloth*) The linen on a table to receive the victuals.

Ta'bied (*p. from table*) Put down in a table; banished at another man's table.

Ta'blediamond (*s. from table, and diamond*) A diamond with a plain surface.

Ta'blediscourie (*s. from table, and discourie*) Conversation at table, conversation at meals.

table (*s. from table, and glass*) A kind of large glass.
tableman (*s. from table, and man*) A moveable bit of wood at draughts.
tablemat (*s. from table, and mat*) A small round mat to put under a dish at table.
tablemen (*s. plu. of tableman*) The men at draughts. *Bacon.*
table (*s. from table*) One who boards. *Ansforth.*
tablement (*s. from table, and rept*) A sum of money paid to an ecclesiastic for the support of his table.
tablespoon (*s. from table, and spoon*) A large spoon used at table.
table (*s. from table*) A small plain surface; a surface described or painted; a medicine in a square form.
tabletalk (*s. from table, and talk*) Conversation at table, conversation at meals.
table (*p. a. from table*) Setting down in a table, making a catalogue; boarding, living at another's table.
table (*s. from the part.*) The act of boarding, the money paid for board.
table (*s. a sea term*) The broad hem on the skirt or bottom of a sail.
TABOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying purity*) The name of a place, the name of a mountain.
TABORITE (*s. in church history*) A kind of Hufite.
TABOUR (*s. from the French*) A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.
tabour (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play on the tabour, to strike often and lightly.
tabourer (*v. int. obsolete*) To tabour. *Chaucer.*
tabouler (*s. from tabour*) One that plays on a tabour.
tabouret (*s. from tabour*) A small tabour.
TABOURET (*s. from the French*) A tabour.
tabouring (*p. a. from tabour*) Playing on the tabour, striking often and lightly.
tabouring (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking often and lightly, the act of playing on a tabour, the sound of light and repeated strokes.
tabouler (*s. an old spelling*) A tabourer. *Spenser.*
taboret (*s. a different spelling*) A tabour, a small drum.
BRIMMON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pomegranate*) A man's name.
TABULA (*s. in old records*) A weekly directory for the service of a cathedral; a table, a board.
tabular (*adj. from tabula*) Set down in the form of tables, formed in tables; formed in squares.
tabularious (*adj. from tabular, but not used*) Tabular. *Cole.*
tabulary (*s. from tabular*) A place where public writings are kept. *Cole.*
TABULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. tabula a table*) To reduce to tables, to reduce to a synopsis, to bring into one view; to floor with boards. *Cole.*
tabulated (*p. from tabulate*) Reduced to tables, formed into a regular series.
tabulated (*adj. from tabulate*) Having a flat surface.
tabulating (*p. a. from tabulate*) Reducing to tables, placing in a catalogue.
tabulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to tables.
TABULATURA (*s. in music*) The old way of setting down tunes by letters instead of notes.
TABUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Gore, blood; the sanies or thin matter issuing from an ulcer.
TACAMAHA (*s. not so common a spelling*) The tacamahaca. *Dict. of Arts.*
TACAMAHA/CA (*s. in botany, and medicine*) The name of a tree; the resin of the tree.
tacamahacy (*s. a different spelling*) The tacamahaca. *Sc.*
TACE (*v. int. imper. mode, from the Lat. in music books*) To be silent, hold.
TACES (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Armour for the thighs.
tach (*s. obsolete*) A catch, a trick; an attempt. *Chaucer.*
tache (*s. from tack*) A loop, a button, any thing to be taken hold of. *Exod.*
tachography (*s. not so common a word*) Tachygraphy. *Scott.*
tacher (*v. int. obsolete*) To endeavour. *Chaucer.*
taches (*s. an old word*) Tricks. *Bailey.*
TACHYGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek ταχυς swift, and γραφω to write*) The art of quick writing, the act of writing quick.
TACIT (*adj. from the Lat. taceo to be silent*) Silent, implied though not expressed.
TACITA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of silence.
tacitly (*adv. from tacit*) Silently, without oral expression.
taciturnity (*s. from tacit*) Habitual silence, the contrary to loquacity.

Taciturnous (*adj. from taciturnity*) Silent, making no noise. *Scott.*
TACITUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman orator and historian.
TACK (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To fasten, to join slightly, to unite, to stitch together.
Tack (*s. from the verb*) A small nail; a hold, a perfecting cohesion; but this sense is most confined to the Scotch idiom.
Tack (*v. int. supposed to be from tackle*) To turn as a ship; with about: as, "To tack about and steer another way."
Tack (*s. from the verb*) The turn of a ship, the act of turning a ship at sea.
Tack (*s. a sea term*) The state of being close hauled with the wind either on the larboard or starboard side; a rope to confine or bring forward the clue of a sail; that part of the sail to which a rope is fastened.
Tacked (*p. from tack*) Fastened with a tack, fastened slightly, united, stitched together.
Tacker (*s. from tack*) One who tacks any thing together.
Tackling (*p. a. from tack*) Fastening with a tack, uniting, stitching together; turning a ship, altering the cable.
Tackling (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with tacks, that part which is fastened with tacks; the act of turning a ship at sea, the process of altering the course of a ship at sea.
TACK'LE (*s. from the Brit. tacle*) Weapons, instruments of action; an arrow; but this sense is now become obsolete.
TACK'LE (*s. from the Dutch tauhel, a rope*) The ropes of a ship.
Tack'le (*v. t. a local word, from the sub.*) To accoutre; to put the saddle and bridle on a horse.
Tack'led (*p. from tackle*) Accoutred, fitted for action; made of ropes tacked together. *Shakespeare.*
Tack'ling (*p. a. from the verb*) Accoutring, fitting for action.
Tack'ling (*s. from tackle*) Instruments of action; the furniture of a mast on board a ship.
Tack'tackle (*s. a sea term*) A small tackle used occasionally to pull down the tack of the principal stays.
TACQY (*v. t. an old word*) To pull down. *Cole.*
TAC'TIC (*adj. from the Greek τακτω to put in order*) Relating to the act of drawing up an army in order of battle.
Tactical (*adj. from tactic*) Relating to tactics.
Tactics (*s. from tactic*) The act of drawing up an army in order of battle.
TAC'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. tango to touch*) Susceptible of touch, capable of being touched.
Tactility (*s. from tactile*) The quality of being perceptible by the touch.
TAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. tactio*) The act of touching. *Johnson.*
TADCASTER (*s.*) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 187 miles from London.
Tad'caster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tadcaster, made at Tadcaster.
TAD'DY (*s.*) A pleasant kind of liquor issuing out of a tree in America.
TAD'MOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a palm tree*) Palmyra; a city built by Solomon in the wilderness.
TADORNA (*s. in ornithology*) A beautiful species of anas.
TAD'POLE (*s. from the Sax. tud a toad, and pola a young one*) A young shapeless frog, a young shapeless toad consisting only of a body or rather a head and a tail.
TÆNIA (*s. in zoology*) The tapeworm.
TÆNIA (*s. in architecture*) The member of the Doric capital representing a square fillet.
Tænia (*s. plu. of tænia*) More than one tænia.
Taffarel (*s. a different spelling*) The tafferel, the upper part of the stern. *Falconer.*
Taffata (*s. not so common a spelling*) Taffeta. *Sc.*
Tafferel (*s. a sea term*) The upper part of the stern. *Sc.*
TAFFETA (*s. from the Italian*) A sort of thin silk.
Taffety (*s. from taffeta*) The taffeta, a thin kind of silk.
TAG (*s. from the Islandick*) A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry.
Tag (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit any thing with an end; to join one thing to another. *Swift.*
TAGES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A man's name, a supposed grandson of Jupiter who first taught the art of divination.
TAGE'TES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TAK

Tagge (*s. a local word*) A sheep of a year old. *Scott.*
 Tag'ged (*p. from tag*) Furnished with a tag; tacked together.
 Tag'ging (*p. a. from tag*) Furnishing with a tag; tacking together.
 Tag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a tag.
 Tagliacot'tian (*adj. from Tagliacotius*) Belonging to Tagliacotius, made by Tagliacotius.
 TAGLIACO'TIUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a noted surgeon who was said to have made a new nose for one of his patients out of a piece of another man's flesh.
 Tag'rag (*s. from tag, and rag*) A mean pitiful ragged fellow. *Scott.*
 Tag'tail (*s. from tag, and tail*) A common earth worm with a tail of a different colour.
 TA'GUS (*s. in geography*) A large river which takes its rise in Spain, runs through Portugal and empties itself into the Atlantic ocean.
 TAHAPA'NES (*s. from the Heb. signifying secret*) The name of a place, a royal villa in Egypt.
 TAHPE'NES (*s. from the Heb. signifying a flight*) The name of a woman.
 TAJA'CU (*s. in zoology*) The musk hog.
 TAIL (*s. from the Sax. tegl*) That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebra of the back hanging loose behind; any thing hanging long, a catkin, the lower part; the hinder part of any thing, the refuse. "To turn tail," to flee, to run away.
 Tail (*s. a law term*) A limited estate, an entail.
 Tail (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with a tail; to tie tail to tail.
 Tail (*v. int.*) To pull by the tail.
 Tail'ager (*s. a diff. spel.*) A tallager, a collector of tolls. *Bai.*
 Tail'agier (*s. an old word*) A collector of tolls. *Ch.*
 Tail'block (*s. a sea term*) A small kind of block.
 Taile (*s. obsolete*) A supposition, account, trust. "Took by taile." *Cbaucer.*
 Tail'ed (*p. from tail*) Furnished with a tail, tied tail to tail.
 Tail'ing (*p. a. from tail*) Furnishing with a tail, tying tail to tail.
 Tail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tying tail to tail.
 TAIL'LAGE (*s. from the French tailler to cut*) A toll, a tax.
 Taille (*s. a law term*) A limited estate, an entail.
 TAILLE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Parted by a bend sinister.
 TAILLE'DOUCÉ (*s. in painting*) The engraving, the art of sculpture. *Evelyn.*
 TAIL'LOIR (*s. in architecture*) The abacus.
 TAIL'OR (*s. from the French tailler to cut*) One whose business is to make men's cloaths.
 Tail'or (*v. t. from the sub. a bad word*) To make garments. *Scott.*
 TAINCT (*s. in zoology*) A kind of small red spider. *Sc.*
 TAINE (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Ross.
 TAINT (*s. from the French teinte*) A spot, a stain, a small blemish; infection, contagion; a small red spider, a taint. *Brown.*
 Taint (*v. t. from the sub.*) To imbue, to impregnate; to stain, to sully; to corrupt, to infect.
 Taint (*v. int.*) To become tainted, to grow corrupt, to become infected.
 Taint'ed (*p. from taint*) Stained, sullied, corrupted, infected.
 Taint'ing (*p. a. from taint*) Staining, sully, corrupting, infecting.
 Taint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of corrupting, the act of infecting.
 Taint'less (*adj. from taint*) Free from infection.
 Taint'ure (*s. from taint*) A taint, a tinge, a defilement.
 TAKE (*v. t. from the Islandick taka*) To receive, to seize; to receive what is offered, to seize what is not given; to catch, to surprise, to entrap; to deprive of liberty, to arrest; to get, to use, to employ; to form, to fix; to admit, to suffer; to understand, to receive into the mind; to receive as food, to receive as physic; to copy, to set down in writing; to convey, to carry, to transport; to go in, to go into, to pursue; to choose, to pick out from others; to draw out, to move from one place to another; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to carry out for use, to carry out on a journey; to assume, to suppose; to comprise, to comprehend; to have recourse to, to flee to; to utter, to use as on oath; to receive with indifference, to receive with fondness; to captivate, to engage, to delight; to come upon, to seize as a disease; to

TAL

blast, to infect. "To take away," to deprive, set aside. "To take down," to repress, to reduce to swallow. "To take from," to derogate, to detract. "To take in," to comprise, to comprehend to admit, to inclose, to impose upon. "To take out," to remove, to destroy; to withdraw, to withdraw to copy, to imitate; to swallow. "To take on," to be greatly affected with, to grieve, to pine. "To take out," to bring out, to remove from within. "To take to," to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourse to. "To take up," to borrow upon credit to be ready for, to have final recourse to, to occupy to comprise, to adjust, to engross, to engage, to raise from the ground, to fasten with a ligature a vein or artery, to stop, to reform. "To take with," to be contented with. "To take with," please.
 Ta'kel (*s. an old word*) A feather, an arrow.
 Ta'ken (*p. from take*) Received, seized, conveyed away moved from one place to another.
 Ta'ker (*s. from take*) One who takes.
 Ta'kerde (*s. obsolete*) A tabard. *Claude.*
 Ta'kil (*s. obsolete*) An arrow; tackle.
 Ta'king (*p. a. from take*) Running, seizing, conveying from one place to another.
 Ta'king (*s. from the part.*) A seizure, an arrest, the act of receiving, the act of seizing, the act of conveying away.
 Tal'age (*s. obsolete*) A tax, an impost.
 TALA'RIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The winged shoes of Mercury; a gouty swelling in the ancles.
 Tal'aries (*s. from talaria*) The talaria.
 TAL'BOT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of dog the dog usually depicted on a sign post.
 TALC (*s. in natural history*) A large class of fossil substances composed of thin transparent laminae.
 Tal'catife (*adj. an old spelling*) Talkative.
 TAL'CUM (*s. in natural history*) The talc.
 TALE (*s. from the Sax. tellan to tell*) A story, a narrative; an oral relation, an information, the disclosure of a secret; a number reckoned, a reckoning.
 Tale (*v. int. obsolete*) To tell a story, to talk.
 Talebearer (*s. from tale, and bearer*) One who gives officious intelligence; one who makes mischief by carrying stories from one neighbour to another.
 Talebearing (*s. from tale, and bearing*) The practice of a talebearer.
 TAL'ENT (*s. from the Lat. talentum*) A weight, a sum of money different in different periods of time and different countries; a faculty, a power, a gift; nature; nature, disposition; but this is reckoned mistaken sense. "It is the talent of human nature run from one extreme to another."
 Tal'ent (*s. obsolete*) Desire, inclination.
 TA'LES (*s. a law term, from the Lat.*) The supply of jurymen in the room of those who do not appear have been objected to.
 Tale'shide (*s. an old word*) Fire wood cut in billets.
 Tale'sman (*s. from tale, and man*) One who has any thing, the author of a story.
 Tal'ey (*s. a different spelling*) A tally.
 Taliatu'ra (*s. in old records*) Long wood made in billets.
 TAL'IO (*s. from the Lat.*) The law of retaliation, the law which required like for like.
 Tal'ion (*s. from talio*) The law of retaliation.
 TAL'ISMAN (*s. supposed to be from the Greek talisman*) A magical character, a kind of image or engraving taken from some particular configuration of heavenly bodies, to which the old astrologers ascribed very extraordinary virtues.
 Talisman'ic (*adj. from talisman*) Magical, having hidden virtue.
 Talisman'ical (*adj. from talismanic*) Magical.
 Tal'ismanist (*s. from talisman*) One who makes talismans, one who gives credit to the virtue of talismans.
 TALK (*v. int. from the Sax. tellan*) To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly, to converse to give account, to reason, to confer, to prattle, to speak impertinently; with of and with: as, "Let us talk with thee of thy judgements."
 Talk (*s. from the verb*) Fluent and familiar speech, conversation, subject of discourse.
 Talk (*s. not so common*) Talc.
 Talk'ative (*adj. from talk*) Loquacious, full of talk.
 Talk'ativeness (*s. from talkative*) Sagacity, an aptitude to be talkative.
 Talk'ed (*p. from talk*) Related in conversation,

T A L

subject of discourse. "It was much talked of."
Ver (s. from talk) One who talks, one who talks much.
ing (p. a. from talk) Speaking, speaking familiarly, discoursing, prating much.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of speaking, oral conversation.
ly (adj. from talk) Consisting of talc, resembling talc.
er (v. t. an old spelling) To tell. *Cb.*
L (adj. from the Brit. tal) High in stature, high, tall; sturdy, lusty. *Shakespeare*
LA (s. with physicians) The swelling of the gout in the ankles.
LAGE (s. from the French *tailage*) An impost, a tax, an excise.
ager (s. from *tallage*) A collector of tolls.
gium (s. in old customs) Tallage, imposts, customs.
er (adj. comp. of tall) Tall in a greater degree.
est (adj. sup. of tall) Tall in the greatest degree.
LIA (s. in old records) The set allowance of meat to drink for a prebendary or canon in a cathedral.
ed (p. from tally) Fitted, suited, made to agree; *as*, "They are not so well tallied to the present juncture."
LOW (s. from the Danish *talge*) The hard fat of an animal, suet.
ow (v. t. from the sub.) To smear with hard fat, to tallow.
owchandler (s. from tallow, and chandler) One who makes candles of tallow.
owed (p. from tallow) Smear with tallow.
owing (p. a. from tallow) Smearing with tallow.
owing (s. from the part.) The act of smearing with tallow.
owtrade (s. from tallow, and trade) Traffic in tallow.
owtree (s. in botany) The name of a tree in which produces an unctuous matter resembling tallow.
owth (adj. from tallow) Having the nature of tallow. *Scott.*
wood (s. from tall, and wood) A kind of long cleft wood. *Scott.*
LY (s. from the French *tailer to cut*) A stick cut in which in conformity to another stick and kept as an amount; any thing made to fit another.
ly (v. t. from the sub.) To fit, to suit, to cut out any thing.
ly (v. int.) To conform, to be suitable; *with* *as*, "I found tiles that exactly tallied with the pavement."
ed (p. from tally, but not an analogical spelling) Fitted, suited to; *with* to, with, and for: *as*, "They seemed just tallied for each other." *Prior.*
ing (p. a. from tally) Fitting, suiting.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of fitting.
man (s. from tally, and man) One who sells on credit to be paid on weekly payments.
MAI (s. from the Heb. signifying my sorrow) A man's name.
MUD (s. from the Heb. signifying learned) The oral law of the Jews with the comments of the Rabbins.
udic (adj. from talmud) Belonging to the talmud.
udical (adj. from talmudic) Belonging to the talmud.
udist (s. from talmud) One well versed in the talmud.
is (s. from tall) Height of stature, the state or quality of being tall.
ON (s. from the French) The claw of a bird, the talon of a bird of prey.
ON (s. in architecture) A small member made of stone fillets, a cymatium crowned with a square capital.
ed (adj. from talon) Having talons.
A (s. in zoology) The mole.
A (s. in surgery) An encysted tumour under the skin.
ES (s. in surgery) Encysted tumours under the skin generally arising from some venereal affection.
ICIDE (s. from the Lat. *talpa a mole*, and *cædo*) A mole catcher.
de (s. in old records) Fire wood.
HYBIUS (s.) A man's name, a herald in the Trojan camp. *Homer.*
is (s. in anatomy) A bone of the heel.
is (s. in architecture) The slope or inclination of a work.
is (s. in fortification) The slope of a rampart.

T A N

TA'LUS (s.) A man's name, the nephew of Dædalus who it is said first invented the use of the saw.
Tal'wood (s. an old word) Fire wood. *Pb.*
TAMA'DUA (s. in zoology) The ant bear.
TAMALAPA'TRA (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
TAMAN'DUA (s. in zoology) The myrmecophaga, the antbear.
TA'MAR (s. in geography) The river which divides Cornwall from Devonshire.
TA'MAR (s. from the Heb. signifying a palm) The name of a woman.
TAM'ARIND (s. in botany and medicine) The tamarind-tree, the fruit of the tamarindtree.
Tam'arindtree (s. in botany) The name of an Indian tree, the tree which produces the tamarinds.
TAM'ARISK (s. in botany) The name of a tall tree, the wood of which is said to be medicinal.
TAM'BAC, TAMBA'QUA (s.) A mixture of gold and copper which has been reckoned by some more beautiful than gold itself.
TAM'BARINE (s. from the French *tambourin*) A tabar, a small drum.
TAM'BOUR (s. from the Arabic *tambor*) A drum, a kind of fine sieve; a kind of musical instrument.
TAM'BOUR (s. in architecture) A member of the Corinthian and composite capital resembling a drum; a place inclosed with folding doors to break the wind at the entrance of a church or a place of worship.
TAME (adj. from the Sax.) Opposed to wild, domestic, gentle; spiritless, easily subdued; crushed, subdued, depressed.
Tame (v. t. from the adj.) To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush, to depress.
Ta'meable (adj. from tame) Capable of being tamed.
Ta'med (p. from tame) Reduced from wildness, reclaimed, made gentle; subdued, crushed, conquered.
Ta'mely (adv. from tame) Mildly, meanly, without spirit.
Ta'meness (s. from tame) The quality of being tame; timidity, the want of spirit.
Ta'mer (s. from tame) One who tames.
Ta'mer (adj. comp. of tame) Tame in a greater degree.
TAM'ERLANE (s.) A man's name, a noted Scythian who subdued the haughty emperor Bajazet and carried him about in an iron cage.
Ta'mest (adj. sup. of tame) Tame in the greatest degree.
TAM'ESIS (s. the Latin name of) The river Thames.
Ta'ming (p. a. from tame) Reducing from wildness, reclaiming, subduing.
Ta'ming (s. from the part.) The act of reducing from wildness.
Tam'iny (s. in commerce, but not a common spelling) Tammy, a kind of woollen stuff. *Johnson.*
TA'MIS (s. in botany) That part of a tulip which supports the stamina.
TAM'KIN (s. the derivation is not noted) The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.
TAM'MUZ (s. from the Heb. signifying astrife) The name of an idol. *Ezek. 8.*
Tam'my (s. in commerce) A kind of thin woollen stuff.
TAM'NUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the black briony.
TAMOATA (s. in ichthyology) The stromateus.
TAM'PER (v. int. of uncertain etymology) To meddle, to be busy with; to deal, to practise; *with* in and with: *as*, "Having thus far tampered in it." "To tamper with your crazy brain."
Tam'pering (p. a. from tamper) Meddling, dealing, practising with.
Tam'pering (s. from the part.) The act of meddling.
Tam'pin (s. a different spelling) A tamkin, a piece of wood to stop the mouth of a cannon. *Pb.*
TAM'PION (s. a different spelling) A tamkin, a piece of wood fitted to the mouth of a great gun.
Tamp'kin (s. a different spelling) A tampon. *Pb.*
Tampoon (s. from the French *tampon*) The bung of a vessel.
TAMPOY' (s.) A kind of drink in the east made of gilliflowers. *Phil.*
TA'MUS (s. in botany, a different spelling) The tannus.
TAM'WORTH (s.) A borough town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 112 miles from London.
Tam'worth (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Tamworth made at Tamworth.
TAN (v. t. from the Sax. *tannan*) To impregnate with
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the bark of the oak, to prepare leather from raw hides by putting them in ooze; to imbrown by the heat of the sun.

Tan (*v. int.*) To become impregnated with bark, to become brown by being exposed to the sun.

TAN (*s. from the Sax.*) The bark of the oak, the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather.

Tan (*v. t. a colloquial or droll word*) To beat.

TANACE/TUM (*s. in botany*) The tansey.

TAN'ACLES (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An instrument of torture like pinchers.

TAN'NAIS (*s. in geography*) The great river which divides Asia and Europe, the Don.

TAN'AQUIL (*s.*) The name of a woman; a Roman lady of great spirit.

Tane (*p. a contraction of taken*) Taken. *May.*

TANG (*s. from the Dutch tanghe acrid*) A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; a relish, a taste; a tone, a sound. *Holder.*

Tang (*v. t. from the sub.*) To ring with, to make to sound. *Shakespeare.*

TAN'GENT (*s. in geometry, from the Lat. tango to touch*) A right line which touches a curve in one point, and is perpendicular to the radius of curvature, the right line which subtends the angle formed by the radius and secant of the arch of a circle.

TAN'GERE (*s. a cant word with physicians*) A small cuticular eruption to exceeding sore that it can hardly bear to be touched.

Tangibility (*s. from tangible*) The quality of being tangible.

TAN'GIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. tango to touch*) Perceptible by the touch.

TAN'GLE (*s. probably from the Sax. tangl a small twig*) A complication, a knot which cannot be easily untied; a kind of sea weed.

Tan'gle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

Tan'gle (*v. int.*) To become entangled.

Tan'gled (*p. from tangle*) Implicated, knit together, ensnared, embarrassed.

Tan'gling (*p. a. from tangle*) Implicating, entrapping, embarrassing.

Tan'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of entangling, an implication.

TAN'HUMETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying consolation*) A man's name.

TAN'IST (*s. from the Erse taanisther*) One who is next to a captain, one chosen to succeed a captain. *Sp.*

Tan'istry (*s. from tanist*) The tenure of an estate held by a tanist which was only for life as he was admitted by a free election.

TANK (*s. from the French tanque*) A large cistern, a large basin. *Dryden.*

Tank (*v. int. a colloquial word*) To dangle after any one.

TANK'ARD (*s. from the French tanquarde*) A drinking vessel with a cover chiefly used for strong beer.

Tan'leather (*s. from tan, and leather*) Leather that has been tanned.

Tan'ned (*p. from tan*) Impregnated with bark, prepared by tanning; beaten, in colloquial or droll style.

Tan'ner (*s. from tan*) One who tanns leather, one whose business is to prepare things by tanning.

Tan'ning (*p. a. from tan*) Impregnating with bark, preparing leather by impregnating the hides with bark.

Tan'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of preparing leather with bark.

Tan'ning (*adj. from the part.*) Used in the business of a tanner.

Tan'ningengine (*s. from tanning, and engine*) A machine used by tanners in cutting and grinding the bark.

Tan'pit (*s. from tan, and pit*) The pit in which leather is tanned.

Tan'quam (*s. a cant word in the universities*) A man of learning, one who is fit company for the fellows of a college.

TAN'SY (*s. in botany*) The name of a herb.

TANTAL'IDES (*s. from Tantalus*) The descendants of Tantalus.

Tan'talism (*s. from Tantalus*) A punishment like that of Tantalus.

Tan'talize (*v. t. from Tantalus*) To torment by a shew of pleasures which are not permitted to be enjoyed.

Tan'talized (*p. from tantalize*) Tormented with

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a shew of pleasures which must not be enjoyed. Tan'talizing (*p. a. from tantalize*) Tormenting by shew of pleasures which are not permitted to be enjoyed. Tan'talizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tormenting by a shew of pleasures which are not permitted to be enjoyed.

TAN'TALUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A king of Corinth who, it is said, invited the gods to a banquet, and, to prove their divinity, served up his own son to the table in a patty for their entertainment; for which atrocious crime, as the poets say, he is condemned in hell to stand in water up to his chin in the midst of the most delicious fruits hanging just over his head without any power to taste the one or the other.

Tan'tamount (*s. from the French*) An equivalent.

TANTIV'Y (*adv. from the sound of the hunting horn*) With great speed, with more than common hurry.

Tan'tivy (*s. a cant word*) A greedy clergyman in quest of a living.

Tan'tling (*s. from Tantalus*) One who is agitated with the hope or desire of unattainable pleasures.

Tan'too (*s. with shag weavers*) The pin which turns the breast roll.

Tan'yard (*s. from tan, and yard*) The yard or place where the business of a tanner is carried on.

TAP (*v. t. from the French tapper*) To touch lightly to strike gently.

TAP (*v. t. from the Dutch tappen*) To pierce a vessel in order to draw out the liquor, to broach.

Tap (*s. from the verb*) A gentle blow; the pipe by which the liquor is drawn, the run of a vessel.

Tapas/sant (*adj. a hunting term*) Lurking, (quarrying).

TAPE (*s. from the Sax. tappen*) A kind of fine Indian narrow fillet.

TAPEI/NOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric in which the orator speaks less than the truth.

TA'PER (*s. from the Sax.*) A light, a wax candle.

Ta'per (*adj. from the sub.*) Pyramidal, conical, regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top.

Taper (*v. t. from taper*) To make taper.

Ta'per (*v. int. from the adj.*) To grow smaller.

Ta'perboard (*adj. with burners*) Having the barrel wider at the mouth than at the breach.

Ta'pered (*p. from taper*) Made taper.

Ta'perer (*adj. comp. of taper*) Taper in a greater degree.

Ta'perest (*adj. sub. of taper*) Taper in the greatest degree.

Ta'pering (*p. a. from taper*) Growing smaller.

Ta'pering (*adj. from taper*) Taper.

Ta'pering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making taper.

TAPESTRY (*s. from the Lat. tapetum*) Cloth woven in regular figures, cloth used chiefly for hangings.

Tap'estry (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to tapestry.

Tap'estryhanging (*s. from tapestry, and hanging*) Hanging of tapestry.

Tap'estryloom (*s. from tapestry, and loom*) The loom in which tapestry is woven.

Tap'estrymaker (*s. from tapestry, and maker*) One who makes tapestry.

Tap'estrytrade (*s. from tapestry, and trade*) Trade in tapestry, the business of one who makes or deals in tapestry.

Tap'estryweaver (*s. from tapestry, and weaver*) One who weaves tapestry.

Tap'estryweaving (*s. from tapestry, and weaver*) The act or process of weaving tapestry.

Tap'estrywork (*s. from tapestry, and work*) Work in tapestry.

TA'PET (*s. from the Lat. tapetum*) A kind of carpet or figured stuff.

TA'PHAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a little girl*) The name of a woman.

TA'PHIUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the sons of Neptune.

Tap'house (*s. from tap, and house*) A room in which beer is drawn, a house where beer is drawn.

TAPH'UES (*s.*) The name of a place.

TA'PIA (*s. in botany*) The crateva.

Tap'inge (*s. obsolete*) Secresy, stiness.

Tap'iser (*s. an old word*) One who makes tapestry.

Tap'istere (*s. an old spelling*) A tapster.

Tap'istry (*s. not so common a word*) Tapestry.

Tap'ite (*v. t. obsolete*) To hang with tapestry.

Tap'ped (*p. from tap*) Struck with a light blow.

Tap'ping (*p. a. from tap*) Piercing in order to draw out liquor, striking with a gentle blow.

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ing (s. from the part.) The act of piercing to let liquor, the act of striking with a gentle blow.
 PY (v. int. a bunting term, from the French tapir) lie concealed as deer.
 lying (p. a. from tappy) Lying concealed as deer.
 lying (s. from the part.) The act of lying concealed.
 root (s. in gardening) The principal branch of a tree, that part of the root which runs straight down.
 beer (s. from tap) One who draws beer in a public house.
 SUS (s. in botany) The white mullein.
 to (s. a different spelling) The tattoo. *Scott.*
 to (s. a different spelling) The tattoo. *Phillips.*
 (s. from the Sax. tare) Liquid pitch, the juice of a pine drawn out by fire.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To cover over with tar.
 (v. t. supposed to be from the Greek *ταράσσω* to shake) To tease, to provoke. *Shakespeare.*
 (s. a cant word) A sailor.
 and (s. from tarandus) The tarandus.
 ANDUS (s. in zoology) A kind of buffalo; the deer.
 ANIS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.
 ANTAEUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.
 ANTARA (s. from the found) The sound of a trumpet; an encouragement to battle.
 tarize (v. int. from tarantara) To blow the tarantara. *Cole.*
 tarizing (p. a. from tarantara) Blowing the tarantara.
 tarizing (s. from the part.) The act of blowing the tarantara.
 tarati (s. from tarantula) Persons affected with the antismus.
 antism (s. from tarantismus) The disease occasioned by the bite of the tarantula.
 ANTISMUS (s. in medicine, from tarantula) The disease occasioned by the bite of the tarantula.
 ANTULA (s. in zoology) A kind of spider, an insect whose bite is said to produce madness and only be cured by music.
 tarantara (s. a different spelling) The tarantara. *Phil.*
 AXACON (s. in botany) The dandelion.
 AXACONASTRUM (s. in botany) The hyaferis; a yellow fucory.
 AXACONIDES (s. in botany) The leontodon.
 AXACUM (s. in botany) The dandelion.
 AXIS (s. from the Greek) A perturbation, a disease of the eye, a pain in the stomach, a commotion in the winds.
 CHO (s.) A man's name, a commander who was said to have assisted Aeneas against Turnus.
 CHON (s. in botany) The taragon.
 CHONANTHUS (s. in botany) The parthenium.
 DA (s. in ornithology) The bustard.
 DANT (adj. from the Lat. tardus) Slow, lingering. *Sc.*
 DATION (s. from the Lat. tardo to stay) The act of hindering, a delay. *Johnson.*
 tard (p. from tardy) Hindered, delayed. *Shakespeare.*
 tard (adj. comp. of tardy) Tardy in a greater degree.
 tard (adj. sup. of tardy) Tardy in the greatest degree.
 DIGRADE (adj. from the Lat. tardus slow, and adior to go) Moving slowly. *Bailey.*
 DIGRADEOUS (adj. from the Lat. tardus slow, and adior to go) Moving slowly. *Brown.*
 illoquence (s. from tardiloquent) Slowness of speech. *Sc.*
 DILLOQUENT (adj. from the Lat. tardus slow, and adior to speak) Speaking slowly, slow of speech. *Co.*
 illoquous (adj. from tardiloquent) Slow of speech. *Sc.*
 illoquy (s. from tardiloquent) Slowness of speech. *Ba.*
 dily (adv. from tardy) Slowly, sluggishly.
 diness (s. from tardy) Slowness, the state of being slow.
 dity (s. from tardy) Slowness. *Shakespeare.*
 DIVE (adj. from the Lat. tardus) Slow, late, late.
 do (adj. in music books) Slow. *Scott.*
 DY (adj. from the Lat. tardus slow) Slow, sluggish, dilatory; unwary, criminal: but these senses are now lost. *Hudibras.*
 dy (v. t. from the adj.) To delay, to hinder. *Sba.*
 dy (p. a. from tardy, but not used) Hindering, delaying.
 (s. in commerce, from the French) The weight of a sack or other package, the weight allowed for a sack or other package.
 (s. in botany) Supposed to be from the Dutch *tarren to consume* The name of a weed growing long corn.

Tare (v. t. pret. of tear) Did tear, tore. *Dryden.*
 TARGET (s. from the Sax. targa) A target.
 TAR'GET (s. the more common spelling) A kind of buckler, a kind of shield borne on the left arm.
 TAR'GUM (s. from the Heb.) A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.
 TA'RI (s. from the Italian) An Italian coin worth about five pence.
 TAR'IF (s. a different spelling, from the French) The tariff. *Diët. of Arts.*
 TAR'IFF (s. from the French) A regulation of commerce declaring the duties on imports and exports.
 Tar'ky (adj. a local word) Dark. *Cole.*
 TAR'MES (s. in the history of insects) A maggot, a gentle; a worm that eats timber.
 Tarn (s. from the Islandick tiorn) A bog, a fen, a pool, a quagmire. *Johnson.*
 TAR'NISH (v. t. from the French ternir) To soil, to sully, to make dim.
 Tar'nish (v. int.) To lose brightness.
 Tar'nished (p. from tarnish) Soiled, made dim.
 Tar'nishing (p. a. from tarnish) Soiling, making dim, losing brightness.
 Tar'nishing (s. from the part.) The act of soiling.
 Tarpaulin (s. not so common a spelling) A tarpawling.
 Tarpawling (s. from tar) Strong hemp cloth covered over with tar; a sailor in contempt.
 TARPE'IA (s.) The name of a woman; a vestal virgin who betrayed the capitol to the Albans for what they wore on their left arm, meaning their bracelets, but when they were entered they threw their shields upon her, by which means she was crushed to death.
 TARPE'IAN (adj. in Roman antiquity, from Tarpeia) Belonging to a steep rock in Rome from which criminals were precipitated.
 TARPE'US (s. from Tarpeia) The steep rock at Rome from which criminals were precipitated.
 TARPE'US (s. from the foregoing) One of the names of Jupiter.
 TARPELITE (s. from the Heb. signifying a rank) One of an ancient people, who with other nations were sent into the land of Israel by Ashappur to supply the place of the Israelites who were carried captive. *Ezra.*
 TAR'QUIN (s.) A man's name, the name of two of the kings of Rome.
 Tarr (v. t. a different spelling) To tar, to urge on, to provoke. *Shakespeare.*
 Tar'race (s. a different spelling) A terrace, an open walk or gallery, the flat roof of a house. *Scott.*
 TAR'RAGON (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 TAR'RAS (s. from the Dutch) A kind of plaister or strong mortar which will hold water.
 Tarre (v. t. a different spelling) To tar, to urge on, to provoke. *Shakespeare.*
 Tar'ed (p. from tar) Covered over with tar; urged on, provoked.
 Tar'iance (s. from tarry) A stay, a delay. *Shakspeare.*
 Tar'rier (s. not so correct a spelling) A terrier, a kind of small hunting dog.
 Tar'rier (s. from tarry) One that tarries, one that stays.
 Tar'ring (p. a. from tar) Covering with tar; urging on, provoking.
 Tar'ring (s. from the part.) The act of covering with tar.
 TAR'RING (s.) A town in Suffex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 58 miles from London.
 Tar'ring (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Tarring, made at Tarring.
 Tar'ry (adj. from tar) Consisting of tar, resembling tar.
 TAR'RY (v. int. from the French, targar) To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to belong in coming.
 Tar'ry (v. t.) To wait for. "I cannot tarry dinner." *Sb.*
 Tar'rying (p. a. from tarry) Continuing in one place, delaying.
 Tar'rying (s. from the part.) The act of continuing in one place, a delay.
 TAR'SEL (s. in falconry) A kind of hawk.
 TAR'SHISH (s. from the Heb. signifying contemplation) The name of a man, the name of a city.
 TAR'SO (s. in glass making) A kind of white stone used instead of sand in making crystal glass.
 TAR'SUS (s. in anatomy) The space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus; the cartilages which terminate the eyelids, the eyebrow.
 TAR'SUS (s. in geography) An ancient city in the Lesser Asia.
 TART (s. from the French tarte) A small pye of fruit.
 TART (adj. from the Sax. teart) Sour, acid; keen, severe.
 TAR'TAK (s. from the Heb. signifying bound) The name of an idol. *2 Kings.*
 TAR'TAN

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- TAR'TAN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of the turtle*) The name of a man. *2 Kings.*
- TAR'TANE** (*s. from the French*) A small vessel with one mast and a triangular sail.
- TAR'TAR** (*s. with the old poets*) The infernal regions, hell. *Shakespeare.*
- TAR'TAR** (*s. in medicine*) The concreted substance which sticks to a wine cask; a hard substance separated from a vegetable juice after a fermentation.
- Tar'tar** (*s. in geography, from Tartary*) A native of Tartary.
- Tarta'rean** (*s. from tartar*) Belonging to the infernal regions, hellish.
- Tarta'reous** (*adj. from tartar*) Consisting of tartar; hellish. *Milton.*
- Tartarine** (*adj. from tartareous*) Consisting of tartar; tartareous. *Scott.*
- Tarta'rium** (*s. an old word*) A kind of cloth supposed to have been imported from Tartary. *Chaucer.*
- Tartarize** (*v. t. from tartar*) To impregnate with tartar.
- Tartarized** (*p. from tartar*) Impregnated with tartar.
- Tartarizing** (*p. a. from tartarize*) Impregnating with tartar.
- Tartarizing** (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of impregnating with tartar.
- Tartarous** (*adj. from tartar*) Consisting of tartar, containing tartar.
- TARTARUS** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The deep east part of hell.
- TAR'TARY** (*s. in geography*) A vast country in Asia.
- Tar'ter** (*adj. comp. of tart*) Tart in a greater degree.
- Tar'test** (*adj. sup. of tart*) Tart in the greatest degree.
- Tart'ish** (*adj. from tart*) Somewhat tart. *Scott.*
- Tart'ly** (*adv. from tart*) Sharply, sourly; keenly, severely.
- Tart'ness** (*s. from tart*) Sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.
- Tart're** (*s. not so common a word*) Tartar, the hard lees of wine. *Scott.*
- TART'RE** (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing chickens.
- Tart'ruff** (*s. a different spelling*) A tartuffe. *Phillips.*
- TAR'TUFFE** (*s. from the French*) A counterfeit in religion, a pretender to devotion; a puritan so called in contempt.
- TASCK** (*s. an old word, from the Brit.*) Tribute. *Ph.*
- TAS'CO** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of clay for melting pots.
- Tas'cony** (*s. from tasco*) The tasco, the clay of which melting pots are made.
- Tas'fel** (*s. a different spelling*) A teasel. *Cole.*
- Task** (*s. probably from tasck*) Something to be done as imposed by another; business imposed, employment. *To take to task, to reprove, to reprimand.*
- Task** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To burden with something to be done.
- Task'ed** (*p. from task*) Burdened with something to be done.
- Task'er** (*s. from task*) One who imposes tasks, a task master; one who works by the day, a man in the country employed by the day; *but this is a colloquial sense.*
- Task'ing** (*p. a. from task*) Imposing a task.
- Task'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of imposing a task.
- Tas'master** (*s. from task, and master*) One who imposes a task.
- Tasfs** (*s. a local word*) A mow. *Bailey.*
- Tassay'** (*v. t. a contraction*) To assay. *Cole.*
- TASSE** (*s. from the French tas a heap, but not used*) An accumulation, a heap. *Cole.*
- Tas'sel** (*s. from tasse*) An ornamental bunch of silk or stuff, a number of threads loose at one end and united in a kind of ball at the other.
- TAS'SEL** (*s. in falconry*) A male hawk.
- Tas'tel** (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The teasel.
- TAS'SEL** (*s. in building*) A piece of board or timber which lies under the end of a beam.
- Tas'seled** (*adj. from tassel*) Adorned with tassels.
- Tas'selgentle** (*s. in falconry*) The male hawk. *Shakespeare.*
- Tas'ses** (*s. a different spelling*) Taces, armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*
- Tas'sid** (*adj. an old spelling*) Tasseled. *Chaucer.*
- Tas'sum** (*s. in old records*) A heap of corn, a mow.
- Tast** (*v. t. obsolete*) To feel. *Chaucer.*
- Tast** (*s. a local word*) The smell. *Cole.*
- Tast'able** (*adj. from taste*) Savoury, relishing, capable of being tasted.
- TASTATU'RA** (*s.*) The keys of an organ or harpsichord.

T A V

- TASTE** (*v. t. from the French taster to try*) To perceive by the palate, to try by the mouth; to feel, to receive; to essay, to try first.
- Taste** (*v. int.*) To have a smack, to have perception, have enjoyment, to have pleasure in a small degree with of: as, "For age but tastes of pleasure."
- Taste** (*s. from the verb*) The act of tasting, the sense of tasting; sensibility, intellectual relish; a small portion given as a specimen; an essay, an experiment; *this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*
- Ta'ted** (*p. from taste*) Perceived by the taste.
- Ta'teful** (*adj. from taste*) Savoury, having a high relish.
- Ta'tefulness** (*s. from ta'teful*) The state or quality of being palatable.
- Ta'tfeels** (*adj. from taste*) Void of taste, having little or no taste.
- Ta'tfeelness** (*s. from ta'tfeels*) Insipidity, want of taste, want of intellectual relish.
- Ta'tter** (*s. from taste*) One who makes the first trial of food; a little cup to taste liquor, a dram cup.
- Ta'tting** (*p. a. from taste*) Perceiving by the taste, making the first trial of food; perceiving by the taste.
- Ta'tting** (*s. from the part.*) The act of perceiving by the taste; the sense of perception by the taste.
- TAS'TO** (*adj. in music books*) Just touched as a note on the organ or harpsichord.
- Tat'arwagges** (*s. obsolete*) Rags. *Chaucer.*
- TATCH** (*s. from the French attacher*) A kind of fastening for a garment, a loop, a button.
- Tatche** (*s. obsolete*) Craft, subtlety. *Chaucer.*
- Tath** (*s. in old customs*) An ancient privilege, claimed by the lord of the manor, of having the sheep belonging to his tenants folded on his lands, at night, for the sake of the dung.
- TA'TIAN** (*s.*) A man's name; a scholar of Justin Martyr, who after his master's death introduced the doctrine of aëons and condemned marriages.
- Ta'tianist** (*s. from Tatian*) A follower of Tatian.
- Ta'tianite** (*s. from Tatian*) A follower of Tatian who introduced the doctrine of aëons and condemned marriages.
- TA'TIUS** (*s.*) A man's name, a king of the Sabines who became a partner with Romulus.
- TAT'NAL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a giver*) A man's name. *Exodus.*
- TAT'TER** (*v. t. from the Sax. totæran*) To tear, to rend to make ragged.
- Tat'ter** (*s. from the verb*) A rag, a fluttering rag.
- Tatterdemal'ion** (*s. from tatter*) A ragged fellow. *2P.*
- Tattered** (*p. from tatter*) Torn, rent.
- Tat'tering** (*p. a. from tatter*) Tearing, rending.
- Tat'tering** (*s. from the part.*) The act of tearing.
- TAT'TERSHALL** (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 133 miles from London.
- Tat'tershall** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tattershall, made at Tattershall.
- Tat'terway** (*s. an old word*) A tatter, a rag.
- TAT'TLE** (*v. int. from the Dutch tatteren*) To prate, to talk much and little to the purpose; *with of:* "They have enough to tattle of them."
- Tat'tle** (*s. from the verb*) Prate, idle chat, trifling conversation.
- Tat'tler** (*s. from tattle*) One that tattles, one that talks much but to little purpose.
- Tat'tling** (*p. a. from tattle*) Prating, talking to little purpose.
- Tat'tling** (*s. from the part.*) The act or habit of talking much to little purpose.
- TATTOO'** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The beat of drum by which the soldiers are ordered to the quarters.
- TAU** (*s.*) The nineteenth letter of the Greek alphabet.
- TAU** (*s. in heraldry*) The Saint Anthony's cross.
- TAU** (*s.*) The cross of Christ; the mark which has been supposed was set on the foreheads of them who mourned.
- Tau'dry** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Tawdry.
- Tave** (*v. int. a local word*) To rave as one in a delirium.
- TAV'ERN** (*s. from the Lat. taberna*) A house where wine is sold, a house where people are entertained with wine and other liquors on paying for what is drunk.
- Tav'erner** (*s. from tavern*) One who keeps a tavern.
- Tav'ernere** (*s. obsolete*) One who haunts taverns, a drunkard.
- Tav'ernkeeper** (*s. from tavern, and keeper*) One who keeps a tavern. *Tav'ern*

T A X

man (*s. from tavern, and man*) A man who keeps a tavern.
 teach (*v. t. pret. of teach*) Did teach.
 taught (*p. from teach*) Instructed.
 tight (*adj. a sea term*) Tight, extended, stretched out.
 insult (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To insult, to reach, to treat with insolence.
 insult (*s. from the verb*) An insult, a scoff; reproach, rebuke.
 tall (*adj. a sea term*) Tall, remarkably tall.
 taunt (*p. from taunt, but not much used*) Insulted, rebuked.
 taunter (*s. from taunt*) One who taunts.
 taunting (*p. a. from taunt*) Insulting, scoffing, reaching.
 tauntingly (*s. from the part.*) The act of insulting.
 tauntingly (*adv. from taunting*) With insult, with tauntingly.
 tattered (*adj. a sea term*) Having a tall mast.
 Tavistock (*s.*) A borough town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 204 miles from London.
 Tavistock (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tavistock, Tavistockian.
 Taunton (*s.*) A large and populous town of Somersetshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 145 miles from London.
 Taunton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Taunton, Tauntonian.
 taurus (*adj. from taurus*) Belonging to a bull. *Cole.*
 taurus (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the horses of Bacchus.
 taurus (*adj. from the Lat. taurus a bull, and a horn*) Having horns like a bull.
 taurus (*adj. from the Lat. taurus a bull, and a bear*) Producing bulls. *Scott.*
 taurus (*adj. from the Lat. taurus a bull, and a shape*) Having the shape of a bull.
 taurus (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the horses of Bacchus.
 taurus (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of religious games celebrated to appease the infernal gods.
 taurus (*adj. from taurus*) Belonging to a bull. *Cole.*
 taurus (*s. from the Lat. taurus a bull, and a glew*) A kind of glew made of a bull's hide.
 taurus (*s.*) A man's name, one of Alexander's captains.
 taurus (*s. in zoology*) A bull.
 taurus (*s. in astronomy*) One of the signs of the zodiac, the bull.
 taurus (*s. in geography*) A vast ridge of mountains in Asia.
 tautologic (*adj. from tautology, but not much used*) Tautological.
 tautologic (*adj. from tautologic*) Belonging to tautology, comprising tautology.
 tautologically (*adv. from tautological*) With tautology.
 tautologist (*s. from tautology*) One who uses tautology.
 tautology (*s. from the Greek ταυτο the same, and a word*) A repetition of the same words, a repetition of the same sense in different words.
 taw (*v. t. from the Sax. tawian*) To dress leather, to dress with alum.
 taw (*s.*) A marble to shoot with. *Swift.*
 taw (*s. from tawdry*) Tinsel finery, ostentatious.
 taw (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Meanly fine, splendid without cost, showy without elegance.
 taw (*p. from taw*) Dressed white, dressed as leather with alum.
 taw (*s. from taw*) One who dresses white leather.
 taw (*p. a. from taw*) Dressing leather with alum.
 taw (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of dressing white leather.
 taw (*v. int. a local word*) To swoon. *Bailey.*
 taw (*s. in heraldry*) Red and yellow mixed in a coat of arms. *Bailey.*
 taw (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Tawny, having a mixture of red and yellow.
 taw (*s. from the French taune*) Yellow, having the color of tan leather.
 taw (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of dusky yellow color, the tawne in heraldry.
 taw (*from the French taxe*) An impost, a tribute, a charge, a tax.
 taw (*s. from the sub.*) To load with imposts, to put

T E A

a duty upon any thing; to charge, to censure.
 Taxable (*adj. from tax*) Capable of being taxed.
 Taxation (*s. from tax*) The act of laying on a tax, an impost, a tribute; an accusation, a scandal.
 Taxed (*p. from tax*) Loaded with a tax, accused, censured.
 Taxer (*s. from tax*) One who lays on a tax.
 Taxiles (*s.*) The name of a man, an Indian king.
 Taxing (*p. a. from tax*) Laying on a tax; censuring.
 Taxing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying on a tax, a taxation.
 Taxis (*s. in ancient architecture*) The ordonnance, the disposition.
 Taxus (*s. in botany*) The yewtree.
 Taxus (*s. in zoology*) The badger.
 Tay (*s.*) A river in Scotland.
 Taygete (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the daughters of Atlas, one of the Pleiades.
 Taygetus (*s. in ancient geography*) A mountain of Laconia sacred to Bacchus.
 Tayl (*s. in heraldry*) The tail of the hart.
 Tayliagy (*s. obsolete*) Tallage, taxes. *Chaucer.*
 Tazel (*s. a different spelling*) A teasel. *Phillips.*
 Tea (*s. supposed to be from the Chinese*) A Chinese plant, the dried leaves of the plant, an infusion of the dried leaves of the plant now commonly drank in most parts of Europe.
 Tea (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to tea, used with tea.
 Tea-board (*s. from tea, and board*) The moveable board or plain surface on which the teacups are placed.
 Tea-canister (*s. from tea, and canister*) A canister to keep tea in.
 Teach (*v. t. from the Sax. tæcan*) To instruct, to inform, to deliver any doctrine to be learned; to tell, to give intelligence; to shew, to exhibit.
 Teach (*v. int.*) To perform the office of an instructor.
 Teachable (*adj. from teach*) Capable of being taught, docile, susceptible of instruction.
 Teachableness (*s. from teachable*) Docility, capacity to learn, aptness to learn.
 Teacher (*s. from teach*) One who teaches, an instructor, a preceptor; a preacher who delivers doctrines to the people; a dissenting minister sometimes so called in contempt.
 Tea-chest (*s. from tea, and chest*) A small kind of cabinet in which tea is brought to table.
 Teaching (*s. from teach*) Instructing, performing the office of an instructor.
 Teaching (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving instruction, the instruction given.
 Teacup (*s. from tea, and cup*) The small cup in which tea is usually drank.
 Tead (*s. from the Lat. tæda*) A torch, a flambeau. *Sp.*
 Teadish (*s. from tea, and dish*) A teacup.
 Teague (*s. a cant word*) An Irishman.
 Teakettle (*s. from tea, and kettle*) The vessel in which water is boiled for tea.
 Teal (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a wild fowl something less than a duck.
 Teale (*s. a different spelling*) A tail. *Dict. of Arts.*
 Tealeaf (*s. from tea, and leaf*) The leaf of the tea-tree.
 Tealeaves (*s. plu. of tealeaf*) The leaves of tea.
 Team (*s. from the Sax. tyme a yoke*) A number of horses or oxen drawing at the same carriage or plough; a number passing in a line.
 Team (*s. an old law term*) The jurisdiction of the lord of a manor in his court over the bondmen and villains within the manor.
 Teamful (*adj. a local word*) Full to the very brim. *Bai.*
 Teapot (*s. from tea, and pot*) The pot or vessel in which tea is made.
 Tear (*s. from the Sax. the ea is pronounced like ee*) The drop that falls from the eye when a person is violently agitated with grief or passion; any moisture trickling in drops.
 Tear (*v. t. from the Sax. tæran, the ea is pronounced as a narrow*) To pull in pieces, to rend; to wound with a short point drawn along; to break by violence, to shatter; to take away by sudden violence.
 Tear (*v. int. from the Dutch tieren*) To fume, to rave.
 Tear (*s. from the verb*) A rent, a fissure.
 Tearer (*s. from tear*) One who tears.
 Tearfalling (*adj. from tear, and falling*) Shedding tears, tender.
 Tearful (*adj. from tear*) Full of tears, weeping.
 Tearing (*p. a. from tear*) Rending, plucking asunder.
 Tearing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rending.
 Tearing (*adj. a local word*) Fine, showy.
 Tea'sauce

T E D

- Tea'saucer** (*s. from tea, and saucer*) The small vessel on which a tea cup is set.
- TEASE** (*v. t. from the Sax. tæsan*) To comb wool, to comb flax; to search cloth to level the nap; to torment, to vex with importunity.
- Tea'led** (*p. from tease*) Combed as wool or flax; tormented, vexed with importunity; searched as cloth to lower the nap.
- TEA'SEL** (*s. from the Sax. tæsl*) The name of a plant, the rough part of the plant with which cloth is dressed.
- Tea'sel** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To raise the nap on woolen cloth by the action of the teasel.
- Tea'seled** (*p. from teasel*) Dressed as cloth with the teasel.
- Tea'seling** (*p. a. from teasel*) Raising the nap on woolen cloth by the action of the teasel.
- Tea'seling** (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of raising the nap on woolen cloth by the action of the teasel.
- Tea'ser** (*s. from tease*) One who teases.
- Tea'sil** (*s. a different spelling*) The teasel. *Bailey.*
- Tea'sing** (*p. a. from tease*) Tormenting, vexing with importunity.
- Tea'sing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of vexing with continued importunity.
- Tea'spoon** (*s. from tea, and spoon*) The spoon used in drinking tea.
- TEAT** (*s. from the Sax. tift*) The dug of the breast; the nipple of the breast, the breast. *Shakespeare.*
- Tea'table** (*s. from tea, and table*) The table on which tea is served up.
- Tea'tongs** (*s. from tea, and tongs*) The instrument with which sugar is put into a tea cup.
- Teaz** (*v. t. a different spelling*) To tease. *Phillips.*
- Teaze** (*v. t. a different spelling*) To tease. *Scott.*
- Tea'zel** (*s. a different spelling*) The teasel.
- TE'BAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying murder*) A man's name.
- TE'BATH** (*s.*) The Babylonish name of the tenth month of the Hebrews.
- Tech** (*s. an old word*) A touch. *Bailey.*
- Teché** (*v. t. obsolete*) To touch. *Chaucer.*
- Techel'minar** (*s. a different spelling*) The chilminar, the ruins of Persepolis.
- Tech'ier** (*adj. comp. of techy*) Techy in a greater degree.
- Tech'iest** (*adj. sup. of techy*) Techy in the greatest degree.
- Tech'iness** (*s. from techy*) Peevishness, aptness to take offence.
- TECH'MARSIS** (*s. from the Greek*) The cause of a disease.
- TECH'NICAL** (*adj. from the Greek τεχνικη*) Belonging to arts, not used in popular style.
- Tech'nically** (*adv. from technical*) In a technical manner. *Scott.*
- TECHNOL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek τεχνικη, and λογος a word*) A description on arts, a treatise on mechanics.
- TECH'Y** (*adj. probably from the French toucher to touch*) Peevish, fretful, easily offended.
- TECOL'YTHOS** (*s. in natural history*) The lapisjudai-cus.
- TECTO'NIC** (*adj. from the Greek τεκτων a builder*) Belonging to building. *Johnson.*
- TECTO'RIAN** (*adj. from the Lat. tectorius, but not used*) Belonging to the art of plaiting. *Cole.*
- TED** (*v. t. from the Sax. teadan*) To spread grafs from the swath.
- Ted'ded** (*p. from ted*) Spread as grafs from the swath.
- Ted'der** (*s. from ted*) One who teds.
- TED'DER** (*s. from the Dutch tudder*) The tie of a horse in the field that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is constrained.
- Ted'der** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To confine a horse by a tie to prevent its pasturing too wide.
- Ted'dered** (*p. from tedder*) Confined by a tedder.
- Ted'dering** (*p. a. from tedder*) Confining by a tedder.
- Ted'ding** (*p. a. from ted*) Spreading grafs from the swath.
- Ted'ding** (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading grafs from the swath; grafs that has been teded.
- Tede** (*v. t. a different spelling*) To ted.
- Tede** (*s. obsolete*) A torch. *Spenser.*
- TEDE'UM** (*s. from the Lat. te to thee, and Deum God*) A grand hymn usually sung on extraordinary and joyful occasions.
- TEDIF'ERA** (*s. from the Lat. teda a torch, and fero to bear*) One of the names of Ceres.

T E L

- TEDIF'EROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. teda a torch, and fero to bear, but not used*) Bearing a torch.
- Ted'ingpenny** (*s. a different spelling*) The penny.
- TE'DIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. tedium*) Wearisome, some, slow, prolix, wearisome by continuance.
- Te'diously** (*adv. from tedious*) In a tedious manner.
- Te'diousness** (*s. from tedious*) The state or quality of being tedious.
- TEEM** (*v. int. from the Sax. team offspring*) To young, to be pregnant, to be big with young.
- Teem** (*v. t.*) To bring forth, to produce.
- Teem** (*v. t. supposed to be from the Dutch tommen*) To pour.
- Teem'ed** (*p. from teem*) Brought forth, produced.
- Teem'er** (*s. from teem*) One that brings young.
- Teem'ful** (*adj. from teem*) Pregnant, prolific; full to the brim.
- Teem'ing** (*p. a. from teem*) Bringing forth, producing young.
- Teem'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing young.
- Teem'less** (*adj. from teem*) Unfruitful, barren.
- TEEN** (*v. t. from the Sax. timan*) To excite, to voke to any thing, to kindle.
- Teen** (*v. t. obsolete*) To fence, to hedge in.
- TEEN** (*s. from the verb, but now grown obsolete*) row, grief.
- Teen** (*adj. obsolete*) Angry.
- Teen'age** (*s. a local word*) Brushwood, wood for fires.
- Teene** (*s. obsolete*) Sorrow, grief; injury, slander, ger, provocation.
- Teens** (*s. from ten*) The years of thirteen to nineteen inclusive.
- Teer** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A tier; a row on the same deck.
- TEES** (*s. in geography*) A river which rises in the fies of Cumberland, divides the bishoprick of ham from Yorkshire, and empties itself into the man sea a little below Stockton.
- Teeth** (*s. plu. of tooth*) More than one tooth.
- Teeth** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To breed teeth.
- Teeth** (*v. t.*) To furnish an instrument with teeth.
- Teeth'ed** (*s. from teeth*) Furnished with teeth.
- Teeth'ing** (*p. a. from teeth*) To breed teeth, to furnish with teeth.
- Teeth'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of breeding the act of furnishing a dentated instrument with teeth.
- Tegg** (*s. a hunting term*) A doe of the second year.
- Teg'ment** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A tegument.
- TEG'UMENT** (*s. from the Lat. tegumentum*) A ing, an outward part.
- TEHAPHNE'HES** (*s. a different spelling*) Tahaphne.
- Teh'he** (*s. a cant word, from the sound*) A laugh.
- Teh'he** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To laugh.
- Tei'gnes** (*s. in farriery*) A distemper incident to which the flesh moulders away.
- TELL** (*s. in botany*) The linden, the limetree.
- Teil'tree** (*s. in botany, from teil, and tree*) The linden.
- Teine** (*s. in falconry*) A disease in hawks which them short breathed.
- Teine** (*adj. an old spelling*) Tiny, little.
- Teine** (*s. obsolete*) Sorrow, grief, anger.
- TEINT** (*s. from the French teinte*) A colour, a the pencil.
- Teirce** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A tierce, half tierce.
- Teirs** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A tierce.
- TE'KEL** (*s. from the Heb.*) A weight.
- TEK'OA, TEK'OAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pet*) The name of a place, the name of a man.
- TEK'UPHÆ** (*s. in the Hebrew chronology*) The in which the sun proceeds from one cardinal to another.
- Tel** (*adv. obsolete*) Until.
- TELA'MON** (*s. in architecture*) The figure of a man supporting a cornice or other projection.
- TELA'MON** (*s.*) A man's name, the brother of father of Ajax.
- Tela'mones** (*s. plu. of telamon*) More than one mon.
- Tela'monies** (*s. plu. of telamon*) More than one mon.
- TEL'ARY** (*adj. from the Lat. tela a web*) Spun web as a spider.
- Tel'beut** (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A turbant.
- TELCHI'US** (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the men of Castr and Pollux.
- TELECA'RDIOS** (*s. in natural history*) A prehistoric animal.

TELEPHONUS (s.) A man's name, the son of Ulysses who ignorantly slew his father.

TELEPHACHUS (s.) A man's name, the son of Ulysses and Penelope, who was a child when his father went to the Trojan war.

TELEPHUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) One of the Cyclops.

TELEPHIA/STRUM (s. in botany) The orpine.

TELEPHION (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

TELEPHION (s. in botany) A kind of orpine.

TELEPHIUM (s. in surgery) A kind of ulcer.

TELEPHIUM (s. in botany) A kind of orpine, a genus of plants.

TELEPHUS (s.) A man's name, a king of Myria who was said to have been wounded by Achilles, and after long time cured by the rust of the spear that gave him the wound.

TELESCOPE (s. from the Greek *τελεσ*, the end, and *σκοπεω*, to view) A dioptric instrument by which distant objects are brought near to the view.

TELESCOPE (s. in natural history) The turbo.

TELESCOPIC (adj. from telescope) Telescopic, belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

TELESCOPICAL (adj. from telescopic) Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance, viewed with a telescope.

TELEPHUS (s.) A man's name, the name of a poet. *Juv.*

TELETHUSA (s.) A woman's name, the mother of Iphis.

TELETHUSA (s. from the Heb. signifying a heap) The name of a place. *Ezra 2.*

TELETHUS (s. from the Lat. *telum* a dart, and *fero* to bear) Bearing a dart, furnished with arrows.

TELETHUS (s. in botany) The foenicreek.

TELETHUS (s. a different spelling) A talisman, a magical character. *Cole.*

TELETHUS (s. in beaten mythology) A supposed god of medicine.

TELETHUS (v. t. from the Sax. *tellan*) To utter, to express, to speak; to relate, to rehearse; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number.

TELETHUS (v. int.) To give an account, to make report. To tell on, to inform of; but this construction is doubtful. *1 Samuel.*

TELETHUS (s. a different spelling) A tillar, a small tree left to grow when the wood is cut down. *Bailey.*

TELETHUS (s. from tell) One who tells, one who numbers, an officer in the exchequer.

TELETHUS (s. in ichthyology) A kind of muscle, a mignon.

TELETHUS (p. a. from tell) Uttering, relating, counting, informing.

TELETHUS (s. from the part. The act of declaring by verbal expression.

TELETHUS (s. a different spelling) The thelonium, a toll, a kind of custom. *DiEt. of Arts.*

TELETHUS (s. from tell, and tale) One who gives malicious information, one who tells tales.

TELETHUS (s. in beaten mythology) The supposed gods of the earth; the earth.

TELETHUS (s. from the Heb. signifying a lump of salt) The name of a place. *Ezra 2.*

TELETHUS (s.) A man's name, a noted French mariner.

TELETHUS (s. from the Lat.) Toll, custom, a custom house.

TELETHUS (s. in old records) The theam, the jurisdiction of a lord of a manor in his court over the bondmen and villains within the precincts of the manor.

TELETHUS (s. from the Heb. signifying admiration) The name of a man, the name of a place.

TELETHUS (s. from the Heb. signifying the south) The name of a man, the name of a place.

TELETHUS (s. from Teman) An inhabitant of Teman.

TELETHUS (s. in old customs) A decennary, ten families. *S.*

TELETHUS (s. an old word) A theme, an argument. *Cole.*

TELETHUS (v. t. an old word) To bind, to lay. *Cole.*

TELETHUS (s. in old records) A tax of two shillings on every ploughland.

TELETHUS (s. in old records, a different spelling) The thementail. *Phillips.*

TELETHUS (adj. from the Lat. *temerarius*) Rash, hasty, careless.

TELETHUS (s. from temerarius) Rashness, temerity. *Scott.*

TELETHUS (s. from the Lat. *temeritas*) Rashness, an unreasonable contempt of danger.

TELETHUS (s. in fortification) A pillar or piece of earth by the workmen in digging to shew how much has been removed, and what they are to have for their labour.

TELETHUS (s. a local word) A small fine sieve.

TEMPE (s. in the mythology of the poets) A valley between Mount Ossa and Olympus, said to be the most pleasant spot in the world, where the gods and goddesses were supposed to meet and divert themselves.

TEMPER (v. t. from the Lat. *tempero*) To mix in such a manner that one part may qualify the other; to compound, to form a mixture; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify; to form metal to a proper degree of hardness; to govern; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

TEMPER (s. from the verb) A due mixture of contrary qualities; a medium, a middle course; the state of metals reduced to a proper degree of hardness; a constitution of body, a disposition of mind; calmness, moderation.

TEMPERAMENT (s. from the Lat. *temperamentum*) A constitution, the state respecting the predominancy of any quality; a mixture of opposite qualities, a medium.

TEMPERAMENTAL (adj. from temperament) Constitutional, belonging to a temperament.

TEMPERANCE (s. from temper) Moderation, the opposite to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness of mind.

TEMPERANTIA (s. with physicians) Medicines to correct and sweeten the humours of the human body.

TEMPERATE (adj. from temper) Moderate, keeping within the bounds of temperance, dispassionate.

TEMPERATELY (adv. from temperate) With temperance, with moderation.

TEMPERATENESS (s. from temperate) The state of being temperate.

TEMPERATURE (s. from the Lat. *tempero* to temper) A constitution, the degree of any qualities; mediocrity; moderation.

TEMPERANCE (s. an old spelling) Temperance, temper, moderation. *Chaucer.*

TEMPERED (p. from temper) Mixed in due proportion, reduced to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPERED (adj. from temper) Disposed with respect to the passions.

TEMPERING (p. a. from temper) Mixing, qualifying, reducing to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPERING (s. from the part.) The act of mixing in due proportion, the act of reducing to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPEST (s. from the Lat. *tempestas*) The utmost violence of the wind, a violent motion of the wind; a tumult, a commotion.

TEMPEST (v. t. from the sub.) To disturb, to put into commotion.

TEMPESTAS (s. in beaten mythology) The power or goddess who was supposed to preside over storms and tempests.

TEMPESTBEATEN (adj. from tempest, and beaten) Shattered with storms, beaten with tempests.

TEMPESTED (p. from tempest, but not used) Beaten with tempests.

TEMPESTING (p. a. from tempest, but not used) Shattering with tempests.

TEMPESTIVE (adj. from the Lat. *tempestivus*) Seasonable. *Scott.*

TEMPESTIVELY (adv. from tempestive) Seasonably. *Scott.*

TEMPESTIVITY (s. from tempestive) Seasonableness. *Bro.*

TEMPESTOUS (adj. an old spelling) Tempestuous. *Chau.*

TEMPESTOUS (adj. from tempest, and tost) Tossed with tempests. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPESTUOUS (adj. from tempest) Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPESTUOUSLY (adv. from tempestuous) With tempests, with storms. *Scott.*

TEMPESTUOUSNESS (s. from tempestuous) The state of being tempestuous.

TEMPLAR (s. from temple) One of a religious order instituted at Jerusalem about the year 1118, but long since abolished; a student in the law, from the buildings in London called the Temple, which originally belonged to the order mentioned in the foregoing part of the article.

TEMPLE (s. from the Lat. *templum*) A place appropriated to acts of religion; a building in a garden generally of gothic construction.

TEMPLE (s. from the Lat. *tempora*) That part on the side of the head where the pulse is felt.

TEMPLES (s. not so common a spelling) A templar.

TEMPLES (s. with weavers) An instrument with two moveable parts to keep the work to its proper breadth just before the lay.

TEM'PLET (*s. in architecture*) A piece of timber laid into a wall for a beam to rest on.

Temp'les (*s. from temple*) Jewels formerly worn by ladies on their foreheads and temples.

TEM'PORAL (*adj. from the Lat. tempus time*) Measured by time, opposed to eternal; secular, opposed to spiritual; placed at the temples, belonging to the temples.

TEMPORA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the upper jaw.

Temporal'ity (*s. from temporal*) The temporal revenue of a bishop, which he holds not by ecclesiastical right; a secular possession.

Temp'orally (*adv. from temporal*) With respect to temporal interests.

Temp'oralness (*s. from temporal*) The state of being temporal. *Scott.*

Temp'orals (*s. plu. from the adj.*) Secular possessions, the possessions of the present life.

Temporal'ity (*s. from temporal*) The laity, the common people as distinguished from the clergy; secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tempus temporis time, but not used*) Temporary. *Johnson.*

Tempora'neousness (*s. from temporaneous*) The state of being temporary. *Scott.*

Temp'oraneity (*s. from temporary*) The state of being temporary. *Johnson.*

TEMPORARY (*adj. from the Lat. tempus temporis time*) Continuing only for a limited time.

TEMPORIZE (*v. int. from the Lat. tempus time*) To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times, to yield to occasions with a degree of servility; *with* with: *as*, "You will temporize with the times."

Temp'orizer (*s. from temporize*) One who temporizes.

Temp'orizing (*p. a. from temporize*) Complying with the times, meanly yielding to occasions.

Temp'orizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of complying with times and occasions.

Temps (*s. obsolete*) Time. *Chaucer.*

TEMPT (*v. t. from the Lat. tento to try*) To incite to something ill, to solicit, to provoke; to try, to prove; to attempt.

Temp'table (*adj. from tempt*) Liable to temptation, capable of being tempted to ill. *Swift.*

Temp'tation (*s. from tempt*) The act of tempting, the state of being tempted; a trial, the motive offered to ill.

Temp'ted (*p. from tempt*) Incited to ill, solicited, provoked, tried, attempted.

Temp'ter (*s. from tempt*) One who tempts, one who solicits to ill; Satan.

Temp'ting (*p. a. from tempt*) Soliciting to ill, trying, attempting.

Temp'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of soliciting to ill.

Temp'tingly (*adv. from tempting*) With temptation, with allurement. *Scott.*

Temp'tingness (*s. from tempting, but not used*) The state or quality which comprises temptation. *Sc.*

TEM'SE, TEM'SED (*s. from the French tams a sieve*) Sifted, sifted finer than common. *Johnson.*

Tem'sebread (*s. from temse, and bread*) Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

Tem'sedbread (*s. from temsed, and bread*) Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

Tem'ulency (*s. from temulent*) Drunkenness, intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT (*adj. from the Lat. temulentus*) Drunken, intoxicated with strong liquor.

Temulen'tive (*adj. not so common a word*) Temulent, intoxicated with liquor. *Cole.*

TEN (*adj. from the Sax. tyn*) Nine and one, five and five.

Ten (*s. from the adj.*) The number twice five, ten persons, ten things.

TENABLE (*adj. from the Lat. teneo to hold*) Capable of being held, capable of being maintained against opposition.

Tenableness (*s. from tenable*) The state of being tenable.

TENA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tenax*) Holding fast, unwilling to let go; retentive, adhesive, cohesive; niggardly, parsimonious to meanness.

Tena'ciously (*adv. from tenacious*) In a tenacious manner.

Tena'ciousness (*s. from tenacious*) The state or quality of being tenacious.

TENAC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. tenax tenacious*) The adhesion of one part to another, viscosity.

TENAC'ULA (*s. in surgery*) A kind of forceps.

TENAIL'LE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of horn work.

Ten'ancy (*s. from tenant*) A temporary possession of what belongs to another; a kind of tenure.

TEN'ANT (*s. from the Lat. teneo to hold*) One that holds a possession, one that holds of another, the correlative of a landlord; one who resides in any place.

Ten'ant (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hold on certain conditions.

Ten'antable (*adj. from tenant*) Capable of being held by a tenant, fit to be held by a tenant.

Ten'antableness (*s. from tenantable*) The state of being tenantable.

Ten'anted (*p. from tenant*) Held on certain conditions, held by a tenant.

Ten'anting (*p. a. from tenant*) Holding under another.

Ten'antless (*adj. from tenant*) Unoccupied, void of a tenant.

Ten'antlaw (*s. supposed to be a corrupt spelling*) A tenon law, a law used in forming tenons.

TEN'AR (*s. in anatomy*) The thenar.

TENAS'MUS (*s. from the Greek τενασμος*) A continued inclination to go to stool.

Ten'ance (*s. obsolete*) Tenants. *Chaucer.*

Ten'ance (*v. t. obsolete*) To enhance, to advance, to raise. *Chaucer.*

TEN'BURY (*s.*) A town in Worcestershire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 130 miles from London.

Ten'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tenbury, made at Tenbury.

TENBY (*s.*) A town in Pembrokeshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 247 miles from London.

Ten'by (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tenby, made at Tenby.

TENCH (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a delicious pond fish.

Tench'fishing (*s. from tench, and fishing*) The act or diversion of fishing for tench.

TEND (*v. t. from tendo to stretch*) To be attentive to, to watch, to guard, to attend, to wait on.

TEND (*v. int. from the Lat. tendo to stretch*) To move towards a certain point or place; to contribute, to be helpful; to attend, to attend as something inseparable; *with* to and upon: *as*, "It tendeth to poverty." "Threefold vengeance tend upon your steps."

Tend'ance (*s. from tend*) Attendance, a state of expectation, care, an act of waiting; an attendant.

Tend'ant (*adj. from tend, but now grown obsolete*) Attending. *Chaucer.*

Tend'ed (*p. from tend*) Attended, watched, guarded.

Tend'eheve (*s. an old word*) The head of ten families. *Bailey.*

Tend'ence (*s. from tend*) Direction, drift, a course towards any result.

Tend'ency (*s. from tendence*) A direction, a drift, a course towards any result; *with* to: *as*, "A moral particular tendency to the good of their country."

TENDER (*adj. from the Lat. tener*) Soft, easily impressed; sensible, easily pained; compassionate; susceptible of soft passions; amorous, expressive of the softer passions; effeminate, delicate; gentle, mild; young, weak; careful not to hurt; *with* of: *as*, "His tender of her reputation."

TEN'DER (*v. t. from the French tendre*) To offer, to exhibit; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness; *but this sense is not in use.*

Ten'der (*s. from the verb*) An offer, a proposal for acceptance; regard, kind concern; *but this sense is not used.* *Shakespeare.*

Tend'er (*s. from tend*) One that attends, one that waits on another; a small ship attending with reinforcements on a larger.

Ten'derment (*adv. in music*) Tenderly, gently.

Ten'dered (*p. from tender*) Offered, proposed for acceptance.

Ten'derer (*adj. comp. of tender*) Tender in a greater degree.

Ten'derest (*adj. sup. of tender*) Tender in the greatest degree.

Tenderhearted (*adj. from tender, and heart*) Compassionate, susceptible of soft impressions.

Tenderheartedly (*adv. from tenderhearted*) With compassion, with soft impressions.

Tenderheartedness (*s. from tenderhearted*) Compassion.

T E N

tion, susceptibility of the softer impressions.
 tenderling (*p. a. from tender*) Offering, proposing for acceptance; esteeming, valuing.
 tenderling (*s. from the part.*) The act of proposing for acceptance.
 tenderling (*s. from tender*) A fondling, one who is made soft by too much indulgence; the first horns of a deer.
 tenderly (*adv. from tender*) With tenderness.
 tenderness (*s. from tender*) The state of being tender, susceptibility of softer passions; kind attention, anxiety for the good of others; a pathos of expression; cautious care, scrupulosity.
 TENDICULE (*s. from the Lat. tendicula*) A gin, a snare.
 tending (*p. a. from tend*) Attending, guarding, moving to some certain point.
 tending (*s. from the part.*) The act of attending, a direction to a certain point.
 tendinous (*adj. from tendon*) Containing tendons, sinewy.
 tendinousness (*s. from tendinous*) The state or quality of being tendinous. *Scott.*
 TENDON (*s. from the Lat. tendo to stretch*) A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.
 TENDRIL (*s. from the French tendrillon*) The clasp of a vine, that part of a plant by which it lays hold of any thing for its support.
 tene (*s. obsolete*) Sorrow, grief; anger, provocation. *Chaucer.*
 TENEA'TES (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Apollo.
 TENEBRE (*s. in the Roman church*) A service to represent the agony of Christ in the garden, the tenebres.
 TENEBRES (*s. in the Romish church*) A service in which the passion of Christ in the garden is represented, by putting out the lights, one after another, at solemn intervals, till the whole concludes, and the congregation is left in total darkness.
 TENEBRICOSE (*adj. from the Lat. tenebrosus, but not much used*) Tenebrous, dark, gloomy. *Johnson.*
 TENEBRIO (*s. in zoology*) A species of beetle.
 TENEBRION (*s. from the Lat. tenebræ darkness*) A night walker.
 TENEBROSE (*adj. from the Lat. tenebrosus*) Dark, gloomy.
 tenebrosity (*s. from tenebrose*) Darkness, gloom.
 TENEBROUS (*adj. from the Lat. tenebrosus*) Dark, gloomy.
 TENEMENT (*s. from the Lat. teneo to hold*) Any thing held by a tenant; a small dwelling house.
 Tenementale (*s. in old customs*) A decennary, the number of ten men, ten families.
 Tenementary (*adj. from tenement*) Belonging to lands let out to tenants.
 Tenent (*s. a different spelling*) A tenant, a tenet. *Sc.*
 Tenent (*s. in heraldry*) A supporter, something which sustains or bears up the coat of arms.
 TENERITY (*s. from the Lat. tener tender*) Tender-ness. *Ainsworth.*
 TENESMUS (*s. from the Greek τενεσμός*) A continued inclination to go to stool arising from an obstruction in the orifice of the bladder.
 TENET (*s. from the Lat. teneo to hold*) A position, a principle, an opinion.
 TENNE (*s. in heraldry*) The tawny colour, a colour compounded of red and yellow.
 Tenney (*s. in heraldry*) The tenne, a colour compounded of red and yellow in the coats armorial of the gentry.
 TENNIS (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A play in which a ball is driven with a racket.
 TENNIS (*v. t. from the sub.*) To drive as a ball. *Spenser.*
 Tennisball (*s. from tennis, and ball*) The ball at tennis.
 Tennis-court (*s. from tennis, and court*) The place in which the game at tennis is played.
 Tenth (*adj. obsolete*) Tenth. *Ch.*
 Tenny (*s. in heraldry*) The tenne, the colour compounded of red and yellow in the coats armorial of gentlemen.
 TENON (*s. from the French*) The end of a timber fitted to a hole cut in another piece of timber; that part which fills up the mortise.
 Tenonaw (*s. from tenon, and saw*) A thin saw sometimes used in fitting tenons.
 TENOTOTUS (*s. from the Greek τενω to stretch*

T E N

out, and τενω, wounded) One who is wounded in a tendon.
 TEN'OR (*s. a modern and correct spelling from the Lat.*) A tenour, a constant mode, a general drift, the general sense; a part in music.
 Ten'or (*adj. from the sub. some times used in composition*) Belonging to the tenor in music.
 Tenorist' (*s. from tenor*) A person who sings tenor, one who has a tenor voice.
 Tenorvoice (*s. from tenor, and voice*) A voice suited to a tenor in music.
 TEN'OUR (*s. the less modern spelling, from the French teneur*) A tenor. *Johnson.*
 Tens're (*v. t. in old records*) To fence, to hedge in.
 TENSE (*s. in grammar, from the Lat. tempus time*) A variation of the verb to distinguish the circumstance of time.
 TENSE (*adj. from the Lat. tendo to stretch*) Stretched, stiff, tight.
 Ten'sense (*s. from tense*) The state of being tense.
 Ten'fer (*adj. comp. of tense*) Tense in a greater degree.
 Ten'sest (*adj. sup. of tense*) Tense in the greatest degree.
 Tensibility (*s. from tensible, but not much used*) The state or quality which admits of extension.
 TENSIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. tendo to stretch*) Capable of being stretched, capable of extension.
 Tensibleness (*s. from tensible*) The state of being tensible. *Scott.*
 TEN'SILE (*adj. from the Lat. tensilis*) Capable of extension.
 Tension (*s. from tense*) The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.
 Ten'sive (*adj. from tense*) Tending to contraction; giving a sensation of tightness.
 TENSOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle which extends the part with which it is connected.
 Tensure (*s. from tense*) Tension. *Bacon.*
 TENT (*s. from the Lat. tentorium*) A lodging place set up in a field commonly made of canvas stretched on poles; a pavilion; a moveable habitation.
 TENT (*s. in surgery, from the French tente*) A roll of lint to be put into a wound.
 TENT (*s. from the Spanish tento*) A kind of deep red wine.
 Tent (*v. int. from the sub.*) To lodge as in a tent, to take up a temporary abode.
 Tent (*v. t.*) To fill a wound with lint, to search as with a medicated tent.
 Tent (*adj. obsolete*) Intent. *Chaucer.*
 Tent (*v. t. a local word*) To tend, to look to. *Bailey.*
 Tent (*s. with lapidaries*) The glutinous substance in which table diamonds are set.
 TENTATION (*s. from the Lat. tentatio, but not so common a word*) A temptation, a trial. *Brown.*
 Tentative (*adj. from tentation*) Trying, essaying. *Jo.*
 Tentative (*s. from the adj.*) An essay, an effort; a thesis. *Scott.*
 Tent'ed (*p. from tent*) Furnished with a tent, filled with a roll of lint.
 Tent'ed (*adj. from tent*) Covered with tents.
 TENT'ER (*s. from the Lat. tendo to stretch*) A hook on which things are stretched; a machine on which clothiers stretch and dry their cloth, a rack. On the tenters, on the stretch, in difficulties.
 Tent'er (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stretch on hooks.
 Tent'er (*v. int.*) To admit extension.
 TEN'TERDEAN (*s.*) A borough town in Kent; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 55 miles from London.
 Ten'terdean (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tenterdean, made at Tenterdean.
 Tent'ered (*p. from tenter*) Stretched on tenters.
 Tent'erground (*s. from tenter, and ground*) The ground on which tenters are erected.
 Tent'erhook (*s. from tenter, and hook*) A kind of nail or square hook with two sharp points, one of the nails or hooks driven into the rack or frame on which cloth is stretched and dried.
 Tent'ering (*p. a. from tenter*) Putting on the tenters, stretching on the tenters.
 Tent'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of stretching on the tenters.
 Tenth (*adj. from ten*) Next in order above the ninth.
 Tenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order above the ninth; the tenth part, the tithe.
 Tenthly (*adv. from tenth*) In the tenth place.

TER

TENTHREDO (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects; the lesser hornet.
Tentidily (*adv. obsolete*) Diligently. *Cb.*
Tentiginous (*adj. from tentigo*) Affected with the tentigo.
TENTIGO (*s. with surgeons, from the Lat.*) An involuntary erection of the penis.
Tent'ing (*p. a. from tent*) Filling a wound with a roll of lint; to lodge in a tent.
Tent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of filling a wound with a roll of lint.
Tent'maker (*s. from tent, and maker*) One whose business is to make tents.
Tent'making (*s. from tent, and make*) The act of making tents.
TENTOR (*s. from the Lat. tendo to stretch*) An instrument formerly used by clothiers, but now prohibited.
Tento'rian (*adj. from tent*) Belonging to a tent. *Cole.*
Tent'wine (*s. from tent, and wine*) A kind of rich red wine.
Tent'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
TENUATE (*v. t. from the Lat. tenuo*) To make thin, to cause tenuity. *Cole.*
Tenuated (*p. from tenuate, but not used*) Attenuated, made thin.
Tenuating (*p. a. from tenuate, but not used*) Attenuating.
TENUIFOLIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tenuis slender, and folium a leaf*) Having thin leaves.
TENUITY (*s. from the Lat. tenuis slender*) Thinness, smallness.
Tenuous (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Tenuous. *Pb.*
TENUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tenuis*) Thin, small, slender.
Tenuousness (*s. from tenuous*) Tenuity. *Scott.*
TENURE (*s. from the Lat. teneo to hold*) The manner in which tenements or possessions are holden; a holding.
Tenyth (*adj. an old spelling*) Tenth. *Chaucer.*
TEPEFACTION (*s. from tepesy*) The act of warming in a small degree.
Tepe'fied (*p. from tepesy, but not used*) Warm in a small degree.
TEPEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. tepidus warm, and facio to make, but not used*) To warm in a small degree.
Tepe'fying (*p. a. from tepesy*) Making warm in a small degree.
Tepe'fying (*s. from the part.*) A tepesfaction. *Cole.*
TEPHRAMANTIE (*s. a different spelling*) Tephromancy. *Co.*
TEPHRIAS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of marble.
TEPHRION (*s. from the Greek*) A medicine for the eyes.
TEPHRITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone having the figure of a crescent.
TEPHROMANCY (*s. from the Greek τεφρα ashes, and μαντις magic*) A kind of divination performed by writing in ashes.
TEPID (*adj. from the Lat. tepidus*) Warm in a small degree, lukewarm.
Tepid'ity (*s. from tepid*) Lukewarmness.
TEPPOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A gentle heat, lukewarmness.
TE'RAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying to breathe*) A man's name.
TERAPHIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying images*) Household gods; talismanic representations; some badge or appendage of the priestly office.
TERATICAL (*adj. from the Greek τερατικός, but not used*) Monstrous, prodigious. *Bailey.*
TERATOLOGY (*s. from the Greek τερατα wonderful things, and λογος a description*) An affection of sublimity, bombast.
TERCE (*s. from the Lat. triens*) A vessel containing forty two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt.
Teree (*s. at piquet*) A sequence of three cards. *Hoyle.*
Ter'cel (*s. not so common a word*) A terce. *Pb.*
Ter'cell (*s. in falconry*) A male hawk. *Cb.*
Ter'cellet (*s. from tercel*) A male hawk. *Cb.*
Terce/major (*s. at piquet*) A sequence of the three best cards. *Hoyle.*
TERCET (*s. in music*) A third.
Ter'cian (*s. not so common a word*) A terce, a third part of a tun of wine.
Tere (*v. t. an old spelling*) To tear. *Cb.*
TEREBELUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A small augre, a wimble.
TEREBINTH (*s. in botany, from the Greek τερεβινθος*) Turpentine, the turpentine tree.

TER

Terebint'h'inate (*adj. from terebint*) Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.
Terebin'thine (*adj. from terebint*) Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.
TEREBINTH'ZUSA (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone, a kind of jasper.
TEREBINTHUS (*s. in botany*) The turpentine tree.
TER'EBRA (*s. in surgery*) The trepan.
TER'EBRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. terebro*) To bore, to pierce, to perforate.
Ter'ebrated (*p. from terebrate*) Bored, pierced, perforated.
Ter'ebrating (*p. a. from terebrate*) Boring, piercing, perforating.
Terebra'tion (*s. from terebrate*) The act of boring, the act of piercing.
TER'EBRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The terebra, a small augre; an instrument to grave on stone; the trepan.
TE'REDO (*s. in the history of insects*) A worm found in rotten wood; a moth that frets garments.
TE'REDUM (*s. from the Lat. tero to crumble*) A cavity, the rottenness of a bone.
TERENCE (*s.*) The name of a man; a famous comic poet.
TERENTIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
TERENT'TIUS (*s.*) The name of a man; the name of several illustrious Romans.
TE'RES (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two muscles of the scapula called the greater and lesser.
TERE'US (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A king of Thrace who ravished Philomela and was said to have been turned into a hawk. *Ovid.*
TERGEMINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ter thrice, and gemino to double*) Threefold.
TERGIDUC'TOR (*s. from the Lat. tergum the back part, and ducere to lead*) One who brings up the rear. *Cole.*
Tergif'etous (*adj. a less formal spelling*) Tergifetous. *Pb.*
TERGIF'ETÆ (*s. in botany*) The plants which produce their seed on the back of the leaf.
Tergif'etous (*adj. from tergifetæ*) Producing seeds on the back side of the leaf.
TERG'IMENT (*s. from the Lat. tergum the back*) That which is added to turn the scale. *Cole.*
TER'GIVERSATE (*v. int. from the Lat. tergum the back, and vertere to turn*) To beggle, to shift, to use evasive expressions. *Bailey.*
Ter'giversating (*p. a. from tergiversate, but not used*) Practising tergiversation.
Tergiversa'tion (*s. from tergiversate*) A shift, a subterfuge, an evasion, an evasive expression.
Tergiversa'tor (*s. from tergiversate*) One that practises tergiversation.
TER'GUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The back, a target, a buckler.
Ter'in (*s. obsolete*) The name of a bird, the teal. *Cham.*
TERM (*s. from the Lat. terminus a bound*) A limit, a boundary; a word by which any thing is expressed; a word of art; a single word, a single expression; a condition, a stipulation; a limited time, the time in which any thing is granted. *In law*, the time in which the tribunals or places of judgment are open.
Term (*v. t. from the sub.*) To name, to call.
Ter'magancy (*s. from termagant*) Turbulence, tumultuousness.
TER'MAGANT (*adj. from the Sax. tyr thrice, and magon powerful*) Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, furious.
Ter'magant (*s. from the adj.*) A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.
Ter'magant (*adj. an old spelling*) Termagant. *Cham.*
Term'ed (*p. from term*) Called, named.
Term'er (*s. from term*) One that goes up to attend the terms.
TER'MES (*s. from the Lat.*) An olive branch, a bough plucked off with the fruit; a maggot, a gentle, a death watch.
Ter'minable (*adj. from terminate*) Limitable, admitting bounds.
TERMINA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feast celebrated in honour of Terminus.
TER'MINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. termino*) To bound, to limit; to conclude, to put an end to.
Ter'minate (*v. int.*) To end, to come to a conclusion.
Ter'minated (*p. from terminate*) Ended, concluded, bounded, limited.
Ter'minating (*p. a. from terminate*) Limiting, bounding, concluding, putting an end to.
Ter'minating (*s. from the part.*) The act of limiting, a termination. *Talm.*

TER

TER (s. from terminate) The act of limiting; a limit; an end; a conclusion; the ending of a word, as varied in grammatical construction; a word, but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare*.
TER (v. t. obsolete) To determine. *Chaucer*.
TERMINER (s. a law term) A commission to try and determine.
TERMINING (p. a. from term) Naming, calling.
TERMINING (s. from the part.) The manner of expression.
TERMINIST (s. from term, in church history) A Calvinist held something peculiar with respect to the time of the resurrection.
TERMINUS (s. in surgery, from the Greek *τερμινος*) A kind of tumour.
TERMINUS (s. in heathen mythology) The invisible being who was supposed to preside over boundaries and landmarks.
TERMINUS (adj. from term) Boundless, unlimited.
TERMINUS (adv. from term) Term by term, in every earth.
TERMINUS (adj. a law term) Belonging to the church.
TERMINUS (s. from term, and land) Glebe land, belonging to the church.
TERMINUS (s. a law term) One who holds for term of life.
TERMINUS (s. plu.) The menes.
TERMINUS (v. t. obsolete) To determine. *Chaucer*.
TERMINUS (s. obsolete) A pool, a large pool. *Chaucer*.
TERMINUS (s. from ternary) The number three.
TERNARIUS (adj. from the Lat. ternarius) Ternary, proceeding by threes, consisting of three.
TERNARY (adj. from the Lat. ternarius) Consisting of three, proceeding by threes.
TERNARY (s. from the adj.) The number three.
TEREFA (s. in botany) The clitoria.
TERNATED (adj. in botany, from the Lat. terni tres) A leaf, composed of three.
TERENDER (s.) A man's name; a lyric poet of the 18th century.
TERESCHORE (s. in the mythology of the poets, from the Greek, pronounced in four syllables) One of the nine Muses who was supposed to have invented the art of singing.
TERE (s. from the Lat.) The earth, the ground; any kind of earth; some particular kind of earth. *Terra* with continued leaps as applied to the movement of a managed horse; by the coast applied to vessels that never go far from the shore. *Terra dantata*, a caput mortuum of the chymists. *Terra firma*, land that has not been lately ploughed. *Terra Lemnia*, a kind of red earth imported from Lemnos and much used in medicine. *Terra Samia*, a kind of white earth imported from the isle of Samos. *Terra vestita*, land sown with corn.
TERE (s. in old records) Arable land.
TERE (s. from the French) A small mount of earth covered with grass; the flat roof of a house; a balcony.
TERE (v. t. from the sub.) To furnish with a mount of earth, to form with a flat roof.
TERE (s. a different spelling) Terras, a kind of strong structure. *Dict. of Arts*.
TERE (p. from terrace) Raised with a mount of earth, furnished with a terrace.
TERE (p. a. from terrace) Furnishing with a terrace. *Wotton*.
TEREFILIVUS (s. from the Lat. terra the earth, and as a son) A scholar at Oxford appointed to make official speeches at the commencement; the same at Oxford as the prevaricator at Cambridge.
TERE (s. from terra) A servile tenure by which the tenant was obliged to cultivate the lands of the lord; exemption from that service.
TERE (s. in the manage) A horse which goes too far the ground.
TERE (s. in the manage) The ground on which a horse makes his pift or tread.
TEREOLA (s. in ornithology) The bunting.
TERE (s. in zoology) A tortoise, a turtle.
TEREQUEOUS (adj. from the Lat. terra the earth, and aqua the water) Composed of land and water.
TERE (s. an old law term) A terrier.
TERE (s. in old records) A land holder; an officer who was to keep the terrier of lands belonging to a religious house.
TERE (s. a different spelling) A terrace, a walk raised above the rest of a garden.
TERE (s. from the French) Earth, ground, land. *Pb*.
TERE (s. from terre, and blue) A kind of earth, a kind of lapis armenus.
TERECREPANT (adj. from the Lat. terreo to affright, and crepo to chide) Rebuking with great severity. *Co*.

TER

TERREFY (v. t. not so common a spelling) To terrify. *Bai*.
TERRELLA (s. in natural history) A loadstone whose poles correspond with those of the earth.
TERRENE (s. from the Lat. terra the earth) Earthly, terrestrial.
TERRENESS (s. from terrene) The state of being earthly. *Scott*.
TERREOUS (adj. from the Lat. terra the earth) Earthly, consisting of earth.
TERREPLAIN (s. in fortification) The platform or horizontal surface of the rampart.
TERRE (s. a different spelling) A terrier, a particular account of lands belonging to a religious house.
TERRESTRE (adj. obsolete) Terrestrial, earthly. *Chaucer*.
TERRESTRIAL (adj. from the Lat. terrestris) Earthly, opposed to celestial; consisting of earth; but this sense is judged improper. *Woodward*.
TERRESTRIALNESS (s. from terrestrial) The state or quality of being terrestrial. *Scott*.
TERRESTRICITY (s. from terrestrial, but not used) The state or quality of being terrestrial. *Scott*.
TERRESTRIED (p. from terrestrify) Reduced to the state of the earth.
TERRESTRIFY (v. t. from the Lat. terrestris earthy, and facio to make) To reduce to the state of the term.
TERRESTRIFYING (p. a. from terrestrify) Reducing to the state of the earth.
TERRESTRIOUS (adj. from the Lat. terrestris) Earthy, consisting of earth.
TERREtenant (s. from terre, and tenant) A tenant to a freehold.
TERREVERTE (s. from the French terre earth, and verte green) A kind of green earth owing its colour to a mixture of copper.
TERREY (s. in familiar style) A man's name, Theodrick.
TERREBILITY (s. from terrible) The state of being terrible. *Bailey*.
TERREBIBLE (adj. from the Lat. terribilis) Dreadful, formidable; great, excessive.
TERREBLENESS (s. from terrible) The state or quality of being terrible.
TERREBLY (adv. from terrible) Dreadfully, formidably; greatly, in a violent degree.
TERRICOLIST (s. from the Lat. terra the earth, and colo to cultivate) One who inhabits the earth.
TERRIER (s. from the Lat. terra the earth) A dog that follows the game under ground.
TERRIER (s. from the Lat. terra the land) An exact survey or register of lands.
TERRIER (s. from the Lat. terebro to bore) A small kind of augre, a wimble. *Ansforth*.
TERRIFIC (adj. from terrify) Dreadful, causing terror.
TERRIFIED (p. from terrify) Frighted, shocked with fear.
TERRIFY (v. t. from the Lat. terreo to affright, and facio to make) To fright, to make afraid, to shock with fear.
TERRIFYING (p. a. from terrify) Frighting, shaking with fear.
TERRIFYING (s. from the part.) The act of putting into a fright.
TERRIGENOUS (adj. from the Lat. terra the earth, and gigno to beget) Born of the earth.
TERRILOQUOUS (adj. from the Lat. terreo to affright, and loquor to speak) Speaking terribly, talking of terrible things. *Bailey*.
TERRINE (s. in cookery) A breast of mutton stewed with quails or chickens.
TERRINE (s. from the French) An earthen or porcelain vessel with a cover in which sauce is set at table.
TERRISONOUS (adj. from the Lat. terreo to affright, and sono to sound) Sounding terribly.
TERRITORIAL (adj. from territory) Belonging to a territory.
TERRITORY (s. from the Lat. territorium) A dominion, a country, a district.
TERROR (s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.) A terror, great fear, dread, the cause of fear.
TERROR (s. in heathen mythology) The supposed god of fear.
TERROUR (s. the less modern spelling, from the French terreur) Terror, fear, the cause of fear.
TERRULENCY (s. from terrulent) Fulness of earth. *Bai*.
TERRULENT (adj. from the Lat. terrulentus) Full of earth. *Bailey*.
TERRY (s.) The liquor drawn from the palmtree. *Ca*.
TERSE (adj. from the Lat. tersus) Smooth, neat, elegant, cleanly written. *Swift*.
TERSION (s. from the Lat. tergo to wipe) The act of wiping, a rubbing. *Scott*.
TERSOR (s. in anatomy) The broad muscle of the back.
TERTHRA

T E S

TER/THRA (*s. in anatomy*) The parts about the throat, the middle part of the neck.

TER/TIA (*s.*) The name of a woman, the sister of Brutus.

TERTIAN (*s. from the Lat. tertius*) The third part of a tun of wine.

TERTIAN (*adj. from the Lat. tertius*) Returning every third day.

Tertian (*s. from the adj.*) An ague which returns every other day.

TER/TIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. tertius the third*) To do any thing the third time. *Johnson.*

TER/TIATE (*v. t. in gunnery*) To round the metal of a cannon at the touchhole, trunnions and muzzle.

Ter/tiated (*p. from tertiate*) Done the third time; rounded at the touchhole, trunnions and muzzle.

Ter/tiating (*p. a. from tertiate*) Doing a third time; rounding the metal at the touchhole, trunnions and muzzle.

Tertia'tion (*s. from tertiate*) The act of doing anything a third time.

TERTIO/LA (*s. in botany*) The allheal.

TERTIUM (*s. with chymists*) That which is formed by the mixture of two things as different from either.

TER/TIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

TERTUL/IAN (*s.*) A man's name; one of the fathers of the christian church.

TERTUL/LUS (*s.*) A man's name; an infamous orator who pleaded against the Apostle Paul before Felix.

TERUN/CIUM, TERUN/CIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A Roman coin of three ounces, in value about the fourth part of an as.

Te'ry (*adj. obsolete*) Drowned in tears. *Cbauer.*

TER/ZA (*s. in music books*) A song or tune in three parts.

Ter/za (*adj.*) Third, next to the second.

TERZET/TO (*s. in music*) A little air in three parts.

TER/ZO (*s. in music*) A song or tune in three parts.

TESSEL/LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A small square piece, one of the small squares of a Mosaic work.

TESSEL/LÆ (*s. plu. of tessella*) Small square pieces, the small squares of Mosaic work.

Tessel/ated (*adj. from tessella*) Chequered, formed in little squares.

TES/SERA (*s. from the Lat.*) A die, a square piece; a tally, a score; a bone of the foot.

TES/SERACOSTE (*s. in church history*) The time of Lent; the time from a woman's being brought to bed to her first appearance at church; a feast at the churching of a woman.

Tessera'rious (*adj. from tessera*) Belonging to the tessera. *Cole.*

Tes'to (*s. in old records*) A brock, a badger.

TEST (*s. from the Lat. testor to witness*) A trial, an examination; a cupel by which refiners try their metals, the means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove it genuine; judgment, distinction; a vessel to hold fire. *Dryden.*

Test (*s. a law term*) The sacrament of the Lord's Supper received in the church of England as a qualification for any office civil or military; the test act.

TES/TA (*s. from the Lat.*) A shell, a shellfish; an earthen pot, a tile, a brick; a splint, a piece of a bone; the hard brittle covering of some seeds.

Tes/table (*adj. from test*) Capable of being admitted as a witness. *Scott.*

Testa'ceous (*adj. from testa*) Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having a continued shell, opposed to crustaceous.

Testa'ct (*s. from test, and act*) A statute of the twenty-fifth of Charles the Second, by which any officer under the crown, civil or military, is obliged to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the forms of the church of England, under the penalty of five hundred pounds.

TEST/AMENT (*s. from the Lat. testamentum*) A will, a writing by which a person disposes of his possessions after his death; one of the volumes of sacred writ, either of the two principal parts of the Bible.

Testamental'rious (*adj. from testament*) Testamentary, pertaining to a testament.

Testamen'tary (*adj. from testament*) Belonging to a testament, given by will.

TES/TATE (*adj. from the Lat. testatus*) Having made a will. *Scott.*

TESTA/TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One who leaves a will, one who gives by will.

TESTA/TRIX (*s. from the Lat.*) A woman who leaves a will.

Test'ed (*adj. from test*) Tried by a test.

T E T

TESTER (*s. from the French teste*) A coin valued at pence; the canopy of a bed.

Tes'ter (*s. obsolete*) A helmet; the headstall of a bridle.

TES/TES (*s. in anatomy*) The testicles; the external parts of the brain towards the cerebellum so called account of their resemblance to the testicles.

TES/TICH (*s.*) A kind of superb Persian carpet.

TES/TICLE (*s. from the Lat. testiculus*) One of the organs in a male animal which separate the semen.

Testic'ular (*s. from testicle*) Belonging to the testicles.

TESTIC/ULATED (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. testiculus*) Tuberos, consisting of two knobs resembling testicles.

Testic'ulose (*adj. from testicle*) Having large testicles.

TESTIC/ULUS/VE/NE/RE/US (*s. with surgeons*) The swelling of the testicles after a venereal infection.

Tes'tier (*adj. comp. of testy*) Testy in a greater degree.

Tes'tiest (*adj. sup. of testy*) Testy in the greatest degree.

Tes'tise (*adj. obsolete*) Wild, giddy; peevish, fretful.

Tes'tiff (*adj. an old word*) Wild, furious.

Testification (*s. from testify*) The act of bearing witness, a solemn declaration.

Testifica'tor (*s. from testify*) One who testifies.

Tes'tified (*p. from testify*) Witnessed, proved by witness, solemnly declared.

Tes'tifier (*s. from testify*) One who testifies.

TES/TIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. testis a witness, and facere to make*) To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

Tes'tify (*v. int.*) To bear witness; with of, for, against: as, "He needed not that any should testify man."

Tes'tifying (*p. a. from testify*) Witnessing, proving, giving evidence.

Tes'tifying (*v. t. from the part.*) The act of witnessing.

Tes'tily (*adv. from testy*) Fretfully, peevishly.

Testimo'nial (*s. from testimony*) A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Tes'timonied (*p. from testimony*) Witnessed, evidenced. *Shakespeare.*

TES/TIMONY (*s. from the Lat. testimonium*) An evidence given, a public evidence, open attestation, proof.

Tes'timony (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To witness.

Tes'tinefs (*s. from testy*) Peevishness, moroseness.

Test'liquor (*s. from test, and liquor*) A liquor used by dealers in spirits to prove whether they be genuine.

TES/TO (*s. in music*) The words of a song.

TES/TON (*s.*) An old coin made of brads covered with silver, which from eighteen pence the original value came down to sixpence, a tester.

Tes'tu'dinated (*adj. from testudo*) Arched, roofed.

Testudin'eous (*adj. from testudo*) Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTU'DO (*s. in zoology*) A tortoise.

TESTU'DO (*s. in architecture*) An arched roof, the hemispherical vault of a church.

TESTU'DO (*s. with the poets*) A lyre supposed to have been first made by Apollo from the shell of the tortoise.

TESTU'DO (*s. a military term*) A kind of covering formed by the shields of a body of soldiers engaged in a fight.

TESTU'DO (*s. with surgeons*) The talpa, a kind of tumour in which the matter is formed between the skull and the scalp.

TES/TY (*adj. from the French testie*) Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.

TE/TA (*s. in ornithology*) The ring dove.

TETAN/IC (*adj. from the Greek τετανικός*) Having a cramp in the neck, having a stiff neck.

Tetan'ical (*adj. from tetanic*) Having a stiff neck, having a crick in the neck.

TETANOTH/RUM (*s. in medicine, from the Greek τετανος to take away a wrinkle*) A medicine to take away wrinkles or smooth the skin.

TETA/NUS (*s. from the Greek τετανος*) A contraction, kind of stiffness or rigidity in any part of the body.

TETART/E/US (*s. with physicians*) A quartan ague.

TETBURY (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has market on Wednesday, and is 98 miles from London.

Tet'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tetbury, made at Tetbury.

Tetch (*s. obsolete*) A fashion; a trick, frowardness.

Tetch'es (*s. obsolete*) Frowardness.

Tetch'ier (*adj. comp. of tetchy*) Tetchy in a greater degree.

Tetch'iest (*adj. sup. of tetchy*) Tetchy in the greatest degree.

Tetch'inefs (*s. obsolete*) Spots, stains.

ness (s. from tetchy) Peevishness, frowardness.
 (adj. from tetch) Froward, peevish, testy.
 A TET/TE (adv. from the French *tete à tete*)
 head to head, cheek by jowl.
 Deluded mortals, whom the great
 (chose for companions tete à tete." *Swift.*
 (s. from tedder) The tie by which horses are
 fined in the field that they may not pasture too
 far.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To confine with a tie from
 being too wide, to tie up.
 (p. from tether) Confined with a tether.
 (p. a. from tether) Confining with a tether.
 (s. from the part.) The act of confining with
 a tether.
 Tithingpenny (s. a different spelling) The tithing-
 penny. *Phillips.*
 TET/YS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The sister of
 Minerva, wife of Oceanus and goddess of the sea.
 TET/YS (s. in ichthyology) A genus of fishes.
 TET/YS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 TET/YS (s. in music) The diatessaron, the fourth
 interval in music from the Italian) The tetrachord,
 an interval in music which we call the fourth.
 TET/YS (s. in medicine, from the Greek
 τετρα, four, and ὄγκος a humour, and ὄγκος to drive) A
 medicine which purges four sorts of humours.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek τετρα, four, and κωλον
 a stanza) A stanza consisting of four lines or verses.
 TET/YS (s. in ancient geometry) A point, a line, a
 face, a solid.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek τετρα, four) A mess con-
 sisting of four persons.
 TET/YS (s. in music) The quadruple diapason.
 TET/YS (s. in church history) The sabbatharians
 called from their keeping Easter on the fourth day;
 Manichees who admitted of a quaternity in the
 head; the several sects distinguished by a particu-
 lar veneration for the number four.
 TET/YS (s. a different spelling) The tetradiæ.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek) A weight of
 four ounces; a coin valued at four groats.
 TET/YS (s. in botany, from the Greek τετρα
 four, and δυναμις to be powerful) A genus or class of
 plants distinguished by having four stamina of more
 efficacy than the rest.
 TET/YS (s. in geometry) A solid body contained
 by four equal sides.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek τετρα, four, and ετος
 a year) The space of four years.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek τετρα, four, and ετος
 a year) The space of four years.
 TET/YS (s. from tetraeteris) The space of four
 years.
 TET/YS (adj. from the Greek τετρα, four, and
 γλωσσα a tongue) Consisting of four languages.
 TET/YS (s. in geometry, from the Greek τετρα, four,
 and γωνια a corner) A plain figure consisting of four
 sides and angles.
 TET/YS (s. in astronomy) A quartile aspect.
 TET/YS (adj. from tetragon) Belonging to a tetragon.
 TET/YS (s. from tetragonal) The state or qua-
 lity of having four sides and angles. *Scott.*
 TET/YS (s. in botany) The spindle-tree.
 TET/YS (s. in meteorology) A kind of luminous
 meteor.
 TET/YS (s. from tetragon) The quadrature of the
 circle.
 TET/YS (adj. from tetragon) Summatory, find-
 ing the flowing quantity from the fluxion.
 TET/YS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 TET/YS (s. in anatomy) The name of a muscle,
 quadratus.
 TET/YS (s. in geometry) The tetragon.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek τετρα, four,
 and γλωσσα a letter) The word Jehovah, which in
 Hebrew consists of four letters.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek τετρα, four, and λογος
 a discourse) A discourse in four parts.
 TET/YS (s. from the Greek τετρα, four, and μετρον
 a measure) An iambic verse consisting of four mea-
 sures or eight feet.
 TET/YS (s. in botany, from the Greek τετρα, four,
 and μετρον a measure) A measure in verse con-
 sisting of eight feet.
 TET/YS (s. in botany, from the Greek τετρα, four,
 and γλωσσα a male) A genus of plants distinguished by
 having hermaphrodite flowers and four stamina.
 TET/YS (s. in ornithology) A genus of birds distin-
 guished by having the part of the forehead over the
 eyes naked.

TETRAPENTAE/TERIS (s. in chronology, from the
 Greek) An olympiad, the space of four years.
 TETRAPETALOIDES (s. in botany) A plant with a
 flower deeply cut into four parts.
 TETRAPE/TA/LOUS (adj. in botany, from the Greek τετρα
 four, and πτελον a leaf) Having four petals or flower
 leaves.
 TETRAPHAR/MACUM (s. from the Greek τετρα four,
 and φαρμακον a medicine) A medicine consisting of four
 ingredients.
 TETRAPHYLL/LOUS (adj. from the Greek τετρα
 four, and φυλλον a leaf) Consisting of four leaves.
 TETRAPLA (s. from the Greek τετραπλος fourfold) A
 Bible in four columns each containing a different
 Greek version, a work of Origen.
 TETRAP/OLIS (s. in geography) A country or district of
 Syria.
 TETRAP/TOTE (s. in grammar, from the Greek τετρα
 four, and πωσις a case) A defective noun, a noun
 with no more than four cases.
 Tetrapote (adj. from the sub.) Defective in case, having
 no more than four cases.
 TETRAP/TOTON (s. in grammar) A tetrapote, a noun
 which has no more than four cases.
 TETRAPYRE/NOUS (adj. in botany, from the Greek
 τετρα four, and πυρην a kernel) Having four seeds or
 kernels.
 TET/RARCH (s. from the Greek τετρα four, and αρχη
 chief) A Roman governor of a fourth part of a pro-
 vince.
 Tet/rarchate (s. from tetrarch) The district governed by
 a tetrarch.
 Tet/rarchy (s. from tetrarch) The district of a te-
 tarch.
 TET/TRAS (s. from the Greek) A quaternion, the number
 four.
 TETRASPAS/TUS (s. in mechanics, from the Greek
 τετρα four, and σπασσω to draw) A machine in
 which there are four pulleys.
 TETRASPE/MOUS (adj. in botany, from the Greek
 τετρα four, and σπέρμα a seed) Bearing four seeds.
 TET/RASTICH (s. from the Greek τετρα four, and
 στιχος a verse) An epigram consisting of four lines, a
 stanza of four lines.
 Tet/rastiche (s. in architecture) A gallery with four rows
 of pillars.
 TET/RASTYLE (s. in architecture, from the Greek τετρα
 four, and στυλος a pillar) A building with four
 columns in front, a building with four pillars on a
 side.
 TETRASY/LOS (s. from the Greek) A tetrastyle.
 TETRASYLLAB/IC (adj. from the Greek τετρα four,
 and συλλαβη a syllable) Containing four syllables.
 Tetrasyllabical (adj. from tetrasyllable) Consisting of
 four syllables.
 TETRATO/NOUS (s. in music, from the Greek τετρα four,
 and τονος a tone) The superfluous fifth.
 TET/RAX (s. in ornithology) A pheasant, a bustard.
 TET/RICAL (adj. from the Lat. tetricus) Froward, per-
 verse, crabbed, four. *Knott.*
 Tetricity (s. from tetricus) Severity, harshness, per-
 verseness. *Bailey.*
 TET/RICOUS (adj. from the Lat. tetricus) Froward,
 perverse. *Johnson.*
 TET/RIX (s. in ornithology) The tetrax, a kind of
 pheasant, the bustard.
 TETROB/OLUM (s. in antiquity) A weight of four
 drams, a coin valued at about four pence half-
 penny.
 TETRON/YMAL (adj. from the Greek τετρα four, and
 ονομα a name) Having four names.
 TET/TER (s. from the Sax. teter) A kind of ring worm;
 a scurf, a scab.
 Tet/terberry (s. from tetter, and berry) The berry of
 the white briony.
 Tet/terworm (s. from tetter, and worm) The name of
 an insect.
 TETTIGO/NIA (s. in the history of insects) A kind of
 grasshopper.
 TEU/CA (s.) A woman's name, a martial queen of the
 Illyrians. *Pliny.*
 TEU/CER (s.) A man's name, the son of Scamander.
 TEU/CHITES (s. in botany) A kind of sweet rush.
 TEU/CHRAN (s. in botany) The germander.
 TEU/CHRIUM (s. a different spelling, in botany) The
 germander.
 TEU/CRI (s. in ancient geography) The inhabitants of
 Troy.
 TEU/CRIA (s. from Teucris) Troy.
 TEU/CRIUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 TEU/TAS

T H A

TEU'TAS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Mercury.

TEUTHA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The knotgrass.

TEUTHAMAL'ACHE (*s. in botany*) The spinage.

TEU'THIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of cuttle fish.

TEU'THRAS (*s.*) A man's name, a king of Myſia.

TEU'THRION (*s. in botany*) The poly.

TEU'TLON (*s. in botany*) The beet.

TEU'TON (*s. in old geography*) One of the Teutones, one of the ancient inhabitants of the northern part of Germany.

TEUTO'NES (*s. from Teuton*) An ancient people who inhabited the northern part of Germany.

TEUTO'NI (*s. from Teuton*) The Teutones.

Teuton'ic (*adj. from Teuton*) Belonging to the Teutones.

Teuton'ic (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Teutones.

TEW (*s. from the Sax. towe*) An iron chain; materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

TEW (*v. t. from the Sax. tawian*) To work, to beat so as to soften; to tug, to pull.

Tew'd (*p. from tew*) Worked, beaten; pulled, tugged.

TEWE'L (*s. from the French tyel*) A tube or pipe of iron at the back of a forge through which the wind from the bellows is conveyed to the fire.

Tew'ell (*s. an old word*) A chimney. *Cb.*

Tew'ing (*p. a. from tew*) Working, beating so as to make soft; pulling, tugging.

Tew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating any thing as flax to soften it; the act of tugging.

TEWKS'BURY (*s.*) A borough town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Wednesday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 109 miles from London.

Tewks'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tewksbury, made at Tewksbury.

Tew'ly (*adj. a local word*) Tender, sick. *Bailey.*

Tew'taw (*v. t. from a reduplication of tew*) To beat, to break as flax.

Tew'taw'd (*p. from tewtaw*) Broken, beaten as hemp or flax.

Tew'tawing (*p. a. from tewtaw*) Breaking, beating as hemp or flax to soften it.

Tew'tawing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of beating hemp or flax to soften it.

TEXT (*s. from the Lat. textus*) The original discourse without any interpretation, that on which a comment has been made; a particular passage of scripture; a sentence taken from the Bible; a particular kind of hand writing, writing in a large hand.

Text'book (*s. from text, and book*) A book in which the words of a classic author are transcribed in very wide lines to leave room for an interpretation or comment.

Text'copy (*s. from text, and copy*) A copy in text hand.

Text'hand (*s. from text, and hand*) A particular kind of large hand writing.

TEXT'ILE (*adj. from the Lat. textu to weave*) Woven, capable of being woven.

Text'letter (*s. from text, and letter*) One of the letters of the alphabet in text hand.

Text'man (*s. from text, and man*) A man ready at quotations from scripture.

TEX'TRINE (*adj. from the Lat. textu to weave*) Belonging to the act of weaving.

Text'uarist (*s. from textuary*) A textuary, one ready at quotations from scripture.

Text'uary (*adj. from text*) Contained in the text, serving as a text; authoritative.

Text'uary (*s. from the adj.*) One well versed in scripture, one ready at quotations from scripture.

Text'uele (*adj. obsolete*) Well versed in the text of scripture. *Cb.*

TEXT'URE (*s. from the Lat. textu to weave*) The act of weaving, the manner of weaving, the thing woven; a complication, a combination of parts.

Teynt'ed (*adj. an old word*) Tainted, dyed, dipped. *Bailey.*

THAB'ORITE (*s. in church history*) A kind of Hussite.

Thacke (*s. obsolete*) Thatch, the straw that covers the roof of a house. *Cb.*

Thack'tile (*s.*) A kind of tile to lay on the side of a house. *Scott.*

THADDE'US (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that praises*) A man's name.

THA'HASH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that makes haste*) A man's name.

THA'IS (*s.*) The name of a woman, a famous courtesan at Athens, a prostitute.

T H A

Thak'id, Thak'kid (*adj. obsolete*) Thumped, beaten the brain.

THALA'MI (*s. in anatomy*) Two oblong prominent parts of the brain.

THALAS'SIARCH (*s. from the Greek θαλασσα and αρχη a government*) A chief commander of the admiral of a fleet.

THALAS'SIARCHA (*s. from thalassiarcho*) A chief commander at sea, a thalassiarcho.

Thalass'archy (*s. from thalassiarcho*) The office of an admiral, the jurisdiction of an admiral.

THALAS'SICAL (*adj. from the Greek θαλασσα*) Having a colour resembling that of the sea.

Thalass'ion (*s. from thalassius*) A nuptial song.

THALAS'SUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed god of marriage.

THA'LES (*s.*) A man's name, one of the seven men of Greece; he excelled in ethics and astronomy.

THALES'TRIA (*s.*) The name of a woman, a queen of the Amazons.

THAL'IA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of nine muses; one of the nymphs.

THAL'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants the change of which are not fully ascertained.

THALIC'TRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, meadow rue.

THAL'MUD (*s. a different spelling*) The talmod.

THALY'SIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The festival which sacrifices were offered to the gods, the fruits of the earth might have a proper growth.

THA'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who rates*) A man's name.

THAME (*s.*) A river in Oxfordshire.

THAME (*s.*) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a market Tuesday, and is 46 miles from London.

Thame (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Thame, at Thame.

THAMES (*s.*) The large navigable river which divides the city of London from the borough of Newmark; it is chiefly composed of the Thame and Isis from which it has its name.

THAMY'RAS, THAMYRIS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous soothsayer of antiquity.

THAN (*adv. from the Sax. thanne, it is used only in parison*) Compared with. "Poorer than Job, than Solomon."

Than'age (*s. from thane*) The land granted to a knight in the district in which the thane anciently presided.

THANE (*s. from the Sax. thegn*) An old title of a baron, a nobleman; a magistrate, a governor, officer of the king; the district in which such officer presided; a freeholder.

Thane'land (*s. from thane, and land*) The land heretofore granted to a thane.

THAN'ET (*s.*) A small island on the coast of Kent, famous for the first settlement of the Saxons.

THANK (*v. t. from the Sax. thanican*) To return acknowledgements for any favour received; to thank to blame. "You may thank Adam for that."

Thank (*s. from the verb, but mostly used in the phrase*) An acknowledgment for a favour received, an expression of gratitude.

Thank (*s. obsolete*) Service, kindness.

Thank'ed (*p. from thank*) Repaid with thanks, acknowledged with thanks.

Thank'eheid (*adj. obsolete*) Thankworthy.

Thankes (*s. obsolete*) Acts, enterprises.

Thank'ful (*adj. from thank*) Full of gratitude, ready to thank.

Thank'fully (*adv. from thankful*) With thanks, gratefully acknowledgments.

Thank'fulness (*s. from thankful*) Gratitude, a disposition to acknowledge a favour.

Thank'heid (*adj. obsolete*) Thankworthy.

Thank'ing (*p. a. from thank*) Giving thanks, returning thanks.

Thank'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of returning thanks.

Thank'ings (*s. obsolete*) Services, favours.

Thankis (*s. obsolete*) Acts, enterprises.

Thank'less (*adj. from thank*) Unthankful, ungrateful, undeserving, unlikely to gain thanks.

Thank'lessness (*s. from thankless*) Ingratitude, a want of due acknowledgements.

Thank'offering (*s. from thank, and offering*) An offering of an acknowledgement of mercy.

Thank'giving (*s. from thanks, and giving*) The giving thanks for mercies received.

Thank'worthy (*adj. from thank, and worthy*) Deserving thanks, worthy of thanks.

- SPSIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the name of a herb.
- OAT CAKES** (*s. an old word*) Oat cakes. *Cole.*
- THE** (*adv. obsolete*) There. *Ch.*
- ARGELIA** (*s. in antiquity*) The festivals celebrated in honour of Apollo and Diana. *Bai.*
- THE** (*adj. a local word*) Dark, dusky.
- THE** (*s. from the Sax. thearm*) The intestines of an animal prepared for puddings; a string or thong made of the twisted gut of an animal. *Bailey.*
- THE** (*s. a different spelling*) Thaim. *2 Mac.*
- ARSUS** (*s.*) The name of a place. *Cole.*
- THE** (*s. an old word*) An outcry.
- THE** (*v. t. an old word*) To lay up in a rick.
- THE** (*pron. from the Sax. thet*) The other, the more distant of two; who referring to a person, which referring to a thing; the matter or thing mentioned before; what, the thing which.
- THE** (*conj.*) Because, in order to, as, so as.
- THE** (*s. from the Sax. thace straw*) The straw laid in the roof of a house to keep out the rain.
- THE** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with straw so as to keep out rain.
- THE** (*p. from thatch*) Covered with straw so as to keep out the rain.
- THE** (*s. from thatch*) One whose trade or business is to put straw on houses so as to keep out the rain.
- THE** (*p. a. from thatch*) Laying straw on a house to keep out the rain.
- THE** (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of laying on straw to keep out rain; the straw laid on to keep out rain.
- THE** (*s. a sea term*) The bench on which the rowers sit in a boat.
- THE** (*s.*) A man's name, the father of Iris. *Ov.*
- THE** (*s. from the Greek θαυμαστος*) A wonder, and εργον a work) One who works miracles, a title given by the papists to those of their saints who were supposed to work miracles.
- THE** (*s. from thaumaturgus*) The act of working miracles; the act of doing that which may excite wonder.
- THE** (*v. int. from the Sax. thawan*) To grow liquid after congelation by frost, to melt.
- THE** (*v. t.*) To melt what was congealed with frost.
- THE** (*s. from the verb*) A remission of frost, the melting of any thing congealed by frost.
- THE** (*p. from thaw*) Melted from a congelation occasioned by frost or cold, melted.
- THE** (*p. a. from thaw*) Melting what was congealed by frost, liquifying.
- THE** (*s. from the part.*) The act of melting what was congealed by frost.
- THE** (*s.*) A borough town in Essex; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 42 miles from London.
- THE** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Thaxted, made at Thaxted.
- THE** (*v. int. from the Dutch de*) Some one in particular, one distinguished from others, only one of all others; but this is a French idiom. "It is a constitution the most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries." *Addison.*
- THE** (*v. int. obsolete*) To thrive, to prosper. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*s. in familiar style, a contraction of Theobald, Theodore, Theodosius, Theodoric, and Theophilus*) A man's name. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*pron. obsolete*) They.
- THE** (*s. in beaten mythology*) The festivals of Bacchus at which it is said the empty vessels in their temples were filled with wine in the night time by the miraculous power of that deity.
- THE** (*s. in botany*) The tea tree.
- THE** (*s.*) A man's name, the name of several illustrious Greeks.
- THE** (*s. in old records*) The jurisdiction of the lord of a manor in his court over the bondmen and villains within the precincts of the manor.
- THE** (*adj. from the Greek θεος God, and ανθρωπος a man*) Having the divine and human nature in conjunction. *Scott.*
- THE** (*s.*) A woman's name, the wife of Antenor who is said to have betrayed Troy to the Greeks.
- THE** (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and ανθρωπος a man*) The Emanuel, a title of our Saviour as being God and man.
- THE** (*adj. a local word*) Firm, tight, free from leaks as a barrel. *Bailey.*
- THE** (*s. not so common or correct a spelling*) A theatre. *Phillips.*
- THE** (*s. in church history*) One of a particular order of priests among the papists.
- THE** (*s. in church history, from theatin*) One of a particular order of nuns under the direction of the theatins.
- THE** (*s. from theatine*) An order of nuns.
- THE** (*s. plu. of theatin*) An order of nuns.
- THE** (*adj. from theatre*) Belonging to the theatre.
- THE** (*s. from the Greek θεατρον to see*) A place in which shews are exhibited, the playhouse, a place rising with steps like a theatre; the place of action.
- THE** (*adj. from theatre*) Belonging to the theatre.
- THE** (*adj. from theatric*) Belonging to the theatre, suited to the theatre, scenic.
- THE** (*adv. from theatrical*) In a theatrical manner, in a manner suited to the theatre.
- THE** (*s. a local word*) A ewe lamb of the first year. *Scott.*
- THE** (*s. from Thebes*) A famous heroic poem written by Statius on the civil war of the Thebans.
- THE** (*adj. from Thebes*) Belonging to Thebes.
- THE** (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Thebes, a native of Thebes.
- THE** (*s. in geography*) An ancient and famous city of Egypt, the name of several other cities of less note.
- THE** (*s. from the Heb. signifying muddy*) The name of a city.
- THE** (*s. from the Lat.*) A case, a covering.
- THE** (*adj. an old word*) Plain, smooth. *Bailey.*
- THE** (*adj. obsolete*) Smooth, sleek. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*adj. an old word*) Such. *Bailey.*
- THE** (*s. an old word*) Growth, success. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*pron. from thou, the case governed by a verb or preposition*) The person addressed, the person spoken to in the oblique case. "I have loved thee." "May I speak a few words to thee."
- THE** (*s. in old records*) A young plant, a set.
- THE** (*adj. obsolete*) Like a thief. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*s. obsolete*) A thief. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*s. from thief*) The act of stealing, the thing stolen.
- THE** (*s. from theft, and bote*) The act of receiving stolen goods, the act of harbouring a thief.
- THE** (*s. from theft, and hold*) The theftbote, the act of harbouring a thief.
- THE** (*pron. obsolete*) They. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*adj. obsolete*) Plain, smooth. *Chaucer.*
- THE** (*pron. from the Sax. theora*) Belonging to them, belonging to those who have been spoken of before.
- THE** (*pron. from their used without the substantive*) Belonging to them; that which belongs to them, the things which belong to them. "We have our faults, they have theirs."
- THE** (*s. from the Greek θεος God*) Natural religion, the mere belief of a God, deism.
- THE** (*s. from theism*) An unitarian, an antitrinitarian, a deist.
- THE** (*s. from the Heb. signifying heap*) The ancient name of a part of Syria.
- THE** (*s. in botany*) The thelygonum, a genus of plants.
- THE** (*s. a law term*) Toll.
- THE** (*s. in old records*) The tollman, the officer who collected the tolls.
- THE** (*s. in botany*) The thelygonum.
- THE** (*s. in botany, from the Greek θελησθαι a female, and γένος a birth*) The name of an herb, so called because of its supposed virtue to promote the conception of a female child.
- THE** (*s. in botany, from the Greek θελησθαι a female, and φονη to kill*) The name of an herb supposed to be fatal to animals of the female sex.
- THE** (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) The female fern, the sea fern.
- THE** (*pron. from they, the case which is governed by a verb or preposition*) The persons spoken of before in the oblique case. "He called them and spoke friendly to them."
- THE** (*s.*) The name of a place. *Bar. 3.*
- THE** (*s. in architecture, from the Greek θεματισμος*) The decorum or graceful appearance of a building.
- THE** (*s. from the Greek θεμα*) The subject on which any one speaks or writes, a short dissertation on any subject made by boys at school, an original word in Greek.

THE

Greek from which others are derived; a horoscope in astrology.

Theme (*s. a different spelling*) The theam. *Phillips.*

THEMIS (*s. in beathen mythology*) The deity or invisible power which was supposed to preside over right and justice; the daughter of Cœlus and Terra.

THEMISON (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous physician of antiquity.

THEMIS/TIUS (*s.*) A man's name, a philosopher and orator among the Romans.

THEMIS/TOCLES (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Athenian commander.

Themma'gium (*s. in old records*) A duty heretofore paid by inferior-tenants in a manor towards defraying the expenses of the court called the theam.

Themselves (*pron. from them, and selves*) The very persons, the persons spoken of before.

THEN (*adv. from the Sax. than*) At that time, in that case, at another time.

Then (*s. from the adv.*) That time. "Till then who knew the force of these dire arms."

THE/NAR (*s. in anatomy*) The abductor of the thumb, the muscle that draws back the thumb.

Thence (*adv. supposed to be a contraction from there hence*) From that place, from that time, from that season; it has sometimes from before it: as, "All must from thence purge and disperse." But this construction is judged tautological and improper. *Milton.*

Thenceforth (*adv. from thence, and forth*) From that time; it has sometimes from before it: as, "And which from henceforth be never questions." But this is judged tautological and barbarous. *Locke.*

Thencefor'ward (*adv. from thence, and forward*) On from that time.

THE/OBALD (*s.*) A man's name.

THEOB/ROMA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the chocolate nut tree.

THEOCATAGNOS/TES (*s. in church history, from the Greek θεος God, and καταγιγνωσκω to reprehend*) A kind of deist, a sect who found fault with words and actions applied to God in the scriptures.

THEOC/RACY (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and κρατειν to govern*) A government like that of the Jews under the immediate direction of the Divine Being.

Theoc'raiy (*s. a different spelling*) A theocracy. *Scott.*

Theocratic (*adj. from theocracy*) Belonging to a theocracy.

Theocratical (*adj. from theocratic*) Relating to a theocracy.

THEOC/RITUS (*s.*) A man's name, the name of a Greek poet.

THEOD/AMAS (*s.*) A man's name, a favourite of Hercules.

THEODEC/TES (*s.*) A man's name, an ancient poet and orator.

THE/ODEN (*s. from the Sax.*) An ancient thane, a freeholder; a husbandman, an inferior tenant.

THEOD/OLITE (*s. in surveying*) An instrument to take heights and distances.

THE/ODORE (*s.*) A man's name.

THE/ODORUS (*s.*) A man's name, Theodore.

THEODO/SIA (*s.*) A woman's name.

Theodo'fian (*s. from Theodosius*) Belonging to a famous code of the civil law drawn up by order of the emperor Theodosius.

THEODO/SIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

THEODO/TUS (*s.*) A man's name, a rhetorician, master to the last of the Ptolemies.

THE/ODUM (*s. from the Sax. thedom*) Servitude. *Sc.*

THE/OGNIS (*s.*) A man's name, a Greek poet.

THEOGO/NIA (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and γονη an offspring*) The supposed generation of the gods.

Theog'ony (*s. from theogonia*) The supposed generation of the gods.

Theo'logaster (*s. from theology*) A low or mean writer in divinity. *Cole.*

Theo'loger (*s. from theology*) A theologian, a divine. *Bailey.*

Theo'logian (*s. from theology*) A divine, a professor of divinity.

Theologic (*adj. from theology*) Belonging to the science of divinity.

Theological (*adj. from theologic*) Belonging to the science of divinity.

Theologically (*adv. from theological*) According to the principles of theology.

THEOLO/GIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A small stage or place in the theatre where the ordinary actors appeared; the place and machines on which the gods were supposed to descend when they visited the earth; the

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place in the ancient theatres where the machinery the gods was disposed.

Theol'ogist (*s. from theology*) A divine, one skilled in the science of divinity.

Theo'logize (*v. int. from theology*) To act the part of a divine.

Theo'logizing (*p. a. from theologize*) Acting the part of a divine.

THE/OLOGUE (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and λογος word*) A divine, one studious in the science of divinity.

THEOL/OGY (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and λογος description*) Divinity, the science of divinity.

THEOMA/CHIA (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and μάχη a fight*) The supposed fight of the giants against the gods.

The'omachist (*s. from theomachy*) One who fights against the gods.

The'omachy (*s. from theomachia*) The supposed fight of the giants against the gods.

THEOMA/GI (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and γυναιξω wife*) Persons remarkably endued with divine wisdom.

Theomag'ic (*adj. from theomagi*) Belonging to the wisdom of God.

Theomag'ical (*adj. from theomagic*) Belonging to the divine wisdom, divinely wise.

THEOM/ANCY (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and μαντια prophecy*) The gift of prophecy.

THEOMBRO/TIOS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb which was supposed to be a preservative against all dispositions of body and mind.

THEOME/NIA (*s. from the Greek*) The divine anger.

THEOM/INY (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and ιναι to threaten, but not used*) The wrath of the Divine Being.

THE/ON (*s.*) A man's name, a carping grammarian.

THEONOM/ANCY (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and μαντια magic*) A divination performed by invoking the name of God.

THEONOM/ANTIST (*s. from the Greek θεος God, and μαντια magic*) One who pretended to divination by invoking the name of God.

THEOPAS/CHITES (*s. in church history, from the Greek θεος God, and πασχω to suffer*) A sect who held that the whole Trinity suffered in the person of Christ.

THEOPH/ANES (*s.*) A man's name, a Roman historian.

THEOPH/ILUS (*s.*) A man's name.

THEOPH/RASTA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Theophras'tici (*s. from Theophrastus*) The disciples of Theophrastus.

THEOPHRAS/TUS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous peripatetic philosopher who succeeded Aristotle.

THEOPOL/EMUS (*s.*) A man's name, one of the two brothers who robbed the temple of Apollo.

THEOR/BO (*s. from the Italian tiorba*) A musical instrument, a large lute.

THE/OREM (*s. from the Greek θεωρημα*) A position laid down as an acknowledged or manifest truth.

Theoremat'ic (*adj. from theorem*) Comprised in theorems, consisting of theorems.

Theoremat'ical (*adj. from theoremat'ic*) Consisting of theorems, comprised in theorems.

Theore'matist (*s. from theorem*) One who invents theorems.

Theore'mic (*adj. from theorem*) Theoremat'ical.

Theoret'ic (*adj. from theory*) Speculative, depending on theory.

Theoret'ica (*s. from theoretic*) The speculative parts of a subject.

Theoret'ical (*adj. from theoretic*) Speculative, belonging to theory as distinguished from practice.

Theoret'ically (*adv. from theoretic*) In theory, in speculation.

Theoret'ics (*s. from theoretic*) The speculative parts of a science.

Theo'ric (*adj. from theory*) Speculative, belonging to theory.

Theo'ric (*s. from the adj.*) One who takes up with the theory of any art or science.

Theo'rical (*adj. from theoric*) Speculative, consisting in theory.

Theo'rically (*adv. from theoretical*) Speculatively, in speculation only.

Theo'rike (*s. obsolete*) Theory, speculation.

Theo'rique (*adj. from theory*) Theoretical.

ORIST (*s. from theory*) One who takes up with the theory of any art or science.

ORY (*s. from the Greek θεωρεω, a spectator*) Speculation as distinguished from practice; the plan or scheme subsisting only in the mind.

OXENNA (*s.*) The name of a woman, a Grecian lady remarkable spirit and fortitude.

OXENIA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The sacrifices which were offered to all the gods.

There (*adv. an old spelling*) There, in that place. *Chaucer.*

Their (*pron. an old spelling*) Their, belonging to *Cbaucer.*

THAME/NES (*s.*) A man's name, an Athenian philosopher who was a good speaker and an excellent politician.

THOSOPHICAL (*adj. from the Greek θεος God, and σοφία wisdom*) Divinely wise. *Cole.*

THAPEU'TÆ (*s. in church history*) An ancient society of christians who were wholly employed in the service of religion.

THAPEU'TES (*s. from therapeutæ*) One wholly employed in the services of religion.

THAPEU'TIC (*adj. from the Greek θεραπευω to heal*) Restoring health, curative.

therapeutica (*s. from therapeutic*) That part of physic which intends the cure of diseases.

therapeutice (*s. from therapeutic*) That part of physic which intends the cure of diseases.

therapeutics (*s. from therapeutic*) The therapeutice, that part of physic which intends the cure of diseases.

teraphim (*s. a different spelling*) The teraphim.

There (*adv. from the Sax. thær*) In that place, in opposition to this place; at that time, in that place with the degree of emphasis. "There was a man whose name was Job."

There (*pron. obsolete*) Their, belonging to them. *Ch.*

thereabout (*adv. from there, and about*) Near that place, near that number, concerning.

thereabouts (*adv. from thereabout, but not so common word*) Thereabout. *Davies.*

thereafter (*adv. from there, and after*) According to that. *Milton.*

thereas (*adv. obsolete*) Whereas. *Cbaucer.*

thereat (*adv. from there, and at*) At that, at that place, on that account.

thereby (*adv. from there, and by*) By that, in consequence of that.

therefore (*adv. from there, and fore*) For that, for this, in return for this, in consequence.

therefrom (*adv. from there, and from*) From that, from this.

therein (*adv. from there, and in*) From that, from this.

thereinto (*adv. from there, and into*) Into that.

therein (*s. in medicine*) The oriental manna.

thereof (*adv. from there, and of*) Of that, of this.

thereon (*adv. from there, and on*) On that.

thereout (*adv. from there, and out*) Out of that; without. *Cbaucer.*

thereto (*adv. from there, and to*) To that.

thereunder (*adv. from there, and under*) Under that.

thereunto (*adv. from there, and unto*) Thereto.

thereupon (*adv. from there, and upon*) Upon that, in consequence of that, immediately.

therewith (*adv. from there, and with*) With that, at the same time, immediately.

therewithal (*adv. from there, and withal*) Over and above, at the same time, with that.

therfro (*adv. obsolete*) Thence, from them. *Chau.*

Theriaca (*s. from the Greek θηρ a wild beast, and ακεω to cure*) A medicine to cure the bite of poisonous animals, treacle.

theriacal (*adj. from theriaca*) Medicinal; physical, having the virtue of treacle.

theriace (*s. in physic*) The theriaca, the treacle.

Therivama (*s. in surgery*) A wide ragged ulcer, the venereal disease, a shanker.

Theriaria (*s. in botany*) The dyerweed.

Thericles (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Greek potter.

therine (*adv. an old spelling*) Therein. *Cbaucer.*

Therionaria (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub.

Thermæ (*s. in antiquity*) Artificial hot baths among the Romans.

Thermantica (*s. with physicians*) Medicines to cure heat.

thermantics (*s. from thermantica*) Medicines to promote heat.

Thermefy (*v. t. from the Greek θερμη heat, and the Lat. facio to make, but not used*) To heat by eating hot things. *Cole.*

Thermes (*s. from terminus*) The busts of men or women set up by the ancients as land-marks; a kind of busts to support an entablature.

Thermid (*adj. an old word*) Therewith. *Cole.*

THERMOCANTH'ARUS (*s. in the history of insects*) The bath fly.

THERMOM'ETER (*s. from the Greek θερμη heat, and μετροω to measure*) An instrument to ascertain the different degrees of heat.

Thermomet'rical (*adj. from thermometer*) Belonging to a thermometer, relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOM'ETRON (*s. with physicians*) The natural heat as measured by the pulse.

THERMOP'OLIST (*s. from the Greek θερμη heat, and πωλεω to sell, but not used*) One who sells hot things. *Co.*

THER'MOPOTE (*s. from the Greek θερμος hot, and πωω to drink*) A drinker of hot liquor. *Scott.*

THERMOP'YLÆ (*s. in geography*) A famous range of mountains in Greece.

THER'MOSCOPE (*s. from the Greek θερμη heat, and σκοπεω to view*) An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THERODA'MUS (*s.*) A man's name, a Scythian king who fed lions with human flesh.

THER'ON (*s.*) A man's name; one of Adæon's dogs. *Ov.*

THERSAND'RUS (*s.*) A man's name, one of the Grecian captains shut up in the Trojan horse.

THERSIL'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name, the son of Antenor slain at the Trojan war.

THERSI'TES (*s.*) A man's name, a deformed and ill-bred fellow in the Grecian army. *Homer.*

Therto (*adv. an old spelling*) Thereto. *Cbaucer.*

Ther'ys (*s. obsolete*) Doves. *Cole.*

THE'SAURER (*s. from the Greek θησαυρος treasure, but not used*) A treasurer. *Cole.*

THE'SAURIZE (*v. t. from the Greek θησαυρος treasure, but not used*) To treasure up. *Bailey.*

These (*pron. plu. of this*) The persons last mentioned, the things last mentioned.

Theseia (*s. from Theseus*) The feast celebrated in honour of Theseus.

THE'SEUS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous hero of antiquity.

THESI'DES (*s.*) A man's name, the son of Theseus.

THE'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A position, a proposition laid down.

THESIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

THESMOPH'ORIA (*s. in antiquity*) The festivals celebrated in honour of Ceres.

THESMOPH'ORY (*s. from the Greek θεσμος a law, and φερω to produce*) The act of legislation, the act of making laws.

THES'MOTHETE (*s. from the Greek θεσμος a law, and τιθημι to put*) A lawgiver. *Johnson.*

THES'PIS (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian poet, the inventor of tragedy.

THESPRO'TI (*s. from Thesprotia*) The inhabitants of Thesprotia.

THESPRO'TIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A port of Epirus. *Pliny.*

Thespro'tian (*adj. from Thesprotia*) Belonging to Thesprotia.

Thespro'tian (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Thesprotia. *Ainsworth.*

Thessal'ian (*adj. from Thessalia*) Belonging to Thessaly.

Thessal'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Thessaly.

Thessal'onian (*adj. from Thessalonica*) Belonging to Thessalonica.

Thessal'onians (*s. from Thessalonian*) The inhabitants of Thessalonica; the title of two of Paul's epistles.

THESSALONICA (*s. in ancient geography*) The metropolis of Macedon.

THES'SALY (*s. in ancient geography*) A district or province of the ancient Greece.

THESTIA'DÆ (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The two sons of Thestius and brothers of Althea.

THESTIA'DES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The fifty daughters of Thestius who were all said to have been gotten with child by Hercules in one night.

THES'TIAS (*s.*) Althea the daughter of Thestius.

THES'TIUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The father of the fifty daughters mentioned in a foregoing article.

THE'TA (*s. from the Greek*) The eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, the first letter of the Greek word θανατος death, a note of condemnation.

THET'FORD (*s.*) The county town of Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 80 miles from London.

Thet'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Thetford, made at Thetford.

THI

Theth'ing (*s. an old word*) A tithing.
Theth'inga (*s. an old word*) A tithing.
Theth'ingman (*s. an old word*) A tithing man. *Phil.*
Thet'ic (*adj. from theta*) Belonging to the theta, marked for condemnation. *Cole.*
THE/TIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The daughter of Neptune, a goddess of the sea.
Theu (*adv. obsolete*) Though. *Cole.*
THEU/DAS (*s.*) A man's name. *Acts.*
THEUE/TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Theuis (*s. obsolete*) Thieves. *Chaucer.*
THE/URGY (*s. from the Greek deos, God, and epyon, work*) The power of working miracles by means of prayer to God. *Johnson.*
THEW (*s. from the Sax. theaw, but now grown obsolete*) Quality, manners, customs; brawn, bulk. *Shakspeare.*
Thew'ed (*adj. from thew, but now grown obsolete*) Habituated, accustomed, educated. *Spenser.*
Thew'is (*s. a different spelling*) Thews, qualifications, manners. *Chaucer.*
THEY (*pron. from the Sax. this*) The men, the women, the persons spoken of before; these men, those women as opposed to others; men, women indefinitely.
THI/BET (*s. in geography*) One of the most powerful kingdoms of Tartary.
THIB'LE (*s. the etymology is not noted*) A slice, a scum-mer, a spatula.
THICK (*adj. from the Sax. thioce*) Opposed to thin, gross, dense; muddy, feculent; large, great in circumference; close, crowded; compact, not easily penetrated; frequent, done with frequent succession.
Thick (*s. from the adj.*) The thickest part, the time when any thing is thickest.
Thick (*adv. from the adj.*) Frequently, with quick successions; closely, compactly; to a great depth, with thickness. *Thick and threefold*, in quick succession, in great numbers. *Thick and thin*, through all difficulties, whatever is in the way.
Thick'beating (*adj. from thick, and beat*) Beating in quick succession.
Thick'bodied (*adj. from thick, and body*) Having a thick body.
Thick'coated (*adj. from thick, and coat*) Having a thick rind.
Thick'en (*v. t. from thick*) To make thick, to make close, to concretize, to make frequent, to make numerous, to strengthen, to confirm.
Thick'en (*v. int.*) To grow thick, to grow muddy, to grow quick, to grow numerous.
Thick'ened (*p. from thick'en*) Made thick, condensed.
Thick'ening (*p. a. from thick*) Making thick, condensing.
Thick'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thick, that which makes thick.
Thick'er (*adj. comp. of thick*) Thick in a greater degree.
Thick'est (*adj. sup. of thick*) Thick in the greatest degree.
Thick'et (*s. from thick*) A close tuft of trees, a close copse, a place overgrown with bushes.
Thick'eyed (*adj. from thick, and eye*) Dim-sighted.
Thick'headed (*adj. from thick, and head*) Having a thick head, having a head as a tree thick set with branches; dull, stupid.
Thick'ish (*adj. from thick*) Somewhat thick.
Thick'leaved (*adj. from thick, and leaf*) Having thick leaves.
Thick'legged (*adj. from thick, and leg*) Having great legs.
Thick'lippped (*adj. from thick, and lip*) Having thick lips.
Thick'ly (*adv. from thick*) Deeply, to a great degree, to a great quantity.
Thick'necked (*adj. from thick, and neck*) Having a thick neck.
Thick'neis (*s. from thick*) The state of being thick.
Thick'planted (*adj. from thick, and planted*) Planted thick together.
Thick'scull (*s. from thick, and scull*) A dull stupid fellow.
Thick'scull'd (*adj. from thick'scull*) Dull, stupid.
Thick'set (*adj. from thick, and set*) Close planted.
Thick'set (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ribbed stuff.
Thick'skin (*s. from thick, and skin*) A coarse fellow; a blockhead.
Thick'sown (*adj. from thick, and sown*) Thickly sown.
Thick'spread (*adj. from thick, and spread*) Thickly spread.
Thick'sprung (*adj. from thick, and sprung*) Sprung up close to each other. *Dryden.*

THI

Thick'stuff (*s. a sea term*) A thick kind of timber used in framing to strengthen a joint.
THIEF (*s. from the Sax. theif*) One who clandestinely takes away another man's property; an excrement in the snuff of a candle.
Thief'catcher (*s. from thief, and catch*) One who makes it his business to discover thieves and bring them to justice.
Thief'leader (*s. from thief, and lead*) A thiefcatcher.
Thief'taker (*s. from thief, and take*) A thiefcatcher.
Thieve (*v. int. from thief*) To practice thievery.
Thievery (*s. from thieve*) The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.
Thiev'ing (*p. v. from thieve*) Practicing thievery.
Thiev'ing (*s. from the part.*) The practice of thievery.
Thiev'ish (*adj. from thieve*) Addicted to thievery; craft, sly.
Thiev'ishly (*adv. from thiev'ish*) In a thievish manner, with thievery.
Thiev'ishness (*s. from thiev'ish*) A habit of stealing, inclination to thievery.
THIGH (*s. from the Sax. theoh*) That part which extends from the buttock to the knee.
Thigh (*v. t. from the sub. with carvers*) To cut up a pigeon or woodcock.
Thigh'bone (*s. from thigh, and bone*) The bone of the thigh, it is the longest bone in the body.
Thigh'ed (*s. in carving, from thigh*) Cut up as a pigeon or woodcock.
Thigh'ing (*p. a. from thigh*) Cutting up as a pigeon or woodcock.
Thight (*adj. an old word*) Tight, well jointed. *Phil.*
Thike (*adj. an old spelling*) Thick. *Chaucer.*
Thik (*pron. obsolete*) That, the same. *Chaucer.*
Thike (*pron. obsolete*) That, the same. *Spenser.*
THILL (*s. from the Sax. thille*) The shafts of a cart or waggon.
Thiller (*s. from thill*) The horse that draws in the shafts.
Thill'horse (*s. from thill, and horse*) The thiller, the horse that draws in the shafts.
THIM'BLE (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A metal cover to defend the finger in sewing.
Thim'ble (*s. a sea term*) A kind of ring having the outward circumference made hollow to receive rope.
THIME (*s. in botany, from the Lat. thymus, but not correct a spelling*) Thyme, a fragrant herb.
THIN (*adj. from the Sax. thinna*) Opposed to thick, dilated; uncompact, having large spaces between small, slender; lean, slim.
Thin (*adv. from the adj.*) Thinly.
Thin (*v. t. from the adj.*) To attenuate, to rarify, to make more volatile.
Thin'bodied (*adj. from thin, and body*) Having a thin body; weak, having no great strength.
Thin'clad (*adj. from thin, and clad*) Thinly clothed.
THINE (*pron. from the Sax. thin*) Belonging to thee, thy before a vowel; belonging to thee, thy without a substantive. "Glorify thine own name." "Thine."
THING (*s. from the Sax.*) Any kind of matter, any kind of being distinguished from a person; any matter of production in contempt; a person in contempt; a person in honour: "That holy thing which was born of her." "Thou noble thing." *Shakspeare.*
Thing'um (*s. a silly cant word*) Such an one. "The Thingum." *Shakspeare.*
THING'US (*s. from the Sax. an old word*) A thane, a nobleman.
Thin'lippped (*adj. from thin, and lip*) Having thin lips.
THINK (*v. int. from the Sax. thencean*) To employ the thoughts, to have ideas, to perform any mental operation; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend, to design; to imagine, to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to hesitate, to doubt.
Think (*v. t.*) To imagine, to conceive; to believe, to esteem; *To think much, or much of, to grudge, to think light of, to despise, to disregard. To think just, to disdain; but this construction is nearly obsolete.* *Johnson.*
Think'e (*v. int. obsolete*) To seem.
Think'er (*s. from think*) One that thinks, one who thinks in a particular manner.
Think'ing (*p. a. from think*) Employing the thoughts, imagining.
Think'ing (*s. from the part.*) Judgment, imagination, opinion, cogitation.
Thin'ly (*adv. from thin*) With large distances between in a small degree. *Thinly.*

THI

ned (*p. from thin*) Made thin.
 ner (*adj. comp. of thin*) Thin in a greater degree.
 ness (*s. from thin*) The state of being thin.
 nest (*adj. from thin*) Thin in the greatest degree.
 ning (*p. a. from thin*) Making thin.
 ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thin.
 tha (*s. a different feeling*) The theorba. *D. of A.*
 th (*adj. from the Sax. thridd*) Next after the second.
 th (*s. from the adj.*) The next after the second, the third part; an interval in music; the sixtieth part of a second of time. *Holder.*
 thorough (*s. from third, and borough*) An under officer, the deputy to the constable.
 thorough (*s. a different spelling*) A third borough.
 thearing (*s. in agriculture*) A third crop on the same ground; the third ploughing.
 thendal (*s. an old sword*) A liquid measure containing about three pints.
 things (*s. from third*) The third part of the grain which goes to the lord on the death of a tenant.
 thly (*adv. from third*) In the third place.
 thpenny (*s. a law term*) The third part of the fines arising from law suits.
 thpoint (*s. in architecture*) The vertex of an arch meeting either of two curves or two right lines.
 thRL (*v. t. from the Sax. thirlan*) To pierce, to perforate. *Ainsworth.*
 th (*v. t. obsolete*) To pierce, to stab. *Chaucer.*
 th (*p. from thirl, but not much used*) Pierced, perforated.
 thing (*p. a. from thirl, but not much used*) Piercing, perforating.
 thsk (*s.*) A borough town in the North Riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 220 miles from London.
 thsk (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Thirsk, made Thirsk.
 thST (*s. from the Sax. thyrt*) The pain suffered for want of drink, the want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.
 th (*v. int. from the sub.*) To feel the want of drink, to be thirsty; to have a vehement desire; *with for*, and after: as, "My soul thirsteth for the living God." *Blessed are they that thirst after righteousness.*
 th (*v. t.*) To want to drink. *Prior.*
 thier (*adj. comp. of thirsty*) Thirsty in a greater degree.
 thiest (*adj. sup. of thirsty, but not much used*) Thirsty in the greatest degree.
 thiness (*s. from thirsty*) The state of being thirsty.
 thing (*p. a. from thirst*) Feeling the want of drink, thirsting greatly.
 thing (*s. from the part.*) The desire of drinking, a vehement desire.
 thly (*adj. from thirst*) Suffering the want of drink, thirsting for want of drink; having a vehement desire.
 threen (*adj. from three, and ten*) Ten and three.
 threen (*s. from the adj.*) The number three and ten, thirteen persons, thirteen things.
 threen (*adj. from thirteen*) Next above twelve.
 threen (*s. from the adj.*) The next above twelve, the part in thirteen.
 thirtieth (*adj. from thirty*) Next above the twenty-ninth.
 thirtieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the twenty-ninth, one part in thirty.
 thIRTY (*adj. from the Sax. thrittig*) Twenty and ten.
 thirty (*s. from the adj.*) The number twenty and ten; thirty persons, thirty things (spoken of before).
 thIS (*pron. from the Sax.*) Nearest at hand, mentioned first, distinguished from the other; opposed to that; the thing proposed; the present time.
 thISBE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The name of a beautiful young lady; she was courted by Pyramus, and the mutual passion which subsisted between them from their cradle, had, as the poets relate, a most affecting and tragical issue.
 thISTLE (*s. from the Sax. thistel*) The name of a plant, a prickly weed which frequently grows in corn fields; an order of knighthood.
 thistle (*s. from thistle, and take*) A tax of one penny heretofore paid in some manors for every head of cattle driven over and suffered to graze, though it were but a thistle, on a common; the sum of a penny paid to the lord for every (wine of a year old killed by a cottager). *Phillips.*

THO

Thistly (*adj. from thistle*) Overgrown with thistles.
 THITHER (*adv. from the Sax. hither*) To that place, in opposition to hither; to that end, to that point.
 Thitherto (*adv. from thither, and to*) To that end, so far.
 Thith'erward (*adv. from thither, and ward*) Towards that place.
 Thiv'el (*s. a local word*) A thible. *Bailey.*
 THLAP'SI (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 THLIP'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A pressure on the vessels of a human body; affliction, trouble.
 THNETOP'SYCHITES (*s. in church history, from the Greek θνῆτος dead, and ψυχή the soul*) A sect who held that the soul died with the body.
 Tho (*adv. a contraction not much used of late*) Though.
 Tho (*adv. obsolete*) Then. *Spenser.*
 Tho (*pron. obsolete*) Those. *Chaucer.*
 THO'AS (*s.*) A man's name, the son of Bacchus and Ariadne.
 Tho'forth (*adv. obsolete*) Thenceforth. *Chaucer.*
 Thokes (*s. an old word*) Fish with broken bellies. *Phil.*
 THOLE (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To wait a while. *Ainsworth.*
 Thole (*v. int. obsolete*) To suffer. *Chaucer.*
 Thole (*s. a sea term*) One of the pins driven into the edge of a boat to keep the oar steady.
 Tholled (*adj. a local word*) Suffered. *Bailey.*
 Tholling (*p. a. from thole, not much used*) Waiting a while.
 THO'LUS (*s. in architecture*) The roof of a temple, the centre or knot in the middle of an arched roof, the cupola of a public hall.
 THO'LUS (*s. in surgery*) A kind of bandage.
 THOMÆ'ANS (*s. in church history*) A people of the east whose ancestors were said to have received the gospel from Thomas the Apostle.
 THOM'AS (*s.*) A man's name.
 Thombe (*s. obsolete*) A ring worn on the thumb. *Chau.*
 Thome'ans (*s.*) The Thomæans.
 Thomism (*s. from Thomas*) The doctrines of Thomas Aquinas a school divine.
 Thomist (*s. from Thomas*) A follower of Thomas Aquinas who held the doctrines of predestination and effectual grace, a kind of Calvinist.
 THOMY'RIS (*s.*) The name of a woman, a queen of the Scythians, who subdued the army of Cyrus, cut off his head and threw it into a vessel of blood.
 Thon'der (*s. an old spelling*) Thunder. *Chaucer.*
 Thon'dering (*s. obsolete*) Thunder. *Chaucer.*
 Thon'dering (*p. obsolete*) Thundering. *Chaucer.*
 Thone (*adj. a local word*) Damp, moist. *Bailey.*
 THONG (*s. from the Sax.*) A strap of leather, a string of leather.
 Thonke (*s. obsolete*) Favour. *Chaucer.*
 THOR (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of an idol worshipped by the Teutones and other northern nations.
 THO'RA (*s. in botany*) The wolfsbane.
 Thorach'ique (*adj. an old spelling*) Thoracic. *Cole.*
 Thorac'ic (*adj. from thorax*) Belonging to the breast.
 THORA'CICA (*s. from thorax*) Medicines good in disorders of the breast.
 THORA'CICA (*s. in anatomy*) A branch of the subclavian vein.
 THORA'CICUS (*s. in anatomy*) A duct which conveys the chyle and lymph to the thorax and thence by the veins to the heart.
 THO'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. thorax a bed*) Belonging to the bed. *Ascham.*
 Tho'ral (*adj. in palmistry*) Belonging to the line of Venus.
 Tho'ral (*s. from the adj.*) The line of Venus.
 THO'RAX (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The breast, the chest.
 Thore (*adv. an old word*) Before. *Cole.*
 THORE (*s. in architecture*) The torus. *Phillips.*
 THOREX'IS (*s. from the Greek*) The act of drinking a generous wine to warm and strengthen the breast.
 THORN (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a well known prickly shrub; a prickle growing on the thornbush; any thing stimulating, any thing troublesome and vexatious.
 Thorn'apple (*s. from thorn, and apple*) The name of a plant.
 Thorn'back (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a sea-fish.
 THORN'BURY (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 119 miles from London.
 Thorn'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Thornbury, made at Thornbury.
 Thorn'bush (*s. from thorn, and bush*) The thorn.
 Thorn'but (*s. in ichthyology*) A burt, a turbot. *Ainsw.*
 THORNE

THO

THORNE (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 167 miles from London.
Thorne (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Thorne, made at Thorne.
Thorn/hedge (*s. from thorn, and hedge*) A fence or hedge of thorn.
Thorn/ier (*adj. comp. of thorny*) Thorny in a greater degree.
Thorn/iest (*adj. sup. of thorny*) Thorny in the greatest degree.
Thorn/y (*adj. from thorn*) Full of thorns, rough, prickly; difficult, vexatious.
THOR/OUGH (*adj. from the Sax. thrun*) Complete, full, perfect, passing through.
THOR/OUGH (*prep. from the Sax. thrun*) By way of penetration, by means of; through.
Thor/oughbass (*s. from thorough, and bass*) That part in which tones pass through and fill up the music.
Thor/oughfare (*s. from thorough, and fare*) A passage through, a passage without any stop.
Thor/oughlighted (*adj. from thorough, and lighted*) Having windows at each end.
Thor/oughly (*adv. from thorough*) Fully, completely.
Thor/oughpaced (*adj. from thorough, and pace*) Perfect in what is undertaken, complete generally in a bad sense.
Thor/oughsped (*adj. from thorough, and sped*) Perfect in what is undertaken, thoroughpaced.
Thor/oughstitch (*adv. from thorough, and stitch*) Completely, fully. *IEstrange.*
Thor/oughtoll (*s. from thorough, and toll*) A duty formerly paid to the earl of Richmond.
Thor/oughwax (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb supposed to be good in ruptures.
Thor/ow (*adj. a different spelling*) Thorough. *Cole.*
Thor/owtoll (*s. a different spelling*) The thoroughtoll. *Co.*
Thorpe (*s. obsolete*) A village. *Cbaucer.*
Thor/ruck (*s. an old word*) A heap. *Cole.*
Thor/ruke (*prep. obsolete*) Through. *Lidgate.*
Thor/ruke (*s. obsolete*) A thoroughfare. *Cbaucer.*
Thor/uk (*s. an old word*) A heap. *Bailey.*
THOS (*s. in zoology*) The lynx.
Those (*pron. plu. of that*) Most distant of two companies mentioned before, most distant of any two parcels of things mentioned before; the farthest off of two companies, the first mentioned parcel of things.
THOU (*pron. from the Sax. used now only in familiar or in very solemn style*) The person addressed, the person spoken to by another.
Thou (*v. t. from the pron.*) To treat with familiarity, to address in disrespectful language. *Shakespeare.*
Thou'ed (*p. from thou*) Treated with familiarity, addressed in plain or disrespectful language.
THOUGH (*conj. from the Sax. theah*) Although, notwithstanding; however, yet. *As though, as if.*
Thought (*v. t. pret. of think*) Did think.
Thought (*p. from think*) Supposed, imagined.
Thought (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking, the operation of the mind; an idea, an image formed in the mind; sentiment, opinion; conception, imagination; meditation, contemplation; solicitude, concern; a small degree, a small quantity. *Swift.*
Thought/ful (*adj. from thought*) Full of thought, contemplative; attentive, careful; anxious, solicitous.
Thought/fully (*adv. from thoughtful*) With thoughtfulness, with solicitude.
Thought/fulness (*s. from thoughtful*) Deep meditation, solicitude.
Thought/less (*adj. from thought*) Void of thought, negligent, careless; stupid, dull.
Thought/lessly (*adv. from thoughtless*) Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.
Thought/lessness (*s. from thoughtless*) The want of thought, the absence of thought.
Thoughts (*s. a sea term*) The seats in a boat on which the rowers sit.
Thought/sick (*adj. from thought, and sick*) Uneasy with reflection.
Thought/y (*adj. obsolete*) Thoughtful, full of thought. *Ch.*
Thou'ing (*p. a. from thou*) Treating with familiarity, addressing in plain or disrespectful language. *Cole.*
THOU'URY (*s. a different spelling*) Theurgy. *Cole.*
THOU'SAND (*adj. from the Sax. thusend*) Ten hundred.
Thou/sand (*s. from the adj.*) The number ten hundred, ten hundred persons, ten hundred things; a number indefinitely large.
Thou/sandth (*adj. from thousand*) Next to the nine hundred and ninety-ninth.
Thou/sandth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the nine hundred and ninety-ninth, one part in a thousand.

THR

Thowl (*s. a sea term*) The pin or piece of timber which an oar is kept steady in rowing.
THRACE (*s. in geography*) A province of the ancient Greece.
THRA/CIA (*s. in geography*) Thrace.
Thra/cian (*adj. from Thracia*) Belonging to Thracia, born at Thrace.
Thra/cian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Thrace.
Thrack/scot (*s. with chymists*) Metal in the mine.
Thra/ges (*s. obsolete*) Busy matters. *Chaucer.*
Thraile (*s. obsolete*) A slave, a servant. *Chaucer.*
Thral/dom (*s. from thral*) Slavery, servitude.
THRALL (*s. from the Sax. thræl*) Bondage, slavery; slave, one who is in the power of another.
Thral (*v. t. from the sub.*) To enslave, to bring into the power of another. *Shakespeare.*
Thralldom (*s. not so common a spelling*) Thralldom.
Thraile (*s. obsolete*) A slave, a servant. *Chaucer.*
Thralld (*p. from thral*) Enslaved, brought under the power of another; with to: as, "The Author of nature is not thralled to the laws of nature." *Drummond.*
Thral/ing (*p. a. from thral*) Enslaving, bringing into bondage.
THRAP/PLE (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) The wind pipe of an animal.
THRAP/STON (*s.*) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 73 miles from London.
Thrap/ston (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Thrapston, made at Thrapston.
THRAS/CIAS (*s.*) The northwest wind, so called by the ancients because it blew from Thrace.
THRA/SEA (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman senator who was a great advocate for civil liberty.
THRA/SEUS (*s.*) A man's name, a noted soothsayer.
THRASH (*v. t. from the Sax. tharshian*) To beat corn free it from the straw; to beat, to drub.
Thra/h (*v. int.*) To labour, to drudge at any thing.
Thra/h'ed (*p. from thra/h*) Beaten as corn out of sheaves, beaten, drubbed.
Thra/h'er (*s. from thra/h*) One that thrashes, one employed in thrashing corn.
Thra/h'er (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish remarkable for its enmity against the whale.
Thra/h'el (*s. from thra/h*) The instrument with which corn is thrashed.
Thra/h'ing (*p. a. from thra/h*) Beating out corn; beating, drubbing.
Thra/h'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of clearing corn from the straw by beating it.
Thra/h'ingfloor (*s. from thrashing, and floor*) The floor on which corn is thrashed.
THRA/SO (*s.*) The name of a man, a blustering fellow in Terence.
Thra/sical (*adj. from Thrafo*) Boasting, ostentatious.
Thraft (*p. obsolete*) Thrust, crowded. *Chaucer.*
THRASYB/ULUS (*s.*) A man's name, a celebrated Athenian.
THRAVE (*s. from the Sax. thraf*) Twenty-four sheaves, twelve sheaves.
THRAVE (*s. from the Sax. thraf, but now grown obsolete*) A herd, a drove. *Chaucer.*
Thre (*adj. an old spelling*) Three.
THREAD (*s. from the Sax. thræd*) A small line, a fine twist; any thing continued in a regular course, a uniform tenor.
Thread (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put thread into a needle, to string on a thread; to pierce through.
Thread/bare (*adj. from thread, and bare*) Worn down to the threads, shabby, nearly worn out; hackneyed, trite.
Thread/dle (*v. t. from thread*) To thread.
Thread/ded (*p. from thread*) Furnished as a needle with thread, string upon a thread, passed through with a thread.
Thread/en (*adj. from thread*) Made of thread.
Thread/ing (*p. a. from thread*) Putting thread into a needle, passing through with a thread.
Thread/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting thread into a needle.
Thread/lace (*s. from thread, and lace*) Lace made of thread.
Threap (*v. t. a local word*) To affirm positively, to contend, to argue. *Airfour.*
Threat (*v. t. from threaten, used chiefly by the poets*) To threaten.
Threat (*s. from the verb*) A menace, a threatening.
THREAT/EN (*v. t. from the Sax. threatian*) To menace, to terrify by threats.
Threat/ened (*p. from threaten*) Menaced, terrified by threats.
Threat'ener (*s. from threaten*) One who threatens. *Threat'ener.*

T H R

Menacing (*p. a. from threaten*) Menacing, terrifying threats.
 Menacing (*s. from the part.*) The act of terrifying by threats.
 Menacingly (*adv. from threatening*) In a threatening manner.
 Menacingful (*adj. from threat*) Full of threats.
 Thrave (*s. a different spelling*) A thrave. *DiEt. of Arts.*
 Thrice (*adj. from the Sax. thrice*) Two and one.
 Thrice (*s. from the adj.*) The number two and one; three things; the three persons in the God-head.
 Threecornered (*adj. from three, and corner*) Having three corners.
 Threecord (*adj. from three, and cord*) Consisting of three, repeated.
 Threecornered (*adj. from three, and head*) Having three heads.
 Threecornered (*adj. from three, and leaf*) Having three leaves.
 Threecornered (*adj. from three, and leg*) Having three legs.
 Threepence (*s. from three, and pence*) A small silver coin valued at a penny thrice told; a penny thrice told.
 Threepenny (*adj. from three, and penny*) Having the value of threepence; mean, vulgar. *Johnson.*
 Threepile (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stout velvet.
 Threepiled (*adj. from threepile*) Set with a thick pile; piled one upon another.
 Threescore (*adj. from three, and score*) Sixty, twenty times repeated.
 Threescore (*s. from the adj.*) The number sixty, sixty times repeated.
 Threesquare (*adj. from three, and square*) Having three square corners.
 Threewheeled (*adj. from three, and wheel*) Having three wheels.
 Thrive (*v. t. obsolete*) To thrust. *Chaucer.*
 Thrive, Thre'mote (*s. obsolete*) The blast of a horn. *Chaucer.*
 Threne (*s. from the Greek, but not used*) Lamentation. *Cole.*
 Threnick (*adj. from threne, but not used*) Mournful. *Cole.*
 Threnodia (*s. from the Greek θρηνω lamentation, and an ode*) A funeral song.
 Threnody (*s. from threnodia*) A song of lamentation.
 Thrive (*v. t. a local word*) To affirm positively, to stand for, to argue, to blame, to rebuke. *Cole.*
 Thrive (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To thrash.
 Thrive (*p. from thrash*) Thrashed.
 Thrive (*s. a different spelling*) The instrument with which corn is thrashed.
 Thrive (*s. from thrash*) A thrasher, one that thrashes; a thrasher, the name of a fish.
 Thriving (*p. a. from thrash*) Thrashing.
 Thriving (*s. from the part.*) The act of thrashing.
 Thriving floor (*s. from thrashing, and floor*) The floor on which corn is thrashed.
 Threshold (*s. from the Sax. threswaid*) The step before a door, the ground under a door; the entrance into a house; a gate, a door; the beginning of a court, an entrance.
 Thrive (*v. int. obsolete*) To thirst, to thrust, to press forward. *Chaucer.*
 Thrive (*v. t. an old spelling*) To threaten, to threaten. *Ch.*
 Thrive (*v. t. pret. of throw*) Did throw.
 Thrive (*s. from the verb*) A throw, a sudden cast. *Cole.*
 Thrive (*adv. from three*) At three times, with three repetitions; very, eminently. "Thrice noble Lord."
 Thre'echus (*s. in zoology*) The sea cow.
 Thrive (*v. t. from thread*) To slide through a narrow passage. *Pope.*
 Thrive (*s. a different spelling*) A third borough. *Cole.*
 Thrive (*v. t. obsolete*) To pass through, to thread. *Ch.*
 Thrive (*p. from thrid, but not much used*) Threaded, threaded through.
 Thrive (*v. a. from thrid, but not used*) Threading, threading through.
 Thrive (*adj. an old spelling*) Three. *Chaucer.*
 Thrive (*adv. an old spelling*) Thrice. *Chaucer.*
 Thrive (*v. int. an old word*) To thrive. *Cole.*
 Thrive (*s. from thrive*) A state of growth, profit, gain; simony, frugality; prudence, discretion. *Chau.*
 Thrive (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Thrive (*adj. comp. of thrifty*) Thrifty in a greater degree.
 Thrive (*adj. sup. of thrifty*) Thrifty in the greatest degree.
 Thrive (*adv. from thrifty*) Frugally, parsimoniously.
 Thrive (*s. from thrifty*) Frugality, parsimony; a state of promising growth.

T H R

Thriftless (*adj. from thrift*) Profuse, extravagant. *Sp.*
 Thriftily (*adj. from thrift*) Frugal, sparing, well husbanded; having a promising appearance for growth.
 Thrill (*v. t. from the Sax. thrilia*) To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.
 Thrill (*v. int.*) To feel a tingling sensation, to pass with a tingling sensation.
 Thrilliant (*adj. from thrill*) Piercing. *Spenser.*
 Thrilled (*p. from thrill*) Pierced, bored; thrust through. *Chaucer.*
 Thrilling (*p. a. from thrill*) Piercing, boring, penetrating.
 Thrilling (*s. from the part.*) The act or operation of piercing; a sharp tingling sensation.
 Thrimsa (*s.*) An old coin valued at three shillings.
 Thring (*v. int. an old word*) To thirst. *Bailey.*
 Thringe (*v. t. obsolete*) To thrust, to throng, to crowd. *Chaucer.*
 Thrip (*v. t. a local word*) To beat. *Bailey.*
 Thrip (s. a different spelling) The crooked piece that comes over the wheel in an ox team.
 Thrip (s. a local word) To beat. *Cole.*
 THRIPIPLE (*s. with wheelwrights*) The crooked piece of timber that projects over the wheel in an ox team.
 THRIPT (*s. in the history of insects*) A little worm that breeds in timber.
 Thrift (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did thrust. *Chaucer.*
 Thriftid (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Thrifted, did thrift. *Chau.*
 Thrithing (*s. an old spelling*) A tithing; a third part of a county; the court held in a tithing, a court leet.
 Thrithingreeve (*s. from thrithing, and reeve*) The governor of a thrithing. *Scott.*
 THRIVE (*v. int. the etymology is doubtful*) To prosper, to grow, to become rich.
 Thrived (*v. int. pret. of thrive, but not so much used*) Thrive; did thrive.
 Thriven (*v. int. participial form, from thrive*) To have prospered, to have grown. "They have thriven and prospered."
 Thriven (*p. from thrive*) Grown, increased, become rich. "The thriven calves in meads their food forsake." *Dryden.*
 Thriven (*s. from thrive*) One that thrives, one that grows rich.
 Thriving (*p. a. from thrive*) Prospering, growing fat, growing rich.
 Thriving (*s. from the part.*) The act or circumstance of coming forward in growth or substance.
 Thrivingly (*adv. from thriving*) In a prosperous way. *Johnson.*
 Thro (*prep. a barbarous and unnecessary contraction of*) Through. *Dryden.*
 THROAT (*s. from the Sax. throte*) The forepart of the neck, the common passage from the mouth to the lungs and intestines; the main road of any place, that part of an instrument through which any thing has a constant passage. To cut the throat, to murder.
 Throatpipe (*s. from throat, and pipe*) The windpipe.
 Throatwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 THROB (*v. int. the etymology is uncertain*) To heave, to beat, to palpitate, to rise as the breast with sorrow.
 Throb (*s. from the verb*) A heave, a beat, a stroke of palpitation.
 Throbbing (*p. a. from throb*) Beating, heaving, palpitating.
 Throbbing (*s. from the part.*) The act of heaving, a palpitation, the rising of the breast with sorrow.
 Throdden (*v. int. a local word*) To thrive, to grow. *Ba.*
 THROE (*s. from the Sax. throvian*) A throw, the pain of child birth; any extreme agony.
 Throe (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put in agonies. *Shakesp.*
 Throft (*p. int. an old preter.*) Did thrive. *Chaucer.*
 THROMBASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A disease of the breast which makes the milk curdle.
 THROMBOS (*s. from the Greek*) A lump, a clot; a small swelling in the arm after blood letting.
 THRONE (*s. from the Greek θρονος*) The seat of a king, a royal seat; the seat of a bishop.
 Throne (*v. t. from the sub.*) To enthrone, to set on a throne.
 Throned (*p. from throne*) Set on a throne.
 THRONG (*s. from the Sax. thrang*) A crowd, a multitude pressing one against another in order to see or hear.
 Throng (*v. t. from the sub.*) To press upon with numbers, to incommode with a crowd of people.
 Thronged (*p. from throng*) Pressed with a multitude, filled with numbers, incommoded with a crowd of people.
 Thronging

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Throng'ing (*p. a. from throng*) Crowding, filling with numbers, incommoding with a multitude.
Throng'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of crowding together.
Thro'ning (*p. a. from throne*) Setting on a throne.
Thro'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting on a throne.
Throp (*s. obsolete*) A village. *Chaucer.*
Throp (*s. a local word*) A fish. *Chaucer.*
Throp'is (*s. plu. obsolete*) Villages. *Chaucer.*
Throp'ple (*v. t. corrupted from throttle*) To throttle, to strangle. *Scott.*
Throp'ple (*s. a local word*) The windpipe. *Cole.*
Throp'pled (*p. from thropple, but not used*) Throttled, strangled.
Throp'pling (*p. a. from thropple, not used*) Throttling, strangling.
Thros'ter (*s. an old word*) A quail. *Cole.*
Thros'til (*s. a different spelling*) The throttle. *Walton.*
Thros'tilcock (*s. obsolete*) A thrush. *Chaucer.*
Thros'tle (*s. in ornithology*) The thrush.
Throt (*s. an old spelling*) The throat. *Chaucer.*
Throt'tle (*v. t. from throat*) To strangle, to kill by stopping the breath. *Swift.*
Throt'tle (*s. from the verb*) The windpipe.
Throt'tled (*p. from throttle*) Strangled, choaked, killed by having the breath stopped.
Throt'tling (*p. a. from throttle*) Strangling, choaking.
Throt'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of strangling.
Throve (*v. int. pret. of thrive*) Did thrive.
THROUGH (*prep. from the Sax. thruh*) From end to end, by transmission; by means of.
Through (*adv. from the prep.*) From one side to the other, to the end.
Through'bred (*adj. from through, and bred*) Thorough bred, completely educated.
Through'girt (*adj. obsolete*) Pierced through, stabbed. *Ch.*
Through'lighted (*adj. from through, and lighted*) Lighted on both sides.
Throughout (*adv. from through, and out*) Quite through, in every part.
Through'paced (*adj. from through, and pace*) Thorough paced. *Scott.*
Through'wax (*s. in botany*) The thoroughwax, the name of an herb.
THROW (*v. t. from the Sax. throwan*) To fling, to cast; to toss, to put out of hand with haste or violence; to strip off, to cast off; to lay in haste, to lay without care; to drive, to send by force; to bring to the ground, to overturn in wrestling; to cast out, to emit; to repose, to rest upon; to turn in a lathe, to form by turning in a lathe; but this sense is local. To throw away, to lose, to spend in waste; to reject. To throw by, to lay aside, to reject. To throw down, to overturn, to subvert. To throw off, to expel, to reject. To throw out, to emit, to exert, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to reject, to exclude. To throw up, to resign; to emit, to cast up, to bring up.
Throw (*v. int.*) To perform the act of throwing, to cast dice. To throw about, to try expedients.
Throw (*s. from the verb*) The act of throwing, a cast, a cast of the dice, the space to which any thing is thrown; a stroke, a blow; an effort, a violent tally; a throe, an agony of childbirth.
Throw (*s. obsolete*) Anger, haste. *Cole.*
Throve (*s. an old spelling*) A cast, a stroke, a blow. *Chau.*
Throve (*p. an old spelling*) Thrown. *Chaucer.*
Throw'er (*s. from throw*) One who throws; a twifter of silk.
Throw'ing (*p. a. from throw*) Casting, tossing, turning.
Throw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of casting.
Thrown (*p. from throw*) Cast, tossed; wound, twisted as silk.
Throw'fter (*s. from throw*) One whose business is to twist silk, one who winds silk.
Thruht (*p. a local word*) Thruft. *Bailey.*
Thruh (*prep. obsolete*) Through. *Chaucer.*
THRUM (*s. from the Islandick thraum*) The ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.
Thrum (*v. t.*) To grate, to play unskillfully on an instrument of music.
Thrum'med (*p. from thrum*) Played coarsely.
Thrum'ming (*p. a. from thrum*) Playing coarsely on a musical instrument.
Thrum'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing coarsely on a musical instrument.
THRUSH (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a well known bird.
Thrush (*s. probably from thrust*) The round superficial

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ulcerations which frequently affect the mouth of infant, and sometimes extend to every part of alimentary duct.
THRUST (*v. t. from the Lat. trufito*) To push, to move with violence; to push any thing into man to stab, to pierce; to compress, to compel; to trude.
Thrust (*v. int.*) to make a hostile push, to squeeze, to assault with a pointed weapon; to push forward to intrude.
Thrust (*v. t. pret. of the verb*) Did thrust.
Thrust (*p. from the verb*) Pushed, stabbed, compelled, impelled.
Thrust (*s. from the verb*) An hostile attack with a pointed weapon, an assault, an attack.
Thrust (*s. obsolete*) Thirst.
Thrust'er (*s. from thrust*) One who thrusts.
Thrustes (*s. obsolete*) Thirst.
Thrust'ing (*p. a. from thrust*) Assaulting with a pointed weapon, pushing, impelling.
Thrust'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of assaulting with a pointed weapon, the act of impelling.
Thrust'ing (*p. a. obsolete*) Thirsting.
Thrust'le (*s. from thrush*) The thrush.
Thrusty (*adj. obsolete*) Thirsty.
THRYA/LIS (*s. in botany*) The rosecampan.
Thrye (*adv. obsolete*) Thrice.
Thry'fallow (*v. t. from thrice, and fallow*) To give third plowing in summer.
Thry'fallowed (*p. from thryfallow*) Ploughed a third time in summer.
Thry'fallowing (*p. a. from thryfallow*) Ploughing a third time in summer.
Thry'fallowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ploughing a third time.
Thryis (*s. Thrys* *adv. obsolete*) Thrice. *Chau.*
Thry'on (*s. in botany*) The nightshade.
THUCYDIDES (*s.*) A man's name, a celebrated Athenian historian.
THU'LE (*s. in old geography*) The name of a north island which the old poets supposed to have been the farthest part of the world.
THUMB (*s. from the Sax. thuma*) The short finger of the hand.
Thumb (*v. t. from the sub.*) To handle awkwardly.
Thumb'band (*s. from thumb, and band*) A twist of thing made thick as a man's thumb.
Thumb'ed (*p. from thumb*) Handled awkwardly.
Thumb'ing (*p. a. from thumb*) Handling awkwardly.
Thumbs'breadth (*s. from thumb, and breadth*) Breadth of the thumb, an inch in measure.
Thumb'stall (*s. from thumb, and stall*) A thimble sheath of leather to put on the thumb.
THUM'MIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying perfection*) apparatus of the breast plate worn by the Jewish priests.
THUMP (*s. from the Italian thumb*) A hard death blow, a blow with something blunt.
Thump (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat with dull blows.
Thump (*v. int.*) To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
Thump'ed (*p. from thump*) Beaten with dull blows.
Thump'er (*s. from thump*) The person that thumps, thing that thumps.
Thump'ing (*p. a. from thump*) Beating with a heavy blow.
Thump'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating with a heavy blow; the sound of dull heavy blows.
THUNDER (*s. from the Sax.*) A sudden discharge of sulphureous matter collected in the air, a loud blinding noise occasioned by a discharge of sulphureous matter collected in a cloud; a loud noise, a sudden multuous noise.
Thun'der (*v. int. from the sub.*) To discharge sulphureous matter from a cloud; to make a loud, sudden, terrible noise.
Thun'der (*v. t.*) To emit with noise and terror, publish a threat, to denounce with vengeance.
Thun'derbolt (*s. from thunder, and bolt*) The flame discharged from a cloud in thunder, lightning, the arrows of heaven; a fulmination, a denunciation of vengeance.
Thun'derclap (*s. from thunder, and clap*) An explosion of thunder.
Thun'dered (*p. from thunder*) Emitted with noise, terror, published as a denunciation of vengeance.
Thun'derer (*s. from thunder*) The power that produces thunder.
Thun'dering (*p. a. from thunder*) Discharging

matter from the clouds, making a loud noise
ouncing threats.

dering (s. from *th* part.) The emission of thunder,
act of denouncing vengeance, a loud and sudden
e of terror.

deringbarrel (s. from *thundering*, and *barrel*) A
el filled with grenades or other combustibles to
rolled down a breach to annoy the enemy.

deringly (adv. from *thundering*) After the man-
dering of thunder, with a loud and sudden noise. *Scott.*
derous (adj. from *thunder*) Producing thun-
Milton.

derhower (s. from *thunder*, and *shower*) A hasty
accompanied with thunder.

derstone (s. from *thunder*, and *stone*) A thunder
a stone supposed to have been emitted by
der.

derstorm (s. from *thunder*, and *storm*) A thunder
ver, a gust of thunder.

derstrike (v. t. from *thunder*, and *strike*) To strike
lightening. *Johnson.*

derstricken (p. from *thunderstrike*) Struck with
der, struck with lightning.

derstruck (p. from *thunderstrike*) Struck with
der, blasted with lightning.

INUS (s. in *ichthyology*) The tunny.

IBULUM (s. from the Lat.) A censor, a pot to
incense in.

IFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. *thus frankincense*,
fero to bear) Bearing frankincense.

ILEGIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *thus frankincense*,
lego to gather) Gathering frankincense. *Scott.*

day (s. from *thor*, and *day*) The fifth day of the
week.

dayevening (s. from *Thursday*, and *evening*) The
ing of a Thursday.

daymorning (s. from *Thursday*, and *morning*)
morning of a Thursday.

daynight (s. from *Thursday*, and *night*) The
t of a Thursday.

elouse (s. from *thor*, and *louse*) The name of an
A.

(s. from the Lat.) Frankincense, incense.
(adv. from the Sax.) In this manner, to this de-
to this quantity.

far (adv. from *thus*, and *far*) To this place, to
degree, to this quantity.

much (adv. from *thus*, and *much*) To this quan-
to this degree.

ACK (v. t. from the Sax. *thaccian*) To strike with
thing dull and heavy, to beat, to bang.

ck (s. from the verb) A heavy hard blow.

cked (p. from *thwack*) Beaten, banged.

cking (p. a. from *thwack*) Beating, banging.

cking (s. from the part.) The act of beating
hard and heavy blows.

cking (adv. colloquial) Large, strong, lusty.

ART (adj. from the Sax. *thwir*) Transverse, lying
; perverse.

rt (v. t. from the sub.) To cross, to come across
thing, to traverse; to oppose, to contravene.

rt (v. int.) To interfere, to be opposite; *with*
as, "That shall at all thwart with these natural
Locke.

rted (p. from *thwart*) Crossed, opposed.

rting (p. a. from *thwart*) Crossing, opposing.

rting (s. from the part.) The act of opposing the
ations of another.

rtingly (adv. from *thwarting*) With opposi-
Johnson.

rtships (adv. a sea term) In a cross direction,
one side of the ship to the other.

rtell (s. obsolete) A knife. *Cbaucer.*

rtthwack (s. from the sound) The noise occasion-
the smack of a whip. *Scott.*

rtthwack (adv. from the sub.) With the smack of
hip.

rt (v. t. a local word) To cut, to make white by
Bailey.

rtu (p. obsolete) Cut, made white with cut-
Cbaucer.

rtell (s. obsolete) A knife. *Ch.*

rtell (s. obsolete) A knife. *Ch.*

rtan. from the Sax. *thyn*) Belonging to thee, be-
ing to you.

rt (s. obsolete) Therefore. *Cole.*

rt (s. in botany) A kind of cypress, the *lignum vitae*.

rt (s.) A woman's name; a priestess of Bac-

THYATIRA (s.) A city in the Lesser Asia

THYES/TES (s.) A man's name; he defiled his bro-
ther's bed, who invited him to a feast, and in re-
venge served up the child which was the produce
of his adultery, as the chief dish at the table.

THYINE (s. in ancient commerce) A precious kind of
wood.

Thy/inewood (s. from *thyine*, and *wood*) A kind of
precious wood. *Rev.*

THYM/BRA (s. in botany) The savory.

THYME (s. in botany, from the Lat. *thymus*) The name
of an herb.

THYMEL/E/A (s. in botany) The daphne.

Thyme/leaf (s. from *thyme*, and *leaf*) The leaf of
thyme.

Thyme/leaves (s. plus of *thyme/leaf*) The leaves of
thyme.

THYME/LIA (s. in botany) The spurgeflax.

THYMA/MA (s. from the Greek) Incense.

THYME/LICAL (adj. from the Lat. *thymelicus*, but
not used) Belonging to thymus, belonging to
players. *Cole.*

Thymic (adj. in anatomy, from *thymus*) Belonging to
the subclavian vein.

THY/MION (s. from *thyme*) A kind of ragged wart re-
sembling the leaves of thyme.

Thymites (s. from *thyme*) Wine made of thyme.

THY/MIUM (s. a different spelling) The thymion, a kind
of ragged wart.

THY/MOM/ANCY (s. from the Greek *θυμος* the mind, and
μαντεία magic) A preface drawn from the impressions
of one's own mind. *Cole.*

Thymous (adj. from *thyme*) Full of thyme, abounding
with thyme. *Cole.*

THY/MUS (s. in botany) The thyme, a genus of
plants.

THY/MUS (s. in anatomy) A remarkable gland situate
in the upper part of the thorax; it is largest in new
born infants and gradually decreases till quite absorbed
in old age.

THY/MUS (s. with physicians) A kind of wart, the con-
dyloma.

THYN/NUS (s. in ichthyology) The tunny.

THYONE/US (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names
of Bacchus.

THYROARYTENOI/DES (s. in anatomy) A pair of large
muscles which proceed from the cartilages of the
scutiformis.

Thyroid/e (adj. from *thyroides*) Belonging to the thy-
roides.

THYROI/DE/E (s. in anatomy) The two glands situate
at the lower part of the larynx.

THYROI/DES (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *θυρα* a door,
and *ειδος* a shape) The scutiformis, a cartilage of the
larynx; the hole of the scapula bone.

Thyrse (s. from *thyrus*) A stalk, the javelin of Bacchus
wrapped about with ivy.

THYR/SIS (s.) The name of a man, an Arcadian
shepherd.

THYR/SUS (s. in botany) The upright stalk of a
plant.

THYR/SUS (s. with the poets) The scepter of Bacchus, a
staff bound about with ivy.

Thyself (pron. from *thy*, and *self*) The person spoken
to, the very person spoken to. "These goods thyself
can on thyself bestow" *Dryden.*

THYSEL/IUM (s. in botany) The selinum.

Thytter (adv. an old spelling) Thither. *Cbaucer.*

TIVAR (s. from *tiara*) A dress for the head, a diadem;
the papal crown.

TIA/RA (s. from the Lat.) The tiar, a dress for the head,
a cap of state worn by the Persian kings, a diadem,
the papal crown.

Tib (s. a cant word) A poor sorry woman. *Tib of the*
buttery, a goose. *Bailey.*

TIBALD (s.) A man's name.

TIBER (s. in geography) A great river of Italy; it runs
by Rome, and falls into the Tuscan sea, about fifteen
miles below that city.

TIBE/RIAS (s.) The name of a city in the land of
Canaan.

TIBE/RIUS (s.) A man's name, the third emperor of
Rome.

TIB/IA (s. in anatomy) The inner and larger bone of the
leg.

TIB/IAL (adj. from the Lat. *tibia* a pipe) Belonging
to a pipe. *Cole.*

TIB/IALIS (s. in anatomy) A muscle of the leg.

TIB/ICEN (s. in ichthyology) A species of trigla.

TID

TIBICINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. tibicen a piper, but not used*) To pipe, to play on a pipe. *Cole.*
TIB'UI (*s. from the Heb. signifying straw*) A man's name.
TIBUL/LUS (*s.*) A man's name, an elegiac poet contemporary with Horace and Ovid.
Tice (*v. t. from entice*) To draw, to allure.
Ti'ced (*p. from tice*) Drawn, enticed.
Ti'che (*v. t. a local word*) To set up turf to dry.
Tich'ed (*p. from tiche*) Set up as turf to dry in the sun.
Tich'ing (*p. a. from tiche*) Setting up turf to dry in the sun.
Tich'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method of setting up turf to dry in the sun. *Phillips.*
Tic'ing (*p. a. from tice*) Drawing, enticing.
Ti'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enticing.
Tick (*s. from ticket*) A score, an account on trust.
TICK (*s. from the French tique*) An insect which fastens on the skin and sucks the blood of an animal.
Tick (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stout check or linen cloth for beds; the case in which the feathers of a bed are put.
Tick (*v. int. from the sub.*) To run on score, to go on account of trust.
Tick (*s. from the sound*) A small quick noise like that of a watch.
Tick (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make a small quick noise like that of a watch.
Tick'en (*s. from tick*) Tick, a strong linen cloth for bedding.
TICK'ET (*s. from the French etiquette*) A token in writing, a bit of paper with some token of right or claim impressed on it, a token on delivery of which admission is granted or a claim acknowledged.
Tick'et (*v. t. from the sub.*) To distinguish a mark by affixing a ticket.
Tick'eted (*p. from ticket*) Marked by a ticket.
Tick'eting (*p. a. from ticket*) Marking by a ticket.
Tick'eting (*s. from the part.*) The act or method of marking by a ticket.
TICK'HILL (*s.*) A town in the west riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 156 miles from London.
Tick'hill (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tickhill, made at Tickhill.
Tick'ing (*p. a. from tick*) Scoring, going on account, trusting.
Tick'ing (*s. from tick*) Strong linen cloth for bedding.
Tick'ing (*p. a. from tick*) Making a small quick noise like that of a watch.
Tick'ing (*s. from the part.*) The sound made by the movement of a clock or watch.
TICK'LE (*v. t. from the Lat. titillo*) To affect by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications.
Tick'le (*v. int.*) To feel titillation.
Tick'le (*adj. probably from the verb*) Tottering, unstable, easily overturned; ticklish, slippery.
Tick'led (*p. from tickle*) Affected with a titillation, affected by slight touches, pleased with slight gratifications.
Tick'ler (*s. from tickle*) One that tickles. *Scott.*
Tick'ling (*p. a. from tickle*) Affecting with a titillation, affecting by slight touches; pleasing with slight gratifications.
Tick'ling (*s. from the part.*) A titillation, the act of affecting by slight touches.
Tick'lish (*adj. from tickle*) Susceptible of titillation, easily tickled; tottering, unsteady; difficult, nice.
Tick'lishly (*adv. from ticklish*) In a ticklish manner. *Scott.*
Tick'lishness (*s. from ticklish*) The state or quality of being ticklish.
Tick'rum (*s. a local word*) A licence. *Bailey.*
Tick'tack (*s. from tick, and tack*) A game at tables.
Tick'tack (*adv. from tick, and tack*) With a noise resembling the movement of a watch.
TID (*adj. from the Sax. tidder*) Tender, delicate, soft, nice.
Tid (*v. int. an old word*) Happened, did happen. *Co.*
TID'DAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a breaker of the yoke*) A man's name.
Tid'de (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Happened, did happen. *Chaucer.*
Tid'der (*v. t. from tid*) To use fondly, to use tenderly. *Johnson.*
Tid'dered (*p. from tidder*) Fondled, used tenderly.
Tid'dering (*p. a. from tidder*) Tiddling, fondling.
Tid'de (*v. t. from tid*) To fondle, to use tenderly.

TIG

Tid'dled (*p. from tiddle*) Fondled, used tenderly.
Tid'dling (*p. a. from tiddle*) Fondling, using tenderly.
Tid'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of fondling; a fondled child, the youngest child; a lamb brought by hand.
TIDE (*s. from the Sax. tyd*) Time, season; the alternate ebb and flow of the sea; a stream, a course, a flood, a rapid stream.
Tide (*v. t. from the sub.*) To drive with the stream.
Tide (*v. int.*) To pour a flood, to be agitated by the sea.
Tid'ded (*p. from tide*) Driven with the stream.
Tid'degate (*s. from tide, and gate*) The gate through which the tide passes into the basin.
Tid'der (*adj. a local word*) Soon, quickly; sooner.
Tid'deman (*s. from tide, and man*) A tidewater.
Tid'demen (*s. plu. of tidewater*) More than one tide man.
TID'SWELL (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 158 miles from London.
Tid'deswell (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tidewater, made at Tidewater.
Tid'dewaiter (*s. from tide, and waiter*) A custom house officer.
Tid'dier (*adj. comp. of tidy*) Tidy in a greater degree.
Tid'diest (*adj. sup. of tidy*) Tidy in the greatest degree.
Tid'dife (*s. obsolete*) The name of a bird supposed to be the titmouse.
Tid'dily (*adv. from tidy*) Readily, neatly.
Tid'diness (*s. from tidy*) Neatness, readiness.
Tid'ding (*p. a. from tide*) Driving with the tide.
TID'DINGS (*s. from the Sax. tidan to happen*) News, an account of something which has happened.
TID'DY (*adj. from the Islandick tidt*) Neat, ready; reasonable, timely.
TIE (*v. t. from the Sax. tian*) To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to oblige, to constrain; to hinder, to obstruct, to tie up, to fasten firmly. *To tie down, to fasten down firmly.*
Tie (*s. from the verb*) A knot, a fastening; a bond, an obligation; one of the ropes on which the yards of a sail hang.
Tied (*p. from tie*) Bound, fastened with a knot, complicated, obliged, confined.
Tier (*s. from tie*) One that ties.
TIER (*s. from the French tiers*) A row, a rank, a row of guns on board a ship.
TIERCE (*s. from the French tiers*) A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.
TIERCE (*s. at piquet*) A sequence of three cards.
TIERCE (*s. from the French tiers*) The number three, a leath; one of the canonical hours with the psalm, a thrust in fencing; a third in music.
TIERCE (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the field divided into three equal parts and depicted of different colours.
Tierc'ed (*adj. in heraldry, from tierce*) Having the field divided into three equal parts and depicted of different colours.
TIERC'EL (*s. in falconry*) The male hawk.
Tierce'major (*s. from tierce, and major*) A sequence of the three best cards.
TIERC'ET (*s. from the French tiers*) A triplet, a stanza of three lines in poetry.
Tiff (*s. a low cant word*) Drink, liquor, a small quantity of liquor, a pet, a fit of peevishness.
Tiff (*v. int. a low word*) To quarrel, to be in a pet.
TIFF'ANY (*s. in commerce*) A very thin kind of silk.
Tiff'eler (*s. obsolete*) A trifler.
Ti'fle (*v. t. a local word*) To disorder any thing by moving it, to entangle.
TIGE (*s. in architecture*) The shaft of a column.
TIGEL/LINUS (*s.*) A man's name, a base creature of the emperor Nero.
TIG'ER (*s. in zoology*) The name of a wild beast of the lion kind.
Tig'erfooted (*adj. from tiger, and foot*) Hasty to devour the prey, advancing with speedy and voracious intention. *Shakespeare.*
Tig'ershell (*s. in natural history*) A beautiful species of voluta.
Tigh (*s. in old records*) A close, an inclosure.
TIGHT (*adj. from the Dutch dicht*) Close, free from

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Tillyvalley (*adj. as the foregoing*) Trifling, delivered as mere chat. *Sb.*

Till'man (*s. from till, and man*) A husbandman, one who tills the ground.

TILT (*s. from the Sax. tyld*) A tent, a covering of cloth or canvas, the cover of a boat, the cover of a waggon or cart; a military game in which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust, a sudden push.

Tilt (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with cloth or canvas; to carry as in tilts, to point as in tilts and tournaments; to turn up any vessel so as to make it run over, to turn up with a sudden motion.

Tilt (*v. int.*) To run in tilts, to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side as a cart or waggon; *with* over, and forward; "The cart tilted over." "Take care, it will tilt forward."

Tilt'boat (*s. from tilt, and boat*) A boat covered with a tilt.

Tilt'ed (*p. from tilt*) Covered with cloth or canvas, turned up on one side.

Tilt'er (*s. from tilt*) One who tilts, one who contends in tilts.

Tilth (*s. from till*) Culture, husbandry.

Tilth (*adj. from the sub.*) Arable, tilled.

Tilthe (*s. an old spelling*) Tilt, tillage. *Cb.*

Tilthe (*v. t. obsolete*) To till. *Cb.*

TIM (*s. contracted from*) Timothy, a man's name.

TIMÆUS (*s.*) A man's name, a philosopher of antiquity.

TIMAG/ENES (*s.*) A man's name, a famous historian and rhetorician of antiquity.

TIMAN/THES (*s.*) A man's name, a famous painter of antiquity. *Pliny.*

TIMAR (*s. in Turkey*) A lordship, the estate of a spahi.

TIMAR/CHIDES (*s.*) A man's name, a famous engraver of antiquity. *Pliny.*

Tima'riat (*s. from timar*) One who is possessed of a timar.

TIM'BER (*v. t. from the Sax. timbrian to build*) To furnish with beams, to furnish with timbers.

Tim'ber (*s. from the verb*) Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabric; materials in droll style.

Tim'ber (*v. int. a cant word*) To light as a bird on a tree.

Tim'ber (*s. with furriers*) The number of forty skins.

Tim'ber (*adj. a local word*) Slender, small. *Bailey.*

Tim'bered (*p. from timber*) Furnished with timbers.

Tim'bered (*adj. from timber*) Built, formed, contrived: "Many beads that undertake learning were never squared and timbered for it." *Brown.*

Tim'bering (*p. a. from timber*) Furnishing with timbers.

Tim'bering (*s. from timber*) The act of furnishing with timbers.

Tim'bermeasure (*s. from timber, and measure*) The measure or method by which the quantity of timber is computed.

Tim'bermerchant (*s. from timber, and merchant*) One who deals largely in timber.

Tim'berlaw (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of worm that breeds in timber.

Tim'berlar (*s. an old word*) One who plays on a timbrel, *Cbaucer.*

Tim'bertrade (*s. from timber, and trade*) Traffick in timber, the trade of a timber merchant.

Tim'bertree (*s. from timber, and tree*) A tree fit for timber, a tree the wood of which is fit for building.

Tim'beryard (*s. from timber, and yard*) The yard or place where timber is laid up and prepared for building.

TIMBRE (*s. in heraldry*) The crest, a coronet, that which is placed on the top of an escutcheon to distinguish the degree or dignity of the person that bears it.

Tim'bre (*s. obsolete*) A small bell. *Cb.*

Tim'bred (*adj. a different spelling*) Built, formed, timbered. *Scott.*

TIMBREL (*s. from the Lat. tympanum*) A kind of musical instrument.

TIMBU'RIOUS (*s. from the Spanish*) A musical instrument. *Bailey.*

TIME (*s. from the Sax. tima*) The measure of duration; a season, an interval; a proper season; a considerable space of duration, an age; a particular point in

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duration; the hour of childbirth; a musical measure.

Time (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adapt to the circumstance of time, to regulate as to time, to measure harmonically.

Timed (*p. from time*) Adjusted as to time, regulated as to time, measured harmonically; *with* with: as, "While every motion was timed with dying cries."

Timely (*adj. from time*) Seasonable, timely, early.

Timekeeper (*s. from time, and keeper*) A time piece, a clock to shew the time.

Timeless (*adj. from time*) Unseasonable, done at an improper time, immature, done before the time.

Timelier (*adj. comp. of timely*) Timely in a greater degree.

Timeliest (*adj. sup. of timely*) Timely in the greatest degree.

Timeliness (*s. from timely*) The state or circumstance of being timely. *S. Ott.*

Timely (*adv. from time*) Seasonable, sufficiently early.

Timely (*adv. from the adj.*) Soon, early, in proper time.

Timenote (*s. from time, and note*) The measure note.

Timepiece (*s. from time, and piece*) A clock to shew the time, a clock that keeps good time.

Timepleaser (*s. from time, and pleaser*) One who complies with the times, one who accommodates his notions to those of the present times.

Time-serving (*adv. from time, and serve*) Meekly complying with the modes of the present times, meanly complying with the measures of people in power, meanly submitting to serve a turn.

TIME/US (*s.*) A man's name.

TIMID (*adj. from the Lat. timidus*) Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

Timidity (*s. from timid*) The want of courage, timoroufness.

Timmer (*s. in heraldry*) The timbre. *D. of A.*

TIM/NATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying an image*) The name of a place.

TIMOC/RACY (*s. from the Greek $\tau\mu\kappa\alpha$ dignity, and $\rho\alpha\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$ to govern*) The government in which the richest people have the chief power. *Cole.*

TIMON (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Athenian.

TIMONEER (*s. a sea term*) The man who manages the helm, the person who directs the course of the ship.

TIMORO/SO (*adv. in music books*) With fear, with caution.

TIMOROUS (*adj. from the Lat. timor*) Fearful, full of fear, scrupulous.

Tim'rously (*adv. from timorous*) With much fear, with timoroufness.

Tim'roufness (*s. from timorous*) The state of being timorous.

Timothean (*s. in church history*) One of a sect who held that Christ became incarnate only for the benefit of our bodies.

TIMOTHEUS (*s.*) A man's name, Timothy.

TIMOTHY (*s.*) A man's name.

Tim'ous (*adj. from time*) Early, timely. *Bacon.*

TIN (*s. from the Dutch ten*) One of the primitive metals; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

Tin (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover over with tin.

Tin (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to tin, producing tin, made of tin.

TINARIA (*s. in botany*) The mothwort.

TIN/CA (*s. in ichthyology*) The tench.

TIN/CAL (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral, the chryfocolla.

Tincanifter (*s. from tin, and canifter*) A canifter made of tin.

Tin'car (*s. a different spelling*) The tincal. *Scott.*

Tinck'erman (*s. an old word*) One who destroys the young fry of fish by violence or foul means.

Tinck'ermen (*s. plu. of tinckerman*) More than one tinckerman.

Tincov'er (*s. from tin, and cover*) A cover made of tin.

Tin'cup (*s. from tin, and cup*) A cup made of tin.

TINCT (*v. t. from the Lat. tingo to tinge*) To stain, to colour; to spot, to die; to imbue with a taste.

Tinct (*s. from the verb*) A colour, a stain, a spot.

Tinct'd (*p. from tinct*) Stained, coloured; imbued with a taste.

Tinctile (*adj. from tinct*) Giving a tinct.

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Tinct'ing (*p. a. from tinct*) Staining, colouring, tinging with a taste.

Tinct'ure (*s. from tinct*) A colour superadded, a superadded; an infusion, the extract of some drug.

Tinct'ure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To impregnate with quality or taste, to imbue with some tinct or colour to imbue the mind.

Tinct'ured (*p. from tincture*) Impregnated with adventitious quality or taste, imbued.

Tinct'uring (*p. a. from tincture*) Impregnating with some adventitious quality or taste.

Tinct'uring (*s. from the part*) The act of impregnating with some adventitious quality or taste, the act of communicating a tinct or colour.

TIND (*v. t. from the Sax. tendan nearly obsolete*) To kindle, to set on fire.

Tind'ed (*p. from tind, but not much used*) Kindled.

Tind'er (*s. from tind*) Linen burnt and extinguished before it is reduced to ashes in order to receive spark from the flint and steel, any thing remarkably inflammable.

Tind'erbox (*s. from tinder, and box*) The box in which tinder is kept.

Tind'ing (*p. a. from tind, but not used*) Kindling, tinging on fire.

TINE (*s. from the Islandick tinne*) The tooth of a harrow, the spike of a fork; trouble, distress.

TINE (*v. t. from the Sax. tynan, but now grown obsolete or colloquial*) To kindle, to set on fire.

TINE (*v. t. from the Sax. tinnan to shut, but now grown obsolete or colloquial*) To shut, to close as a door.

Tine (*v. int. obsolete*) To rage, to smart; to fight.

TINE (*s. in geography*) The name of a river; it divides the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and empties itself into the German sea.

TIN/EA (*s. in the history of insects*) The moth.

TIN/EA (*s. in surgery*) The anchor, a kind of itching scab.

TINEA/RIA (*s. in botany*) The mothwort.

Tin'd (*p. from tine, but now grown obsolete or colloquial*) Kindled, set on fire; shut, closed as a door.

Tin'eman (*s. from tine, and man*) An officer of the forest who was to take care of the meat and venison in the night time.

Tinet'tum (*s. in old records*) Brushwood, underwood cut at length and not taggoted.

TIN/EWALD (*s.*) The yearly meeting of the states in the isle of Man.

Tin'en'der (*s. from tin, and fender*) A fender made of tin.

Ting (*s. from the sound*) The noise of a bell, the sound of a bell.

Ting (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sound as a bell.

TINGE (*v. t. from the Lat. tingo*) To impregnate with a colour; to imbue with a taste.

Ting'd (*p. from tinge*) Impregnated with a colour or taste; coloured, dyed lightly.

Ting'ent (*adj. from tinge*) Having the power to tinge.

Ting'ible (*adj. from tinge*) Capable of being tinged.

Ting'ing (*p. a. the g hard, from ting*) Sounding as a bell.

Ting'ing (*s. the g is hard, from the part.*) The noise of a bell.

Ting'ing (*p. a. from tinge*) Colouring lightly, imbuing with a slight colour or taste.

Ting'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of colouring lightly.

Ting'lais (*s. from tin, and glais*) Bismuth.

TING/LE (*v. int. from the Dutch tingelen*) To feel a sharp quick kind of pain with a sensation of motion, to feel a continued sound in the ear; to tinkle.

Ting'ling (*p. a. from tingle*) Feeling a kind of sharp pain with a sensation of motion, feeling a continued kind of noise in the ears.

Ting'ling (*s. from the part.*) A kind of sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; a continued sound in the ears.

Ting'tang (*s. from the sound*) The ringing of a bell, the sound of the bell; the bell which is rung to call people to church.

Ti'nier (*adj. comp. of tiny*) Tiny in a greater degree.

Ti'niest (*adj. sup. of tiny*) Tiny in the greatest degree.

TINK (*v. int. from the Lat. tinnio*) To make a sharp shrill noise.

TIP

(v. int. a local word) To make many words to a
rain.
(s. in chymistry) Borax, gold solder.
(s. from tink) One who mends old brags.
(v. t. from the sub.) To mend old vessels of
red (p. from tink) Mended as old brazen vessels,
shed up by the tink.
(p. a. from tink) Mending old brags, act
the part of a tink.
(s. from the part.) The act of mending old
LE (v. int. from the Lat. tinnio) To make a sharp
noise; to hear a sharp quick noise as though
thing moved in the ears.
(p. a. from tinkle) Making a sharp quick
ing (s. from the part.) A kind of sharp quick
on (s. from tin, and man) A manufacturer of tin,
who makes or deals in tin.
(s. from tin, and mine) A mine which pro-
duces tin.
(p. from tin) Covered over with tin.
(s. from tin) One who works in the tin
ts.
MENT (s. from the Lat. tinnio, but not used)
king noise. Cole
(p. a. from tin) Covering over with tin.
(s. from the part.) The act or process of cover-
ing with tin; the tin laid on.
TUS (s. from the Lat.) A tingling noise, a ting-
ling in the ear.
NCULUS (s. in ornithology) A kind of hawk.
ny (s. from tin, and penny) A customary duty
before paid to the tithing man.
L (s. from the French etincelle) A kind of
ing cloth, any thing shining with false lustre.
(v. t. from the sub.) To decorate with cheap orna-
ments, to adorn with false lustre.
(adj. from the sub.) Shining with false
ed (p. from tinsel) Decorated with cheap orna-
ments.
ing (p. a. from tinsel) Decorating with cheap
ments.
ing (s. not so analogical a spelling) A border of
ments. Scott.
(s. from the French teinte) A die, a colour.
MAR (s. supposed to be from tinnitus, and Mars)
med noise, a hideous outcry.
tion (s. from tinnitus) The sound of bells, a
ing. Cole.
ne (s. an incorrect spelling) Tentwine.
(s. in botany) The laurustinus, a genus of
tree (s. in the history of insects) The name of a
red worm, a kind of millipede.
ally (s. from the Danish tint, rather a droll word)
little, puny. Swift.
(s. from the Dutch) Thetop, the end, the extremity;
a gentle stroke.
(s. from the sub.) To top, to end, to cover on
ed; to tap, to strike slightly.
H (s. from the Heb. signifying a passage) The
of a place. 1 Kings.
(s. a man's name; the pilot in the Argonautic
tion.
SMY (s. from the Greek τυμος a type, and
the world, but not much used) A figure or type of
old. Cole.
(p. from tip) Topped, covered on the top;
struck gently; with with: as, "Tipped
all."
RY (s.) A county in Ireland in the principa-
lity of Munster.
(s. from tip) Something worn about the neck, a
ornamental covering for the neck.
(p. a. from tip) Topping, covering on the
topping, striking gently.
(s. from the part.) The act of covering on the
top which forms the top; the act of striking
an item.
(v. int. from the Teutonic tepel a dug) To
ten and much, to waste time and life over
it.
(v. t.) To drink to excess.
(s. from the verb) Drink, liquor.
(p. from tippie) Drunk in luxury or excess.
(adj. from tippie) Tiply, drunk.

TIT

Tippler (s. from tippie) A sottish fellow, a drunkard.
Tippling (p. a. from tippie) Drinking to excess.
Tippling (s. from the part.) The act of drinking in
luxury or excess.
Tipstaff (s. from tip, and staff) An officer with a staff
tipped with metal; the staff born by the officer.
Tipstaves (s. plu. of tipstaff) More than one tipstaff. Bai.
Tipsty (adj. from tippie) Drunk, intoxicated, over-
powered with liquor.
Tip (v. t. pret. of tip) Did tip.
Tip (p. from tip) Tipped.
Tip/toe (s. from tip, and toe) The end of the toe, the
state of being raised on the toes.
TIPULA (s. in the history of insects) A kind of long
legged spider that runs on the water.
TIRCONNEL (s.) A country in Ireland.
TIRE (s. from the Dutch tuur) A rank, a row, a tier.
Tire (s. from tiara) A head dress; furniture, apparatus;
the iron for a wheel.
TIRE (v. t. from the Sax. tirian) To fatigue, to make
weary, to harass; with out by way of emphasis: as,
"She tired me quite out."
Tire (v. t. from the sub.) To dress the head.
TIRE (v. int. from the Sax. teorian) To fail through
weariness.
Tired (p. from tire) Wearied; worn out with exer-
cise; dressed, furnished with a head dress.
Tiredness (s. from tire) The state of being
tired. Hakerwell.
Tiren (v. t. an old word) To tear, to lacerate. Co.
TIRESIAS (s.) A man's name, a famous soothsayer said
to have been struck blind by Juno, for deciding
against her in favour of her husband. Ovid.
Tiresome (adj. from tire) Wearisome, tedious.
Tiresomeness (s. from tiresome) The state or quality of
being tiresome.
Tirewoman (s. from tire, and woman) A woman who
makes dresses for the head.
Tirewomen (s. plu. of tirewoman) More than one tire
woman.
TIRHAKAH (s. from the Heb. signifying an enquirer)
A man's name. 2 Kings.
TIRIDATES (s.) The name of a man.
Tirin (v. t. obsolete) To tear, to lacerate. Chaucer.
Tiring (p. a. from tire) Fatiguing, making weary;
growing weary; dressing the head.
Tiring (s. from the part.) The act of making weary;
the act of dressing the head.
Tiring (s. in falconry) The act of giving a hawk the leg
of a fowl to pick; the leg of a fowl given to a hawk
to pick.
Tiringhouse (s. from tiring, and house) The room in
which players dress for the stage.
Tiringroom (s. from tiring, and room) The room in
which players dress for the stage.
TIRO (s.) A man's name, a freed man and favourite of
Cicero, and a great scholar.
Tiromancy (s. a different spelling) Tyromancy. Co.
TIRSHATHA (s. from the Heb. signifying one that holds
the year) A governor, an officer in the Persian em-
pire.
TIRWIT (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird, the
lapwing.
Tis (v. neut. a contraction for) It is.
TIRZA (s. from the Heb. signifying benevolent) The
name of a woman; the name of a city.
TISHBITE (s. from the Heb. signifying a dweller) The
cognomen of Elisha. 1 Kings.
Tistic (s. the less formal spelling) The phthitic, the con-
sumption.
Tistical (adj. from tific, the less formal spelling) Phthi-
cal, consumptive.
Tistic (adj. from tific) Tifical, consumptive. Scott.
Ty'ing (p. a. obsolete) Enticing. Chaucer.
TISIPHONE (s. in heathen mythology) One of the
Furies whose head was said to have been covered with
snakes instead of hair.
Tis'fical (adj. an incorrect spelling) Phthifical, tifical. Pb.
Tis'fick (s. an incorrect spelling) The phthitic. Phillips.
TIS'SUE (s. from the French) Cloth interwoven with
gold or silver.
Tis'sue (v. t. from the sub.) To interweave, to variegate.
Tis'sued (p. from tis'sue) Interwoven, variegated.
Tis'suing (p. a. from tis'sue) Interweaving, variegating.
Tis'suing (s. from the part.) The act of interweaving
with various colours.
TIT (s. the etymology is not noted) A small horse; a
tomtit; a woman in droll style.
TITAN (s. in heathen mythology) The elder brother of
Saturn the father of the giants; one of the giants
who

TIT

- who, according to the poets, made war with Saturn and Jupiter to recover their lost empire.
- TITANIA** (s.) A daughter of Titan.
- Titanian** (adj. from Titan) Belonging to Titan. Co.
- TITANIS** (s.) A daughter of Titan.
- Tit-bit** (s. from tit, and bit) A tid bit, a nice bit, delicate food.
- Tite** (adj. a sea term) Tight, close, having no leaks.
- Tite** (v. int. third person, obsolete) Betideth, happeneth. C.
- Tit-thable** (adj. not so correct a spelling) Titheable. Ph.
- TITHE** (s. from the Sax. teotha) The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the clergy; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, a small portion.
- Tithe** (v. t. from the sub.) To take the tenth part, to exact tithes.
- Tithe** (v. int.) To pay tithes. Tuffer.
- Titheable** (adj. from tithe) Capable of being tithed, liable to pay tithes.
- Tithed** (p. from tithe) Taxed to the tenth part.
- Tithgatherer** (s. from tithe, and gather) One that collects the tithes.
- Tithen** (v. int. obsolete) To pay tithes. Chaucer.
- Tither** (s. from tithe) One who gather tithes.
- Tithing** (p. a. from tithe) Exacting tithes, gathering tithes.
- Tithing** (s. from the part.) The act of exacting or gathering tithes.
- Tithing** (s. from tithe) The number of ten families who were heretofore bound to the king for each others good behaviour; the district of a tithing man.
- Tithingcourt** (s. from tithing, and court) The court in which the tithing man formerly presided.
- Tithingman** (s. from tithing, and man) A petty peace officer, an under constable.
- Tithingmen** (s. plu. of tithingman) More than one tithing man.
- Tithingpenny** (s. from tithing, and penny) A customary duty paid to the sheriff by the tithingcourts.
- TITHONUS** (s. in the mythology of the poets) A man's name, who was supposed to have been so beautiful that Aurora fell in love with him, and made him immortal, but being weary of old age he was transformed into a grasshopper.
- TITHYMA** (s. in botany) The milk thistle.
- TITHYMAL** (s. from tithyma) The spurge, the milkthistle.
- TITHYMAL/LUS** (s. a different spelling) The tithymalus, the milkthistle.
- TITHYMAL/LUS** (s. in botany) The tithymal, the spurge, the milkthistle.
- TITII** (s. in antiquity) The priests of Apollo.
- TITILLATE** (v. int. from the Lat. titillo) To tickle.
- Titillating** (p. a. from titillate) Tickling.
- Titillation** (s. from titillate) The act of tickling, the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.
- Titimyk** (s. an old word) A talebearer. Phillips.
- Titlark** (s. in ornithology) A small kind of lark.
- TITILE** (s. from the Lat. titulus) A name, an appellation, an appellation of honour; the first page of a book, the name of a book; a claim of right.
- Title** (v. t. from the sub.) To entitle, to name, to call.
- Titled** (p. from title) Named, called.
- Titilefs** (adj. from title) Void of a title, wanting a title. Shakespeare.
- Titilepage** (s. from title, and page) The page which contains the title of a book.
- Titling** (p. a. from title) Giving a title, naming.
- Titling** (s. from the part.) The act of giving a title.
- Titling** (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.
- TITMOUSE** (s. in ornithology) The name of a small bird, the tomtit.
- TITS** (s.) Small cattle. Scott.
- TIT'TER** (v. int. perhaps from the sound) To laugh without much noise, to laugh with restraint.
- Tit'ter** (s. from the verb) A restrained laugh; a kind of weed in corn.
- Tit'ter** (adj. a local word) Soon, quickly. Bailey.
- Tit'tering** (p. a. from titter) Giggling, laughing without much noise.
- Tit'tering** (s. from the part.) The act of laughing without much noise, a suppressed laugh.
- Tit'tle** (s. probably from tit) A small particle, a point, a dot.
- Tit'tletattle** (s. a droll word, from tattle) Prattle, empty or insignificant talk.
- Tit'tletattle** (v. int. from the sub.) To prate, to talk idly.
- Tit'tletattling** (p. a. from tittletattle) Prating, talking to little purpose.
- Tit'tletattling** (s. from the part.) The act of talking much to little purpose.

TOB

- TITUBANCY** (s. from the Lat. titubo to stammer) The act of stammering, an impediment in articulation.
- TITUBATION** (s. from the Lat. titubo to stumble) The act of stumbling; the act of staggering; a vibration sometimes observed in the motion of heavenly bodies.
- TITULAR** (adj. from the Lat. titulus) Naming only a title.
- Titularity** (s. from titular) The state of being titular.
- Tit'ulary** (adj. from titular) Consisting in a title, being a title.
- Tit'ulary** (s. from the adj.) One that has a right to a title.
- TITUS** (s.) A man's name; the title of one of the epistles.
- TITYRUS** (s.) The name of a shepherd.
- TITYRUS** (s. in the mythology of the poets) The name of a vast giant, the son of Terra, struck by a thunderbolt to hell where he was supposed to cover his land.
- TIVERTON** (s.) A borough town in Devonshire, has a market on Tuesday, sends two members of parliament, and is 166 miles from London.
- Tiv'erton** (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Tiverton, made at Tiverton.
- TIV'IOT** (s.) The name of a range of hills between England and Scotland.
- Tiv'iothills** (s. from Tiviot, and hill) The hills between England and Scotland.
- Tiv'iotmountain** (s. from Tiviot, and mountain) The hills between England and Scotland.
- Tiv'y** (adv. from tantivy) With speed. "Tiv'y, we mount and we fly."
- TLEPOL'EMUS** (s.) A man's name, a supposed Hercules.
- TMA'RUS** (s.) A man's name, a soldier in Virgil.
- TME/SIS** (s. from the Greek) A figure in grammar, which the parts of a compound word are divided into, some other word put between them.
- TMO'LUS** (s.) A famous mountain in the Phrygia.
- TO** (prep. from the Sax.) Unto, at, towards, company with, in agreement with; in company as far as, in respect of, in the presence of. To the present day. To-morrow, the day following, this night.
- TO** (adv. from the Sax. the sign of the infinitive) In order to; in fact, in reality. "To see the faint."
- To** (adv.) Forward. "To and fro." "To and fro."
- To** (v. t. elliptically for) To go to. "I'll to the among the happier brutes."
- To** (s. an old spelling) A toe.
- To** (pron. obsolete) This. "To year."
- TOAD** (s. from the Sax. tathie) The name of a small animal much like a frog.
- Toad/fish** (s. from toad, and fish) The name of a fish.
- Toad/flax** (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
- Toad/spotted** (adj. from toad, and spotted) Coloured like a toad.
- Toad/stone** (s. from toad, and stone) A stone or tumour supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
- Toad/stool** (s. from toad, and stool) A kind of mushroom plant like a mushroom.
- TOAST** (v. t. from the Lat. torreo to toast) To toast the fire, to scorch at the fire; to name when one is drunk, to propose a lady as a health to be drunk.
- Toast** (s. from the verb) Bread dried before the fire, bread dried at the fire and put into liquor; whose health is often drunk.
- Toasted** (p. from toast) Dried at the fire, dried at the fire and put into liquor; named as a lady's health is drunk.
- Toaster** (s. from toast) One who toasts, an one toasting any thing at the fire.
- Toasting** (p. a. from toast) Drying at the fire, at the fire and putting into liquor; proposing health to be drunk.
- Toasting** (s. from the part.) The act of drying at the fire; the act of proposing a lady as a health to be drunk.
- TOB** (s. from the Heb. signifying good) The name of a country.
- TOBACCO** (s. in botany and commerce, from the Span. tobacco) An American plant much used for smoking.
- Tobac'cobox** (s. from tobacco, and box) A box for tobacco in the pocket.
- Tobac'conist** (s. from tobacco) One who deals in tobacco.
- Tobac'copipe** (s. from tobacco, and pipe) The pipe which tobacco is smoked.

TOL

TOLE (s. from tobacco, and pouch) A small bag to carry tobacco in the pocket.

TOPPER (s. from tobacco, and stopper) An instrument used to stuff the tobacco into a pipe when to fall out in smoking.

TOPIAH (s. from the Heb. signifying my good man's name. 2 Chro.)

(s. in geography) One of the Caribbee islands which tobacco was first imported.

(s. from the Heb. signifying the goodness of man's name. 1 Mac.)

(s. from the Heb.) A man's name. 1 Mac. Tobit.

(s.) The name of a place.

(s.) A man's name.

(s.) A man's name; the title of one of the apocryphal books.

(s.) A man's name.

TOGA (s. from the Italian) An overtune, a voluntary.

TOUGH (s.) An American root.

TOUGH (s. from the German totte a lock) A bush, a thick certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

(s. an old spelling) The other. Cole.

(s. in commerce) The vegetable juice from which distilled.

TOE (s. from the Sax. ta) One of the divided extremities of a foot.

TOET (s. a local word) The tovet, a measure of two feet. Phillips.

TOET (adv. obsolete) Heretofore, formerly. Chaucer.

TOET (adv. obsolete) Formerly, before. Chaucer.

TOET (s. from the low Lat. toetum) The place where a dog has stood.

TOET (s. from toet, and man) The owner of a toet.

TOET (s. from the Lat.) A kind of cloak or loose garment without sleeves worn by the Roman people.

TOET (s. from the Heb. signifying all bone) A name.

TOET (adj. from toga) Wearing a toga, dressed in a toga.

TOET (adj. from toga) Togated, dressed in a gown.

TOET (adv. an old spelling) Together. Cole.

TOET (adv. from the Sax. togathere) In common in the same place, at the same time, in common continuity, without intermission. Together.

TOET (s. a sea term) A small wooden pin tapered from middle towards the extremities used in confining.

TOET (s. from the Heb. signifying one that lives) The name of a man. 1 Sam.

TOET (s. from the Heb. signifying a wanderer) A man's name.

TOET (s. int. from the Sax. tilian) To labour, to labour hard, to work hard at.

TOET (s. t.) To labour through, to work hard; to labour, to fatigue.

TOET (s. from the verb) Labour, fatigue.

TOET (s. from the Lat. tela) A snare, a net.

TOET (s. from toil) Laboured, overlaboured, wearied; with: "Toiled with works of war."

TOET (s. from the French toilette) A dressing table.

TOET (s. p. a. from toil) Labouring, working hard, toiling, wearying.

TOET (s. from the part.) The act of working hard.

TOET (adj. from toil) Laborious, requiring great labour, wearisome, fatiguing.

TOET (s. from toilsome) The state of being toilsome.

TOET (s. from the French) A fathom.

TOET (s. in heraldry) A fleece.

TOET (s. from the Sax. tacn) A mark, a sign; a mark of friendship, an evidence of friendly remembrance.

TOET (s. v. t. from the sub.) To betoken, to make known; to: as, "May token to the future our past."

TOET (s. p. from token, but not used) Betokened.

TOET (s. p. a. from token, but not used) Betokening.

TOET (s. obsolete) A token, signification, imitation. Ch.

TOET (s. from the Heb. signifying a worm) A man's name.

TOET (s. t. pret. of tell) Did tell.

TOET (s. p. from tell) Related in words, declared, made known.

TOET (s. t. a provincial word) To train, to lead on by a rein.

TOET (s. an obsolete spelling) A tool. Chaucer.

TOL

TOLE (s. obsolete) A clout, a toy. Chaucer.

TOLED (p. from tole, a local word) Trained, led on by degrees.

TOLEDO (s.) A town in Spain famous for the manufacture of sword blades.

TOLEDO (s.) A sword of the best sort.

TOLERABILITY (s. from tolerable) The state of being tolerable. Scott.

TOLERABLE (adj. from the Lat. tolero to suffer) Supportable, capable of being endured; having a medium, passable.

TOLERABLENESS (s. from tolerable) The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY (adv. from tolerable) In a manner that may be supported, in a manner that may be endured; moderately well, passably.

TOLERANCE (s. from the Lat. tolero to endure) The power of enduring, the act of enduring.

TOLERATE (v. t. from the Lat. tolero) To permit, to allow so as not to hinder, to permit by legal authority.

TOLERATED (p. from tolerate) Permitted, suffered so as not to hinder, permitted by legal authority.

TOLERATING (p. a. from tolerate) Permitting, suffering so as not to hinder, permitting by legal authority.

TOLERATING (s. from the part.) The act of permitting, toleration.

TOLERATION (s. from tolerate) A permission, an allowance of that which is not thoroughly approved; the act or law by which a dissent from the established church is authorized.

TOLERATION (s. from toleration, and act) The act of parliament by which a dissent from the established church is authorized.

TOLITE (s. from Tola) A descendant of Tola.

TOLK (s. in ornithology) A species of the tringa.

TOLL (s. perhaps from the Lat. tollo to lift up) A seizure of some part for permission of the rest, an excise or custom on goods sold in a market; a tribute or custom paid for passage; the miller's fee for grinding corn.

TOLL (v. t. from the sub.) To take a part for permission of the rest, to exact a tribute; to ring a bell, to make a bell sound with solemn pauses.

TOLL (v. int. from the sub.) To pay tollage or custom; to take tollage or custom; to sound as a bell.

TOLL (v. t. a law term, the o is short) To take away, to vacate, to annul.

TOLL (v. t. the o short) To take away; but this sense is now become obsolete. Bacon.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and booth) A prison; a place where goods are weighed to ascertain the toll or duty to be paid on them. Answorth.

TOLLBOOTH (v. t. from the sub.) To imprison. Carbet.

TOLLBOOTHED (p. from tollbooth, but not much used) Imprisoned.

TOLLBOOTHING (p. a. from tollbooth, but not used) Imprisoning.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and corn) Corn taken as toll.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and dish) The vessel by which the toll of corn is measured.

TOLLBOOTH (p. from toll) Diminished by having the toll taken out; made to sound as a bell.

TOLLBOOTH (p. from toll, a law term, with the o short) Taken away, annulled.

TOLLBOOTH (s. in military affairs) An engine by which soldiers were raised to attack the walls of a town.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and gather) The officer that collects the toll.

TOLLBOOTH (p. a. from toll) Taking toll, paying toll; sounding a bell with solemn intervals.

TOLLBOOTH (p. a. a law term, with the o short) Taking away, annulling.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from the part.) The act of taking toll, the act of paying toll; the sound of a bell when tolled.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and hop) A toll dish. Scott.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and man) The man who collects toll.

TOLLBOOTH (s. plu. of tollman) More than one tollman.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and through) A toll for passing through.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and traverse) An acknowledgment for passing through a man's ground.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and tray) A toll dish, the toll taken by the tollish.

TOLLBOOTH (s. from toll, and turn) A toll paid at the return of cattle from a fair or market.

TOLLBOOTH (s. an old word) A tribute anciently paid to the lord of a manor for liberty to brew and sell ale.

TOLLBOOTH (s. a different spelling) The tollmaster.

Tol'ey

Tol'ley (*s. from toll*) A kind of market, a place where people meet to buy and sell, a tollbooth.

TOLT (*s. a law term*) A writ by which a cause is removed from a court baron to the county court.

Tol'ta (*s. an old law term*) An extortion, a wrong.

TOLUI'ERA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TOLUM'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

TOLUTATION (*s. from the Lat. toluto to pace*) The act of pacing, the act of ambling.

TOLUTIL'OUENCE (*s. from the Lat. toluto to pace, and loquor to speak*) Smooth speech. *Cole.*

TO'MAN (*s.*) A kind of imaginary money used by the Persians in making up their accounts.

TOMB (*s. from the Lat. tomba*) A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Tomb (*v. t. from the sub.*) To entomb, to bury.

Tomb'ed (*p. from tomb*) Entombed, buried.

Tomb'ing (*p. a. from tomb*) Entombing.

Tomb'ing (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of sepulture, the act of putting into a tomb.

Tomb'less (*adj. from tomb*) Wanting a tomb, void of a tomb.

Tomb'lesters (*s. obsolete*) Tumblers. *Chaucer.*

Tomb'lynge (*adj. obsolete*) Unsteady, inconstant. *Chau.*

Tomb'boy (*s. from tomb, and boy*) A wild giddy girl; a mean silly fellow.

Tomb'stone (*s. from tomb, and stone*) A stone laid over the dead, a stone set up at the head of a grave to remember the dead.

Tomb'yfere (*s. obsolete*) A tumbler, one that tumbles.

TOME (*s. from the Greek τομος*) A book, a volume, one volume of many.

To'medis (*adv. obsolete*) To hoot, into the bargain. *Ch.*

Tomentit'ious (*adj. from tomentum*) Made of wool, made of down.

Tomen'tose (*adj. from tomentum*) Consisting of down, covered with down.

Toment'ous (*adj. from tomentum*) Made of wool, consisting of down.

TOMEN'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of short wool, flocks; the down with which the leaves and fruit of some plant is covered.

TOMETICA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek τεμνω to cut*) Medicines to open the pores and disperse viscous humours.

TO'MICE (*s. from the Greek τεμνω to cut*) The act of carving.

TO'MICI (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek τεμνω to cut*) The fore teeth.

TO'MIN (*s. with lapidaries*) A weight of about three carats.

Tom'ine (*v. t. an old word*) To mind, to mean. *Cole.*

TOMINE'SO (*s. in ornithology*) The American humming bird.

Tom'kin (*s. n gunnery*) The stopple of a great gun, the tompon.

TOMPION (*s. in gunnery*) The stopple of a mortar or piece of ordnance, a kind of bung to stop the mouth of a cannon.

TOMOTO'CIA (*s. from the Greek τεμνω to cut, and τόνος a birth*) The hysterotomotocia, the act of cutting a child out of the womb.

TOMTIT (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a small bird.

TON (*s. from the French tonne*) A measure of four hogf heads, a weight of twenty hundred.

TON (*s. from the Italian*) A tone.

Ton (*s. obsolete*) The one. *Chaucer.*

TONDINO (*s. in architecture*) A round moulding representing a ring.

TONE (*s. from the Greek τεμνω to stretch*) A note, a sound; an accent, a sound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; the state as to tightness, elasticity.

Tone (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sound in an affected manner, to sound as an instrument of music.

Tone (*s. obsolete*) The one. *Chaucer.*

Tone (*s. obsolete*) Toes, claws. *Chaucer.*

To'neless (*adj. from tone*) Having no tone. *Kenrick.*

TONG (*s. probably from the Sax. tang, a reckoned a correct spelling*) The catch of a buckle.

TONGS (*s. from the Sax. tang*) An instrument of two parts, moving on a pivot, to lay hold on any thing.

TONGUE (*s. from the Sax. tung*) The instrument of speech, the organ by which animals lick; speech, language; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, the catch of a buckle, a tong. *To hold the tongue, to be silent.*

Tongue (*v. t. from the sub.*) To chide, to scold.

Tongue (*v. int.*) To talk, to prate.

Ton'gued (*p. from tongue*) Scolded.

Ton'gued (*adj. from tongue*) Having a tongue.

Tongue'debate (*s. from tongue, and debate*) A debate.

Tongue'doughty (*adj. from tongue, and doughty*) In speech.

Tongue'less (*adj. from tongue*) Wanting a tongue, less; unnamed, not mentioned.

Tongue'hurt (*adj. from tongue, and hurt*) Hurt in the tongue.

Tongue'hurt (*s. from the adj.*) A hurt or wound in the tongue of a beast.

Tongue'pad (*s. from tongue, and pad*) A great tal.

Tonguetied (*adj. from tongue, and tied*) Having tongue too much confined by the ligature, having impediment in the speech.

Ton'guing (*p. a. from tongue*) Exercising the tongue.

Ton'guing (*s. from the part.*) A scolding; a particular method of inferring a graat.

TO'NIC (*adj. from the Greek τόνος a tone*) Belonging to a tone, belonging to a sound; extended, elastic.

To'nica (*s. from tonic*) Medicines to strengthen tone.

Ton'ical (*adj. from tonic*) Belonging to sounds; having a proper tone.

TONIT'RUATE (*v. int. from the Lat. tonare to thunder but not used*) To thunder.

Tonn (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A tone, a sound.

Ton'nage (*s. from ton*) A duty on goods computed the ton.

Tonne (*s. an old spelling*) A ton. *Chau.*

Ton'neler (*s. a sea term*) One employed in filling a with water.

Tonne'tight (*s. in old writings*) The quantity of in the freight of a ship.

TON'SIL (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. tonsilla*) One of the round glands placed on each side of the tongue.

TONSIL'LAE (*s. in anatomy*) The tonsils.

TON'SOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A barber, one that shaves.

Ton'sorious (*adj. from tonsor*) Belonging to barber.

TON'SURE (*s. from the Lat. tonsura*) The act of clipping the hair, the state of being shorn, a particular manner of shaving as practised by the religious among the papists.

Too (*adv. from the Sax. to*) Over and above, in quantity more than enough, to a degree more than enough; likewise, also.

Too (*adj. an old spelling*) Two. *Chau.*

Took (*v. t. pret. of take*) Did take.

Took (*p. from took, not so much used*) Taken.

TOOL (*s. from the Sax. tol*) Any instrument of manual operation, an instrument used by artificers; a hireling, a mean wretch who acts at the command of another.

Toom (*adj. a local word*) Empty.

Toon (*s. an old spelling*) A ton.

Toos (*s. an old spelling*) The toes.

Toot (*v. int. from the sound*) To blow a horn, to make a noise like the sound of a horn.

Toot (*v. t.*) To trumpet forth, to celebrate in triumph.

Toot (*v. int. obsolete, or provincial*) To pry, to peep to search for.

Tooted (*p. from toot*) Trumpeted forth, celebrated in a contemptuous manner.

TOOTH (*s. from the Sax. toth*) One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; a tine, a prong; one of the prominent parts which form the indentures of a wheel or taste, palate. *Tooth and nail, with the utmost violence. To the teeth, in open opposition. To cast the teeth, to insult openly. In spite of the teeth, notwithstanding all opposition.*

Tooth (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with teeth, to lock in each other.

Tooth'ach (*s. from tooth, and ach*) The pain of the teeth.

Tooth'drawer (*s. from tooth, and drawer*) One whose business it is to draw teeth.

Tooth'drawing (*s. from tooth, and drawing*) The practice of drawing teeth.

Tooth'ed (*p. from tooth*) Furnished with teeth, having teeth.

Tooth'ing (*p. a. from tooth*) Furnishing with teeth.

Tooth'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with teeth; the indentures of mason's work left with a design to be wrought into a further building.

TOP

less (*adj. from tooth*) Deprived of teeth, want-teeth.

pick (*s. from tooth, and pick*) An instrument to the teeth.

picker (*s. from toothpick*) A toothpick.

some (*adj. from tooth*) Palatable.

someless (*s. from toothsome*) The state or quality being toothsome.

wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

wrest (*s. from tooth, and wrest*) An instrument drawing teeth.

ing (*p. a. from toot*) Blowing a horn, making a like the sound of a horn; peeping, prying. *Spenser.*

ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of blowing a horn, noise of a horn.

(s. from the Sax.) The highest part of any thing, highest place; the highest person, the utmost degree; the crown of the head, the fore lock; the head plant; the surface, the superficies.

(s. from the Danish) A bit of wood turned with a for boys to play with.

(s. a sea term) A kind of platform surrounding the head.

(adj. from the sub.) Uppermost, lying on the surface.

(v. int. from the sub.) To rise aloft, to be eminent; predominate, to do the best.

(v. t.) To tip, to cover the upper part; to rise above, to surpass, to go beyond; to crop, to cut off the upper part; to rise to the top, to perform eminently; but this sense only occurs on trivial occasions.

ARCH (*s. from the Greek τῶπος a place, and ἀρχος*) The chief man of a place, a lord or governor of small country.

ARCHIA (*s. from the part.*) A toparchy, a district of a toparchy.

archy (*s. from toparch*) The district of a toparch, a small state, a petty country.

armor (*s. a sea term*) A screen for the men who are stationed in the time of action on the tops.

PAZ (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone or gem of a yellow colour.

PAZ (*s. in heraldry*) The yellow colour in the coats of arms.

block (*s. a sea term*) The block which raises or lowers the top mast.

chain (*s. a sea term*) A chain to sling the top masts.

LE (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of squalus.

LE (*v. int. from the German topf*) To drink much, to drink to excess.

er (*s. from tope*) A drunkard, one that drinks to excess.

ful (*adj. from top*) Full to the top, full to the brim.

gallant (*s. from top, and gallant*) The highest sail; by thing elevated.

gallant (*adj. from the sub.*) High, elevated.

H (*s. in surgery*) A kind of swelling in the bones.

aceous (*adj. from tophus*) Gritty, sandy, stony.

heavy (*s. from top, and heavy*) Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

PHEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying ruin*) The name of a place. *Deut. 1.*

PHET (*s. from the Heb. signifying a drum*) The name of a place near Jerusalem, where dead carcasses and other filth were committed to the flames, the place where they sacrificed to Moloch.

PHUS (*s. from the Greek τῶπος*) The petrification of mineral waters; a chalky substance or stony concretion in any part of an animal body, the chalky substance formed in the joints of persons much afflicted with the gout.

PIARIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The act of forming boughs and images from the branches of trees by binding them into proper forms. *Phillips.*

piarius (*s. from topiaria*) One skilled in forming decorations from the branches of trees as they grow. *Pb.*

piary (*adj. from topiaria*) Belonging to an arbour or other devices formed from the branches of trees as they grow. *Cole.*

IC (*s. from the Greek τῶπος a place*) A general name; an external medicament to be applied to some particular part.

ica (*s. in logic, from topic*) The act of inventing and managing all kinds of probable arguments.

ical (*adj. from topic*) Relating to some general

TOR

head; local, confined to some particular place; applied as a medicament to some particular part.

Topically (*adv. from topical*) With application to some particular part.

To'pice (*s. in logic*) The topica, the invention of arguments.

TOPINA'RIA (*s. in zoology*) The mole.

To'ping (*p. a. from tope*) Drinking to excess.

To'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking to excess.

Top'ing (*s. a sea term*) The act of putting one of the extremities of a yard higher than the other.

Top'inglift (*s. from toping, and lift*) A large strong tackle to suspend the end of a gaff or yard.

Top'knot (*s. from top, and knot*) A tuft of feathers on the top of the head; a knot worn by ladies on the top of the head.

Top'lanthorn (*s. a sea term*) A large lanthorn placed on the top of a ship's mast.

Top'less (*adj. from top*) Having no top.

Top'man (*s. from top, and man*) The sawer who stands on the top of the pit and guides the saw. *Moxon.*

Top'mast (*s. from top, and mast*) The second division of a mast.

Top'most (*adj. from top, and most*) Highest, uppermost.

Topog'rapher (*s. from topography*) One who describes particular places.

Topograph'ic (*adj. from topography*) Belonging to topography, describing particular places.

Topograph'ical (*adj. from topographic*) Describing particular places, belonging to topography.

TOPOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek τῶπος a place, and γραφω to write*) A description of particular places.

TO'POS (*s. from the Greek*) A place. *Cole.*

Top'ping (*p. a. from top*) Forming to a top, forming to a point; rising above, surpassing; cropping; cutting off the top.

Top'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering over, the act of surpassing.

Top'ping (*adj. from top, a low or droll word*) Fine, gallant; rich, wealthy.

Top'pingcheat (*s. a cant word*) The gallows. *Cole.*

Top'pingcove (*s. a cant word*) A hangman. *Cole.*

Top'pingly **Top'pinglie** (*adj. from topping*) Fine, gay. *Tusser.*

Top'ple (*v. int. from top*) To fall forward, to tumble down. *Sb.*

Top'pling (*p. a. from topple, but not used*) Falling forward, tumbling down.

TOPOTH'ESY (*s. from the Greek τῶπος a place, and τίθεσθαι to put*) The description of a place.

Top'proud (*adj. from top, and proud*) Proud in the highest degree. *Sb.*

Top'rope (*s. a sea term, from top, and rope*) A rope used in striking the sails.

Top'sail (*s. a sea term, from top, and sail*) The highest sail.

Top'sailyard (*s. a sea term, from top'sail, and yard*) The yard of the top'sail.

TOP'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it is situated on the river Ex, has a market on Saturday, and is 173 miles from London.

Top'sham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Topsham, made at Topsham.

Top'sytur'vy (*adv. from top*) With the bottom upwards.

Top'sy tur'vy (*adj. from the adv.*) Having the bottom upwards. "Man is but a topsyturvy creature."

TOR (*s. from the Sax.*) A tower, a turret, a high pointed rock. *Johnson.*

TORCE (*s. in heraldry*) A wreath.

Torcen'cious (*adj. obsolete*) Using extortion. *Ch.*

TORCH (*s. from the French torche*) A wax light longer than a candle.

Torch'bearer (*s. from torch, and bearer*) One that carries a torch.

Torch'enes (*s. in the manage*) An instrument to pinch and confine the nose of a horse. *Scott.*

Torch'er (*s. from torch*) One that gives light.

Torch'light (*s. from torch, and light*) The light of a torch, light kindled to supply the light of the sun.

Torch'royal (*s. a hunting term*) The start on the stag's head which is next above the royal.

Torch'thistle (*s. in botany, from torch, and thistle*) The name of a plant, the castus.

Torch'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Tor'cious (*adj. obsolete*) Using extortion. *Chaucer.*

TOR

TOR/CULAR (*adj. in anatomy, from torqueo to twist*) Belonging to the vein which goes up by the inside of the skull to the brain.

Tor/cular (*s. in surgery*) The tourniquet, an instrument to compress any part so as to stop the circulation of the blood; it is chiefly used in amputations.

TORCULARIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. torqueo to press, but not much used*) Belonging to a wine press.

TORCULARIS (*s. in surgery*) The torcular.

TORDIL/IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus or class of umbelliferous plants.

TORDYL/ON (*s. in botany*) The hartwort.

TORE (*s. probably from tear*) The dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter.

Tore (*v. t. pret. of tear*) Did tear.

Tore (*p. from tear, but not so common*) Torn.

Tore (*s. in architecture*) The torus, a member or moulding resembling a ring.

TOREU/MA (*s. from the Greek*) Embossed work.

TOREUMATOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek τρευμα sculpture, and γραφω to write*) The science of sculpture.

TOREUTICE (*s. from the Greek τρευμα sculpture*) The art of embossing, the art of forming in sculpture.

TORMENT (*s. from the French*) Any thing that gives pain, pain, anguish, torture.

Torment (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put to pain, to excruciate; to put into great agitation; to tease, to vex.

Torment'ed (*p. from torment*) Put to great pain; teased, vexed.

Torment'er (*s. from torment*) One that torments, a tormentor.

TOR/MENTIL (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the fetfoil.

TORMENTIL/LA (*s. in botany*) The tormentil.

Tor'mentilroot (*s. in medicine*) The root of the tormentil.

Torment'ing (*p. a. from torment*) Putting to great pain; teasing, vexing.

Torment'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to great pain.

Torment'ingness (*s. from tormenting*) The quality or power which induces torment. *Scott.*

Torment'or (*s. from torment*) A tormenter, one that inflicts torment.

TOR/MINA (*s. with physicians*) Great pain, the wind colic, the pain of childbirth.

Torn (*p. from tear*) Broken, rent, lacerated.

TORNA/DO (*s. from the Spanish*) A hurricane, a whirlwind.

Tor'natil (*adj. from tornatile*) Tornatile, made with a wheel. *Cole.*

TOR/NATILE (*adj. from the Lat. tornatilis*) Turned, made with a wheel.

To'nis (*s. obsolete*) A turn in wrestling. *Chaucer.*

TOR/NISOL (*s. in botany*) The sunflower.

TOROS/ITY (*s. from the Lat. torosus brawny, but not used*) Brawniness. *Cole.*

TORPE/DO (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish which is said to benumb the hand that touches it while alive, but when dead is eaten with safety.

TOR/PENT (*adj. from the Lat. torpeo to benumb*) Benumbed, incapable of motion.

TOR/PID (*adj. from the Lat. torpidus*) Benumbed, void of motion; sluggish, inactive.

To'pidness (*s. from torpid*) The state of being torpid.

To'pitude (*s. from torpid*) The state of being torpid.

TOR/POR (*s. from the Lat.*) Dulness numbness: inactivity, incapacity for motion; stupidity.

TORQUA/TA (*s. in zoology*) The natrix, the water snake.

TORQUA/TED (*adj. from the Lat. torquatus, but not used*) Wearing a collar, wearing a chain. *Cole.*

TOR/QUE (*s. in heraldry*) A twisted roll of cloth about the head.

TORQUIL/LA (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the wryneck.

Tor'ra (*s. in old records*) A mount, a hill.

Torrefac'tion (*s. from torrefy*) The act of drying by the fire; the method of rendering any thing pliable by exposing it to the heat of the fire.

Tor'refied (*p. from torrefy*) Dried by the fire.

TOR/REFY (*v. t. from the Lat. torreo to roast, and facio to make*) To dry by the fire.

Tor'refying (*p. a. from torrefy*) Drying by the fire.

TOR

Tor'refying (*s. from the part.*) the act or process of drying by the fire.

TOR'RENT (*s. from the Lat. torrens*) A sudden rain raised by summer showers, a violent and frequent stream, a tumultuous current.

Tor'rent (*adj. from the sub.*) Rolling in a stream.

Tor'retes (*s. obsolete*) Rings, the rings that fasten a collar.

Torricel'lian (*adj. from Torricellius*) Belonging to barometer in which the different weight of atmosphere is determined by the rise or fall of quicksilver.

TORICEL/LIUS (*s.*) A man's name, an Italian who invented the method of determining the weight of atmosphere by the rise or fall of the quicksilver in the common barometer.

TOR/RID (*adj. from the Lat. torreo to roast*) Partly dried with heat, belonging to the regions between the tropics.

Torrid'ity (*s. from torrid*) Driness, the state of being parched.

Tor'ridness (*s. from torrid*) Driness, the state of being parched.

Tor'rified (*p. from torrify, but not so correct a spelling*) Torrefied.

Tor'rify (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To torrefy.

TOR/RINGTON (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has market on Saturday, and is 195 miles from London.

Tor'rington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Torrington, made at Torrington.

Tor'rit (*s. an old spelling*) A turret.

TOR/ROCK (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of larva.

TOR/SEL (*s. from the French torse*) A piece of wood laid into a wall for the end of a timber or beam on.

Tor'sil (*s. in building, a different spelling*) A torse.

TOR/SION (*s. from the Lat. torqueo to twist, but now grown obsolete*) Torment, pain.

TORT (*s. obsolete, from the French*) Hurt, mischief, calamity.

TORTIAU/X (*s. in heraldry*) A pellet, a roundel.

Tort'peafor (*s. a law term*) One who does wrong, trespasser.

TOR/TILE (*adj. from the Lat. tortilis*) Twisted, wreathed.

TORTIL/OQUY (*s. from the Lat. tortus crooked, loquor to speak*) Rough language.

TORTION (*s. from the Lat. tortus twisted, but now obsolete*) Torment, pain.

TOR/TINE (*adj. from the Lat. tortus twisted*) Twisted, wreathed.

Tort'itious (*adj. obsolete, from tort*) Injurious.

Tort'ness (*s. from tort*) Tightness, the tension of rope when pulled hard; the state of being wreathed.

TOR/TOISE (*s. in zoology*) The name of an animal covered with a hard shell.

Tort'oise (*s. from the foregoing*) The form in which soldiers were wont to defend themselves by lying down and holding their shields over their heads.

Tort'oiseshell (*s. from tortoise, and shell*) The shell of a tortoise.

Tort'oiseshell (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of the shell of a tortoise.

TOR/TOR (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Apollo.

Tortuos'ity (*s. from tortuous*) A flexure, a crook.

TOR/TUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tortus*) Twisted; mischievous, perverse.

Tort'uousness (*s. from tortuous*) The state of being twisted.

Tort'urable (*adj. from torture*) Capable of being tortured.

TORTURE (*s. from the Lat. tortura*) Pain, anguish, torments judicially inflicted, the pain by which confession is extorted.

Torture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To punish with torment, to vex, to torment, to keep on the rack, to hold in uneasy suspense.

Tortured (*s. from torture*) Put on the rack, tormented, vexed.

Torturer (*p. from torture*) One that tortures.

Torturing (*p. a. from torture*) Putting to the rack, tormenting, vexing.

TOT

ring (s. from the part.) The act of putting to
 VID (adj. from the Lat. torvus stern) Cruel.
 ty (s. from torvid) Sternness, severity of coun-
 VOUS (adj. from the Lat. torvus) Sour, se-
 US (s. from the Lat.) A bed, a wreath; a member
 architecture encompassing the base of a pillar be-
 the plint and the list.
 (s. a cant word) One of the banditti in Ireland,
 before so called by the Protestants in that king-
 one of the adherents of Charles the First, so
 by the whigs; one who has high notions of
 government in church and state.
 (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the toris, be-
 ing to that party which entertains high notions
 government in church and state.
 (v. t. from teste) To comb wool.
 (v. t.) To comb, to toze, to separate the parts as
 comb.
 (p. from tose) Combed, separated as with a
 (p. a. from tose) Combing, separating wool,
 ving out as with a comb.
 (s. from the part.) The act of drawing out as
 a comb.
 (v. t. of uncertain etymology) To throw, to throw
 violence; to agitate, to keep in play; to make
 ists, to disquiet.
 (v. int.) To wince, to be in violent motion. To
 up, to throw money up into the air to see which
 will fall uppermost by way of chance.
 (s. from the verb) The act of tossing, that which
 iced; an affected manner of raising the head; a
 a passion; but this sense is colloquial.
 (p. from tois) Thrown, thrown with violence;
 up from one to another.
 (s. a different spelling) A tassel, a knot in which
 y short loose threads are united.
 (s. from tois) One that tosses.
 (p. a. from tois) Throwing, throwing with
 ence, throwing from one to another.
 (s. from tois) The act of throwing, a violent
 w.
 (s. from tois, and pot) A man who is too fond
 ink, a drunkard.
 (v. t. pret. of tois) Tossed, did tois.
 (p. from tois) Tossed.
 (s. not so common a spelling) A toast. Scott.
 (v. t. not so common a spelling) To toast. Scott.
 (s. not used) Totality. Cole.
 (adj. from the Lat. totus) Whole, full, com-
 (s. from the adj.) The whole, the whole sum.
 ty (s. from total) The total, the complete sum.
 y (adv. from total) Wholly, fully, completely.
 NUS (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird, the
 wit.
 (v. int. third pers. obsolete) Looketh, prieth. Ch.
 (pron. contracted from) The other.
 ESQUOTIES (adv. from the Lat.) So often as, in
 manner.
 NESS (s.) A borough town in Devonshire; it has
 market on Saturday, sends two members to parlia-
 and is 107 miles from London.
 (s. from the sub.) Belonging to Totness, made
 totness.
 (s. obsolete) A prater. Cbaucer.
 PED (adj. in the Exchequer, from the Lat. tot so
) Marked in the books as due to the king.
 TER (v. int. from the Dutch toteren) To shake as
 gh ready to fall.
 ray (s. a corruption from tollray) A customary
 of fourpence heretofore paid on every bushel and
 of corn sold at Maldon in Essex.
 ing (p. a. from totter) Shaking as though ready
 to fall.
 ring (s. from the part.) The act or circumstance of
 ing as though ready to fall.
 ty (adj. from totter) Shaking, unsteady. Johnf.
 (adj. from totter, but now become obsolete or collo-
) Shaking, unsteady, dizzy. Spenser.
 (adj. comp. of totty, colloquial) Totty in a greater
 degree.
 (adj. sup. of totter, colloquial) Totty in the
 test degree.
 (adj. from totty, but now become obsolete or collo-
) shaking, unsteady, dizzy.

TOU

TO/TUM (s. a logical term) A whole, a whole consisting
 of distinct parts.
 TO/TUM (s. from the Lat.) A kind of die that turns
 round to called because the appearance of one lucky
 side entitles the player that turned it to the whole
 stake.
 TOU/CAN (s. in ornithology) The name of a remarkable
 bird; it is a species of ramphastos, and has a bill longer
 than its whole body.
 TOU/CAN (s. in astronomy) A constellation in the sou-
 thern hemisphere.
 TOUCH (v. t. from the French toucher) To reach so
 as to be in contact, to come to, to attain; to delineate,
 to mark out; to infect, to seize in a slight manner; to
 affect, to move, to melt; to censure, to animadvert
 on; to try, to bring to the touchstone; to strike a
 musical instrument, to play on an instrument grace-
 fully. To touch up, to repair, to improve by slight
 emendations.
 Touch (v. int.) To be in contact, to fasten on. To touch
 at, to put into a port without any intention of stay.
 To touch on or upon, to mention slightly, to touch at.
 Touch (s. from the verb) The state of being in contact,
 the act of touching, the sense of feeling; a test, a
 proof, an examination by a touchstone; the single
 stroke of a pencil on a picture; a feature, a lineament;
 an animadversion, a censure; the act of the hand on
 a musical instrument; a hint, a slight notice; a small
 quantity intermingled; a slight essay; a close adhe-
 rence to any agreement or business; the state of the
 keys in a musical instrument.
 Touchable (adj. from touch) Tangible, capable of being
 touched.
 Touch'd (p. from touch) Felt as in contact, affected as
 by a touch.
 Touch'hole (s. from touch, and hole) The small aperture
 by which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the
 gun.
 Touch'ier (adj. comp. of touchy) Touchy in a greater
 degree.
 Touch'iest (adj. sup. of touchy) Touchy in the greatest
 degree.
 Touch'iness (s. from touchy) Peevishness, the state or
 quality of being touchy.
 Touch'ing (p. a. from touch) Placing in contact, af-
 fecting as with a touch; respecting, having respect to.
 "Touching our person."
 Touch'ing (adj. from the part.) Pathetic, affecting, mo-
 ving.
 Touch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of placing in con-
 tact, the act of affecting as with a touch.
 Touch'ingly (adv. from touching) Pathetically. Garth.
 Touch'menot (s. in botany) The name of an herb. Ainsl.
 Touch'needle (s. with assayers) A small bar of metal
 used to prove the comparative fineness of gold.
 Touch'stone (s. from touch, and stone) The stone by
 which metals are proved; a test, a criterion.
 Touch'wood (s. from touch, and wood) Rotten wood
 used to catch the spark struck from the flint and steel.
 Touch'y (adj. from touch, reckoned a low word) Pee-
 vish, apt to take fire.
 Tow'et (s. a local word) The measure of half a bushel. Ph.
 TOUGH (adj. from the Sax. toh) Tenacious, yielding
 without breaking; viscous, clammy.
 Tough'en (v. t. from tough) To make tough.
 Tough'en (v. int.) To grow tough.
 Tough'ened (p. from toughen) Made tough.
 Tough'ening (p. a. from toughen) Making tough; grow-
 ing tough.
 Tough'ening (s. from the part.) The act of making
 tough.
 Tough'er (adj. comp. of tough) Tough in a greater de-
 gree.
 Tough'est (adj. sup. of tough) Tough in the greatest de-
 gree.
 Tough'ly (adv. from tough) With toughness.
 Tough'ness (s. from tough) The state of being tough.
 Tough't (adj. an old spelling) Tough, tight. Cbaucer.
 Tough'ted (adj. an old word) Ducked, put under water. Ch.
 TOUPEE' (s. from the French) A toupet, a curl, an arti-
 ficial lock of hair.
 TOUPE'T (s. from the French) A curl, an artificial lock
 of hair.
 TOUR (s. from the French the ou is pronounced as oo)
 A ramble, a roving journey; a turn, a revolution.
 Toure (s. an old spelling) A tower. Cbaucer.
 TOURFRETTE' (s. from the French) Curls for a
 lady's forehead. Cole.
 Tourn (s. a law term) The sheriff's court held twice in
 the year.

TOW

TRA

Town/naies (*s. obsolete*) Tournaments. *Chaucer.*
TOURNAMENT (*s. from the low Lat. tournamentum*) A tilt, a just, a military sport, a mock fight; an encounter, the shock of battle. *Milton.*
TOURNEFOR/TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
TOURNEQUET (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to compress a wounded part so as to prevent an hæmorrhage. *Dict. of Arts.*
Tournet (*s. an old word*) A turret. *Cole.*
TOURNEY (*s. from the French tourner to turn, but not so common a word*) A tournament. *Dryden.*
Tourney (*v. int. from the sub.*) To tilt in the lists. *Sp.*
TOURNIQUET (*s. from the French*) A bandage straightened or relaxed by the turn of a handle and used in amputations; a turnstile.
TOURTAUX (*s. in heraldry*) A pellet, a roundle.
TOURTE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pastry baked in a pan, a pie. *Phillips.*
TOURTEE (*s. in cookery*) A pie. *Bailey.*
Toufe (*v. t. a different spelling, from teafe*) To tose, to pull, to haul, to drag. *Johnson.*
Toufled (*p. from toufe*) Pulled, hauled, dragged.
Toulier (*s. from toufe*) The name of a dog.
Tou'ling (*p. a. from toufe*) Pulling, hauling.
Tou'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of dragging.
Tout (*s. obsolete*) The breech, the tail. *Chaucer.*
TOUT (*s. from the French, but not used*) The whole. *Co.*
Tout (*v. int. a local word*) To look out, to look upon. *Cole.*
Tout'ingken (*s. a cant word*) The bar of a tavern. *Cole.*
Touze (*v. t. from teafe*) To pull, to drag, to haul.
Tou'zed (*p. from touze*) Pulled, hauled.
Tou'zer (*s. from touze*) The name of a dog.
Tou'zing (*p. a. from touze*) Pulling, hauling.
Tou'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hauling, the act of pulling.
Tou'zle (*v. t. from touze, colloquial*) To touze. *Scott.*
Tou'zled (*p. from touzle, colloquial*) Touzed.
Tou'zling (*p. a. from touzle, colloquial*) Touzing.
TOW (*s. from the Sax.*) Flax or hemp reduced to filaments; the coarser part of flax or hemp reduced to filaments; a kind of rope, a kind of chain used in hauling.
Tow (*v. t. from the sub.*) To draw by a rope, to draw by a rope through the water; to draw by a tow.
Tow'age (*s. from tow*) The act of towing, the money paid for towing.
TO'WARD (*adj. from the Sax.*) Ready, apt, docile.
TO'WARD (*prep. from the Sax.*) In a direction to, with a tendency to, with respect to.
To'ward (*adv. from the adj.*) At hand, in a state of preparation, nearly.
To'wardliness (*s. from towardly*) Readiness, docility.
To'wardly (*adj. from toward*) Ready, apt, docile.
To'wardness (*s. from toward*) Readiness, docility.
To'wards (*prep. from toward*) Toward, in a direction to, near to, with respect to.
To'wards (*adv. from toward*) Toward, at hand, nearly, in a state of preparation.
TOW'CESTER (*s.*) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 59 miles from London.
Tow'cester (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Towcester, made at Towcester.
Tow'ed (*p. from tow*) Drawn by a rope, drawn through the water.
TOW'EL (*s. from the French touaille*) The cloth on which the hands are wiped.
Tow'el (*s. obsolete*) The tail. *Chaucer.*
Tow'er (*s. from tow*) One who tows.
TOWER (*s. from the Sax. tor*) A high building, a building raised above the rest of the edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high headress; a high flight, an elevation.
Tow'er (*v. int. from the sub.*) To soar, to rise high.
Tow'ered (*adj. from tower*) Adorned with towers, defended by towers.
Tow'ering (*p. a. from tower*) Soaring, rising high.
Tow'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of soaring, the act of rising high.
Tow'ernustard (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Tow'ery (*adj. from tower*) Adorned with towers, guarded by towers.
Tow'her (*s. a local word*) A dowry. *Cole.*
Tow'ing (*p. a. from tow*) Pulling, pulling through the water.
Tow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing, the act of drawing through the water.
Tow'line (*s. from tow, and line*) The rope with which any thing is towed.

TOWN (*s. from the Sax. tun*) A collection of houses surrounded with a wall, a collection of houses more than a village; a collection of houses where a market is held; the people who live in a town, people who live in the capital.
Town'bull (*s. from town, and bull*) A bull belonging to a parish; a noisy rude fellow.
Town'clerk (*s. from town, and clerk*) An officer who manages the business of a town or city.
Town'ditch (*s. from town, and ditch*) The moat or ditch by which a town has been defended.
Town'house (*s. from town, and house*) The hall of a town or city where public business is transacted.
Town'major (*s. from town, and major*) The third officer in the garrison of a town.
Town'ship (*s. from town*) The district belonging to a town; the corporation of a town.
Town'sman (*s. from town, and man*) An inhabitant of the same place, one of the same town.
Towns'men (*s. from town'sman*) More than one town'sman.
Towns'woman (*s. from town, and woman*) A woman who is an inhabitant of the same place, a woman of the same town.
Towns'women (*s. plu. of town'swoman*) More than one town'swoman.
Town'talk (*s. from town, and talk*) The common talk of a town, something talked of by the whole town.
TOWR (*s. from the Sax. tor a tower*) A lofty flight.
Towr (*v. int. from the sub.*) To soar, to tower.
Tow'ring (*p. a. from tower*) Soaring, towering.
Tow'rope (*s. from tow, and rope*) The rope by which any thing is towed.
TOW'RUS (*s. a hunting term*) The state of a race-horse citing the male.
Towz (*v. t. a different spelling*) To tose, to comb wool to prepare wool for spinning; to tug, to pull.
Towze (*v. t. a different spelling*) To touze, to pull, to haul.
Tow'zed (*p. from touze*) Pulled, tugged.
Tow'zer (*s. from towze*) The name of a dog.
Tow'zing (*p. a. from towze*) Touzing.
TOXICA (*s. supposed to be from the Greek toxos, a bow*) A kind of poison in which the Indians were wont to dip their arrows.
Toxical (*adj. from toxica*) Venomous, poisonous.
TOXICODEN'TRON (*s. in botany*) The poisonous species of fumach.
TOX'ICUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Poison.
TOY (*s. from the Dutch toyen, to dress with ornaments*) A petty commodity, a trifle; a plaything, a bauble, folly, play, sport, amorous dalliance; a frolic, a fancy.
Toy (*v. int. from the sub.*) To trifle, to play, to play amorously.
Toy'ing (*p. a. from toy*) Playing, trifling, playing amorously.
Toy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing amorously.
Toy'ish (*adj. from toy*) Wanton, trifling.
Toy'ishness (*s. from toyish*) Playfulness, wantonness.
Toyil'odus (*s. in old records*) A ram, a weather.
Toy'man (*s. from toy, and man*) One who deals in toys.
Toy'shop (*s. from toy, and shop*) A shop where toys are sold.
Toze (*v. t. a different spelling*) To tose, to pull apart to separate as with a comb. *Shakspeare.*
To'zed (*p. from toze*) Pulled, pulled by violence, combed as wool.
To'zing (*p. a. from toze*) Pulling, hauling, separating as with a comb.
To'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling by violence, the act of preparing wool for spinning.
To'ziness (*s. from tozy*) Softness, the state of wool.
To'zy (*adj. from toze*) Soft, like tozed wool.
TOZ'ZIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
TRA'BAL (*s. from the Lat. trabs a beam*) Belonging to a beam.
TRA'BEA (*s.*) A man's name, a comic poet.
TRAB'EATED (*adj. from the Lat. trabs a beam*) Having an entablature.
TRABEA'TION (*s. from the Lat. trabs a beam*) An entablature.
TRABS (*s. from the Lat. in meteorology*) A meteor the air resembling a beam.
TRA'CAS (*s. from the French but not used*) A bustling.
TRACE (*s. from the French*) The mark left by any thing.

T R A

T R A

ing, footsteps; the remains, the appearance of
 at has been.
 CE (s. from the French *tirasse*) The harness for
 of draught, the rope or chain by which horses
 are drawn.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To follow by the footsteps,
 follow with exactness; to walk over, to mark out.
 (p. from trace) Followed by the footsteps, fol-
 lowed with exactness, walked over, marked out.
 (s. from trace) One who traces.
 CH'ALUS (s.) A man's name, an excellent orator.
 CHEA (s. in anatomy) The windpipe.
 CHELA'GUA (s. from the Greek *τραχηλος* the neck,
 and *αγχα* the gout) The gout in the neck.
 CHE'LUM (s. in botany) The throatwort.
 CHEOT'OMY (s. from the Greek *τραχηλος* the neck,
 and *τομή* to cut) The operation of opening the wind-
 pipe, bronchotomy.
 CHI'NA (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish,
 the hantile.
 CHI'NUS (s. in ichthyology) A genus of fishes.
 CHO'MA (s. from the Greek) A kind of scab or
 roughness in the inner part of the eye.
 cho'mia (s. from trachoma) The trachoma. *Phil.*
 thomat'icum (s. from trachoma) A medicine for
 the eyes, a medicine for the trachoma.
 CHON'ITIS (s.) A district of Palestine.
 thot'omy (s. not so correct a spelling) The trache-
 omy. *Bailey.*
 CHO'RUS (s. in ichthyology) A fish resembling a
 herring, the mother of the anchovy.
 (p. a. from trace) Following by the steps, fol-
 lowing with exactness, marking out.
 (s. from the part.) The act of following the
 footsteps, the act of following with exactness, the act
 of marking out.
 (s. from tracing, and line) A small cord
 generally passing through a block and used to raise
 a thing to a higher station.
 ACK (s. from the old French *trac*) A mark impressed
 by passing a road, a beaten path.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To follow by the footsteps,
 to follow by the marks left in the way.
 (v. t. a sea term) To draw up or down a river
 by a rope extended to the shore.
 (p. from track) Followed by the footsteps, fol-
 lowed by the marks left in the way; drawn along
 a river by a rope extended to the shore.
 (p. a. from track) Following by the footsteps,
 following by the marks left in the way; drawing a
 rope a river by a rope extended to the shore.
 (s. from the part.) The act of following by the
 marks in the way; the act of drawing any thing
 through the water with a rope. *Falconer.*
 (s. a sea term) A vessel employed to carry
 goods or passengers, and drawn by a rope extended
 to the shore.
 ACT (s. from the Lat. *traho tractus to draw*) Any
 kind of extension, a continuity, any thing pro-
 tracted; a course, a manner of proceeding; a treatise,
 a small book.
 ACT'ABLE (adj. from the Lat. *traho tractus to draw*)
 Compliant, docile, manageable; palpable, capable
 of being felt or handled.
 act'ableness (s. from tractable) The state of being
 tractable.
 act'ably (adv. from tractable) Obsequiously, with
 ready compliance.
 ac'tate (s. from tract) A treatise, a tract, a small
 book. *Hale.*
 ACT'ILE (adj. from the Lat. *traho tractus to draw*)
 Ductile, capable of being drawn out.
 act'il'ity (s. from tractile) Ductility.
 ac'tion (s. from tract) The act of drawing, the state of
 being drawn.
 ACT'ITIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *traho tractus to draw*, but
 not used) Handling, using, treating of. *Cole.*
 ACT'RIX (s. in geometry) A kind of curve, the cata-
 maria.
 (s. an old spelling) Traces, the ropes or chains
 by which a horse draws. *Chaucer.*
 ADE (s. from the French *traite*) An occupation, a
 particular employment; habitual exercise; the instru-
 ments of any occupation; traffic, commerce.
 (v. int. from the sub.) To deal, to traffic, to carry
 on commerce; to act merely for money; to give in
 to some habitual exercise.
 (v. t. not much used) To sell, to exchange in com-
 merce.
 (p. from trade) Varied, practised. *Ezek. 27.*

Tra'deful (adj. from trade) Commercial, busy in trade.
 Tra'der (s. from trade) One who trades, a merchant.
 TRADESCAN'TIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Trades'folk (s. from trade, and folk) People employed
 in trade; people who live on trade.
 Trades'man (s. from trade, and man) A man in trade,
 one employed in buying and selling, a shopkeeper,
 one skilled in trade.
 Trades'men (s. plu. from tradesman) More than one
 tradesman.
 Trades'woman (s. from trade, and woman) A woman
 employed in trade, a woman skilled in trade.
 Trades'women (s. plu. from tradeswoman) More than
 one tradeswoman.
 Tra'dewind (s. from trade, and wind) A wind which
 blows the same way all the year; a wind that blows
 the same way for a stated time.
 Tra'ding (p. a. from trade) Buying and selling, carry-
 ing on trade.
 Tra'ding (s. from the part.) The act of carrying on
 trade.
 TRADITION (s. from the Lat. *trado to deliver*) A verbal
 account of any thing delivered from one age to ano-
 ther, that which has been handed down by oral rela-
 tion from one generation to another.
 Tradit'ional (adj. from tradition) Delivered down by
 tradition from one age to another, descending by
 oral communication; adhering to tradition, obser-
 vant of traditions. *Shakespeare.*
 Tradit'ionally (adv. from traditional) By tradition, from
 tradition.
 Tradit'ionary (adj. from tradition) Delivered by tradi-
 tion.
 Tradit'ionist (s. from tradition) One who adheres to
 tradition.
 TRADIT'IVE (adj. from the Lat. *trado to deliver*) Trans-
 mitted from one age to another, transmissible from
 one generation to another.
 TRADITO'RES (s. in church history) The reproachful
 appellation given by the primitive christians to those
 who in time of persecution delivered up their bibles
 to escape punishment.
 TRADUCE (v. t. from the Lat. *trans on the other side*,
 and *duco to lead*) To censure, to condemn, to calum-
 niate; to propagate, to increase by deriving one
 from another.
 Tradu'ced (p. from traduce) Calumniated, blamed,
 censured.
 Tradu'cement (s. from traduce) Censure, obloquy. *Sb.*
 Tradu'cent (adj. from traduce) Traducing, tending to
 censure. *Shakespeare.*
 Tradu'cer (s. from traduce) One who traduces.
 Tradu'cian (s. in church history, from traduce) One who
 holds that original sin is transmitted from the parents
 to their children.
 Tradu'cible (adj. from traduce) Capable of being de-
 rived. *Hale.*
 Tradu'cing (p. a. from traduce) Calumniating, cen-
 suring.
 Tradu'cing (s. from the part.) The act of calumni-
 ating.
 Tradu'cingly (adv. from traducing) Slandrously. *Bai.*
 Tradu'ction (s. from traduce) A derivation from one of
 the same kind, a propagation; a transmission from
 one to another; a transition, a conveyance.
 TRAFFIC (s. the modern spelling) Traffick, commerce.
 TRAF'FICK (s. from the French *traffiquer*) Commerce,
 merchandise; commodities, the subject of commerce.
 Traffick (v. int. from the sub.) To practise commerce, to
 exchange commodities; to trade meanly, to trade
 mercenarily; with with, and for: as, "And traffick
 with thee for a prince's fortune."
 Trafficker (s. from traffick) One who trafficks, a trader.
 Trafficking (p. a. from traffick) Practising commerce,
 trading.
 Trafficking (s. from traffick) The act of trading.
 TRAF'INE (s. with surgeons) The trepan.
 TRAG'ACANTH (s. in botany, and medicine) The name
 of a plant, the gum produced from the plant.
 TRA'GEA (s. in pharmacy) A kind of aromatic powder
 taken as a carminative.
 Trage'dian (s. from tragedy) A writer of tragedy, an
 actor of tragedy.
 TRAGEDIOP'RAPHER (s. from the Greek *τραγωδια* a tra-
 gedy, and *γραφω* to write, but not used) A writer of
 tragedy. *Cole.*
 TRAG'EDY (s. from the Greek *τραγωδια*) The dramatic
 representation of a serious action, a dramatic piece of
 a more serious turn; a mournful event, a dreadful
 catastrophe.
 Trag'elaph

T R A

- Trag'elaph** (*s. from tragelaphus*) A beast between a goat and a deer.
- TRAGELAPHUS** (*s. in zoology from the Greek τραγός a goat, and ελαφος a hart*) A beast found in the woods of Bohemia between a goat and a deer.
- TRAGEMATOPOLIST** (*s. from the Greek τραγμια a confession, and πωλεω to sell, but not used*) A confessor. *Cole.*
- Trag'etor, Trag'etour** (*s. obsolete*) An impostor. *Chaucer.*
- TRA'GIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Trag'ic** (*adj. from tragedy*) Belonging to tragedy; mournful, calamitous.
- Trag'ical** (*adj. from tragic*) Belonging to tragedy, mournful, disastrous.
- Trag'ically** (*adv. from tragical*) In a tragical manner; mournfully, calamitously.
- Trag'icalness** (*s. from tragical*) The state of being tragical.
- Tragicom'edy** (*s. from tragedy, and comedy*) A drama composed of merry and serious events.
- Tragicom'ic** (*adj. from tragedy, and comedy*) Relating to tragicomedy.
- Tragicom'ical** (*adj. from tragicomic*) Belonging to tragicomedy.
- Tragicom'ically** (*adv. from tragicomic*) With a mixture of merry and serious events.
- TRA'GIUM** (*s. in botany*) The white dittany; a shrub resembling the juniper which in autumn is said to have the smell of a goat.
- TRAGON'ATUM** (*s. in botany*) The wild campion.
- TRAGON'IA** (*s. in botany*) The tarragon.
- TRAGO'POGON** (*s. in botany*) The goats beard; a genus of plants.
- TRAGOP'YRUM** (*s. in botany*) A kind of buck wheat.
- TRAGOR'CHIS** (*s. in botany*) The ragwort.
- TRAGORIG'ANUM** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- TRA'GOS** (*s. in botany*) The woodbind.
- TRAGOSEL'IMUM** (*s. in botany*) The pimpinella.
- TRA'GUS** (*s. in anatomy*) The protuberance of the auricle next the temple.
- TRA'JAN** (*s.*) A man's name, the fourteenth emperor of Rome.
- Traie** (*v. t. obsolete*) To betray. *Chaucer.*
- TRAJECT** (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and jacio to throw*) To throw, to cast through.
- Traject** (*s. from the verb*) A ferry, a passage over a water.
- Traject'ed** (*p. from traject*) Thrown.
- Traject'ing** (*p. a. from traject*) Throwing, throwing through.
- Traject'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing, a trajection.
- Traject'ion** (*s. from traject*) The act of darting through, an emission.
- Traject'itious** (*adj. from traject*) Carried over, carrying over. *Cole.*
- Traject'ory** (*s. from traject*) The orbit of a comet; an elliptical orb.
- TRAIL** (*v. t. from the French trailler*) To hunt by the track, to draw along the ground; to drag, to haul.
- Trail** (*v. int.*) To be drawn out in length.
- Trail** (*s. from the verb*) The scent left on the ground, the track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length, that which is drawn behind.
- Trail** (*s. obsolete*) An harbour. *Chaucer.*
- Trail'board** (*s. a sea term*) A carved board on each side of the beak of a ship.
- Trail'ed** (*p. from trail*) Hunted by the track, drawn along the ground.
- Trail'ing** (*p. a. from trail*) Following by the track, drawing along the ground, drawing after in undulations on the ground.
- Trail'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing along on the ground, the act of hanging on the ground.
- Trail'ingly** (*adv. from trailing*) In a trailing manner. *Bz.*
- TRAIN** (*v. t. from the French traîner*) To draw along, to draw, to entice, to draw by degrees, to bring up, to breed, to form to any thing, to educate; *with up:* as, "To train them up."
- Train** (*s. from the verb*) A series, a consecution; a process, a method; the part of a garment that falls behind and hangs on the ground; the tail of a bird; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a procession; the line of powder reaching to the mine in order to blow it up; artifice, stratagem. *Train of artillery, the cannon accompanying an army.*
- Train'bands** (*s. from train, and band*) The trained bands, the militia, the part of the people trained to martial exercise.

N R A

- Traine** (*v. t. obsolete*) To betray.
- Train'ed** (*p. from train*) Drawn along, enticed; brought up, educated, formed to any thing by degrees.
- Train'edbands** (*s. from train, and band*) The militia, part of the common people trained to arms.
- Train'elnet** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A trammel-net.
- Train'er** (*s. from train*) One who trains up, an instructor.
- Train'ing** (*p. a. from train*) Forming to any thing by degrees, bringing up, educating; pursuing a vein of ore.
- Train'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming to any thing by frequent exercise, a process of education for any particular employment; the act of pursuing a vein of ore.
- Train'oil** (*s. from train, and oil*) Oil drawn from the blubber of a whale.
- Trainy** (*adj. from trainoil, reckoned a bad word*) Belonging to trainoil.
- Traipse** (*s. a trape, or droll word*) A trapes, a woman negligent in dress.
- Traipse** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To walk in a careless, fluttish manner.
- Traips'ing** (*p. a. from traipse*) Walking in a careless, fluttish manner.
- Traie** (*s. obsolete*) The traces by which horses draw.
- Trais'ounce** (*s. an old spelling*) Treason, treachery.
- TRAIT** (*s. from the French*) A stroke, a touch. *Brown.*
- Trait'erie** (*s. obsolete*) Treachery.
- TRAIT'OR** (*s. from the Lat. trado to deliver*) One who being intrusted betrays; *with to:* as, "He was a traitor to his king and country."
- Trait'orie** (*s. an old word*) Treachery.
- Trait'orily** (*adj. from traitor*) Treacherous, perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
- Trait'orous** (*adj. from traitor*) Treacherous, perfidious.
- Trait'orously** (*adv. from traitorous*) Perfidiously, treacherously.
- Trait'orousness** (*s. from traitorous*) Perfidiousness, treachery.
- Trait'ourie** (*s. obsolete*) Treachery.
- Trait'refs** (*s. from traitor*) A woman who betrays.
- TRALATIT'IOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and fero latus to bring*) Metaphorical, figurative.
- Tralatit'iously** (*adv. from tralatitious*) Metaphorically, figuratively.
- TRALINE'ATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and linea a line*) To deviate from any direction; *with from:* as, "If you tralineate from your father's mind." *Shakespeare.*
- TRALU'CENT** (*adj. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and luceo to shine*) Shining through.
- Tram'bling** (*s. in tin works*) A method of cleaning the ore from filth, a method of washing ore.
- TRAMEL** (*s. from the French trammel*) A net in which birds or fish are caught, any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.
- Tram'elnet** (*s. from trammel, and net*) A net in which birds or fish are caught; the hooks on which a pot is hung over the fire.
- TRAM'MEL** (*s. a different spelling*) A trammel.
- Tram'mel** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To catch, to intercept. *Shakespeare.*
- Tram'meled** (*p. from trammel, but not much used*) Caught, intercepted.
- Tram'meled** (*adj. in the manage*) Having two white feet on the same side, having two white feet one before and one on the opposite side behind.
- Tram'melnet** (*s. from trammel, and net*) A trammel, a net to catch birds or fish.
- Tram'meling** (*p. a. from trammel, but not much used*) Catching, intercepting.
- Tramontain** (*adj. a different spelling*) Tramontane.
- TRAMONTANE** (*adj. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and mons a mountain*) Situate on the other side of a mountain, living on the other side of the mountains, applied by the Italians to those who live on the other side of the Alps.
- Tramontane** (*s. from the adj.*) The north wind so called by the Italians because it blows from the other side of the Alps.
- TRAMPLE** (*v. t. from the Danish trampe*) To tread under foot; to tread with contempt.
- Tram'ple** (*v. int.*) To tread in contempt, to tread quick and loud. *Tram'pled*

TRA

Trampled (*p. from trample*) Trodden under foot; tread with contempt.
Trampler (*s. from trample*) One that tramples.
Trampling (*p. a. from trample*) Treading under foot, treading with a kind of contempt.
Trampling (*s. from the part.*) The act of treading under foot, the act of treating with contempt, the noise of quick and loud steps.
Tran (*s. from the Lat. trano to swim over*) The act of swimming over.
Trance (*s. from the Lat. transeo to pass over*) An absence, a temporary absence of the soul from the body, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of purity.
Tranced (*adj. from trance*) Lying in a trance, lying in ecstasy.
Trancer (*s. an old word*) A man employed in husbandry.
Tranche (*adj. in heraldry*) Countercharged in a particular manner.
Trane (*s. from train*) Train oil.
Trane (*s. from trane, and oil*) Train oil.
Trangle (*s. in heraldry*) A bar, the diminutive of trangle.
Tram (*s. a cant word*) A conundrum, a gimcrack.
Trammel (*s. with mechanics*) A sharp pin, a nail ground to a sharp point.
Tranquil (*adj. from the Lat. tranquillus*) Peaceful, undisturbed.
Tranquility (*s. from tranquil*) Quiet, peace of mind, calmness.
Tranquillize (*v. t. from tranquil, but not much used*) To make tranquil, to cause tranquillity.
Tranquillized (*p. from tranquillize, but not used*) Made tranquil.
Tranquillizing (*p. a. from tranquillize, but not used*) Making tranquil.
Tranquillous (*adj. from tranquil, but not used*) Tranquil, peaceful.
Tranquillousness (*s. from tranquillous, but not used*) Tranquillity.
Transact (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and ago adus to do*) To manage, to negotiate, to conclude a treaty; to perform, to do, to carry on.
Transacted (*p. from transact*) Managed, negotiated, carried on.
Transacting (*p. a. from transact*) Managing, negotiating, doing, carrying on.
Transacting (*s. from the part.*) The act of negotiating, transacting.
Transaction (*s. from transact*) A thing done, a thing managed, a negotiation.
Transactor (*s. from transact*) One who transacts, one who negotiates.
Transalpine (*adj. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and alps*) Situate beyond the Alps.
Transanimation (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and anima the soul*) The conveyance of the soul from one body to another, a transmigration.
Transcend (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and scando to climb*) To surpass, to excel, to surmount.
Transcended (*v. int. but not used*) To climb.
Transcending (*p. from transcend, but not much used*) Surpassing, excelling.
Transcendence (*s. from transcend*) Excellence, supereminence.
Transcendency (*s. from transcend*) Transcendence, excellence.
Transcendent (*adj. from transcend*) Excellent, supereminent.
Transcendental (*adj. from transcendent*) Supereminent, surpassing others; general, running through many particulars.
Transcendently (*adv. from transcendent*) Excellently, supereminently.
Transcending (*p. a. from transcend*) Surpassing, excelling.
Transcending (*s. from the part.*) The act of surpassing others.
Transcolate (*v. t. a scientific word, from the Lat. trans through, and colo to strain*) To strain through a sieve.
Transcolated (*p. from transcolate*) Strained through a sieve.
Transcolating (*p. a. from transcolate*) Straining through a sieve.
Transcolation (*s. from transcolate, a scientific word*) The act of straining through a sieve.

TRA

Transcribe (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and scribo to write*) To write from an exemplar, to copy.
Transcribed (*p. from transcribe*) Copied, written from an exemplar.
Transcriber (*s. from transcribe*) One who transcribes.
Transcribing (*p. a. from transcribe*) Copying, writing from an exemplar.
Transcribing (*s. from the part.*) The act of copying.
Transcript (*s. from transcribe*) A copy, any thing written from an exemplar.
Transcription (*s. from transcript*) The act of copying.
Transcriptive (*adj. from transcript*) Copying, done as from a copy.
Transcriptively (*adv. from transcriptive*) In the manner of a copy.
Transcur (*v. int. from the Lat. trans through, and curro to run*) To rove, to run to and fro.
Transcurrence (*s. from transcur*) The act of roving, a transcurfion.
Transcuring (*p. a. from transcur, but not used*) Roving, running from one place to another.
Transcurfion (*s. from transcur*) A ramble, the act of roving from one place to another.
Transduction (*s. from the Lat. trans, on the other side, and duco to lead*) The act of leading over.
Transe (*s. a correct, but not so common a spelling, from the French transe*) A trance, a kind of temporary absence of the soul from the body.
Transelementation (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and elementum an element*) A change of the elements or principles of one body into another.
Transexion (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and sexus a sex*) A change from one sex to another.
Transfeminate (*v. int. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and femina a woman*) To pass from woman to man.
Transfer (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and fero to bring*) To make over from one to another, to convey; to remove, to transport.
Transfer (*s. from the verb*) The act of conveying from one to another, the instrument or writing by which property is conveyed from one to another.
Transferred (*p. from transfer*) Made over from one to another; conveyed from one place to another.
Transference (*s. from transfer, but not used*) The act of transferring.
Transferring (*p. a. from transfer*) Making over from one to another; conveying from one place to another.
Transferring (*s. from the part.*) The act of conveying from one to another.
Transfiguration (*s. from transfigure*) A change of form; the miraculous change in the appearance of our Saviour on the mount.
Transfigure (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and figura a figure*) To change the form, to transform.
Transfigured (*p. from transfigure*) Changed in form, changed in appearance.
Transfiguring (*p. a. from transfigure*) Changing the form, changing the appearance.
Transfiguring (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing the form or appearance.
Transfix (*v. t. from the Lat. trans through, and figo to fix*) To pierce through.
Transfixed (*p. from transfix*) Pierced through.
Transfixing (*p. a. from transfix*) Piercing through.
Transfixing (*s. from the part.*) The act of piercing through.
Transfixion (*s. from transfix*) The act of piercing through.
Transforate (*v. t. from the Lat. trans through, and foro to bore*) To bore through, to make a hole through anything.
Transforated (*p. from transforate*) Bored through, having a hole bored through.
Transforating (*p. a. from transforate, but not much used*) Boring through, making a hole through.
Transform (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and forma a form*) To change the external form, to metamorphose.
Transform (*v. int.*) To put on a different form.
Transformation (*s. from transform*) A change of form; the

- the act of changing the form, the state of being changed as to the outward form.
- Transfor'med** (*p. from transform*) Changed in the external appearance, metamorphosed.
- Transfor'ming** (*p. a. from transform*) Changing the form, metamorphosing.
- Transfor'ming** (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing the external form, a transformation.
- TRANSFRETATION** (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and fretum an arm of the sea*) Passage over the sea. *Davies.*
- TRANSFULGID** (*adj. from the Lat. trans through, and fulgeo to shine*) Shining through.
- TRANSFUME** (*v. int. from the Lat. trans through, fumo to smoke*) To smoke through. *Cole.*
- Transfu'ming** (*p. a. from transume, but not much used*) Smoking through.
- TRANSFUSE** (*v. t. from the Lat. trans through, and fundo fufus to pour*) To pour out of one thing into another; *with from, to and into: as,* "To transfuse from himself into others."
- Transfus'ed** (*p. from transfuse*) Poured out of one into another; *with on: as,* "Transfused on thee his ample spirit rests."
- Transfu'sing** (*p. a. from transfuse*) Pouring out of one into another.
- Transfu'sing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of pouring out of one into another, a transfusion.
- Transfus'ion** (*s. from transfuse*) The act of pouring out of one into another.
- TRANSGRESS** (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and gradior gressus to go*) To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate, to break, to offend, to sin against.
- Transgre'ss** (*v. int.*) To offend by violating a law.
- Transgre'ssed** (*p. from transgress*) Violated, broken; passed over.
- Transgre'ssing** (*p. a. from transgress*) Violating, breaking, passing over, going beyond.
- Transgre'ssing** (*s. from transgress*) The act of exceeding due bounds, the act of violating a law, a violation.
- Transgre'ssion** (*s. from transgress*) A violation of law; an offence, a crime, a sin against God.
- Transgre'ssive** (*adj. from transgress*) Faulty, culpable; tending to transgression.
- Transgre'ssor** (*s. from transgress*) One that transgresses, a violator of the law, one that commits a crime, a sinner against God.
- Transjection** (*s. from the Lat. trans over, and jacio to throw*) The act of casting over. *Cole.*
- TRANSIENT** (*adj. from the Lat. trans over, and eo to go*) Passing, short, momentary; temporary, continuing but for a time.
- Tran'siently** (*adv. from transient*) In a transient manner.
- Tran'siency** (*s. from transient*) The state of being transient.
- TRANSILIENCE** (*s. from the Lat. trans over, and salio to leap*) A leap from one thing to another.
- Transil'ency** (*s. from transilience*) A leap from one thing to another.
- TRANSILVANIA** (*s. in geography*) A principality of the ancient Dacia.
- Transilva'nian** (*adj. from Transilvania*) Belonging to Transilvania.
- Transilva'nian** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Transilvania.
- TRANSIRE** (*s. from the Lat.*) A custom house warrant. *Cole.*
- TRANSIT** (*s. from the Lat. trans over, and eo to go*) The passage of one heavenly body over another.
- TRANSITION** (*s. from the Lat. trans over, and eo to go*) A removal, a passage, a change; the act of passing from one part or subject to another.
- TRANSITIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. trans over, and eo itus to go*) Having the power of passing; belonging to a verb which has respect to some object which is influenced or governed by it, passing over to some object.
- Tran'sitively** (*adv. from transitive*) In a transitive manner.
- Tran'sitiveness** (*s. from transitive*) The state of being transient. *Scott.*
- Tran'sitorily** (*adv. from transitory*) In a transitory manner, with short continuance.
- Tran'sitoriness** (*s. from transitory*) The state of being transitory.
- TRANSITORY** (*adj. from the Lat. trans over, and eo itus to go*) Continuing but for a short time, passing away.
- TRANSLATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and latus to bring*) To transport, to remove; to remove a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another; to change, to render into a different language.
- Transla'ted** (*p. from translate*) Changed, removed, into a different language.
- Transla'ting** (*p. a. from translate*) Removing, transferring, removing a bishop from one see to another, rendering into a different language.
- Transla'ting** (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering into a different language; the act of removing from one to another.
- Transla'tion** (*s. from translate*) A removal, the removing; the removal of a bishop from one see to another; the act of rendering into a different language that which has been rendered into a different language.
- Transla'tor** (*s. from translate*) One who renders something into a different language.
- Transla'tory** (*adj. from translate*) Transferring.
- TRANSLOCATION** (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and loco to place*) A reciprocal removal, a transposition.
- Translu'cency** (*s. from translucent*) Transparency.
- TRANSLUCENT** (*adj. from trans through, and luo to shine*) Shining through, transparent.
- TRANSLUCID** (*adj. from the Lat. trans through, and lucidus shining*) Shining through, transparent.
- TRANS'MARINE** (*adj. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and mare the sea*) Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.
- TRASME'ABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. trans through, and meo to ooze*) Capable of being passed through.
- TRANSME'ATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. trans through, and meo to ooze*) To pass through.
- Transme'ated** (*p. from transmeate*) Passed through.
- Transme'ating** (*p. a. from transmeate, but not much used*) Passing through.
- TRANSME'W** (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and meo to ooze*) To transmute, to transform.
- Transmew'ed** (*p. from transmew, but now grown obsolete*) Transmuted.
- Transmew'in** (*v. t. obsolete*) To transform.
- Transmew'ing** (*p. a. from transmew, but now obsolete*) Transmuting.
- Trans'migrant** (*adj. from transmigrate*) Passing into another state, passing into another country.
- TRANS'MIGRATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. trans over, and migro to wander*) To pass from one country to another, to pass from one state to another, to pass the soul, according to the notion of some ancient philosophers, from one body to another.
- Trans'migrating** (*p. a. from transmigrate*) Passing from one state to another, passing from one country to another; passing as the soul from one body to another.
- Trans'migrating** (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing from one state or country to another.
- Transmigra'tion** (*s. from transmigrate*) A passage from one state or place into another; the passage of the soul, according to the opinion of some ancient philosophers, from one body into another.
- TRANSMIS'SIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. trans through, and mitto to send*) Capable of being transmitted.
- Transmis'sion** (*s. from transmit*) The act of sending from one place to another.
- Transmis'sive** (*adj. from transmit*) Derived from another.
- TRANSMIT** (*v. t. from the Lat. trans through, and mitto to send*) To send from one person or place to another.
- Transmit'tal** (*s. from transmit*) The act of transmitting a transmission.
- Transmit'ted** (*p. from transmit*) Sent from one person or place to another; *with to: It was transmitted to the king.*
- Transmit'ting** (*p. a. from transmit*) Sending from one person or place to another.
- Transmog'raphy** (*v. t. a low barbarous word*) To transform, to metamorphose.
- TRANSMOTION** (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and moveo to move, but not used*) The act of moving anything from one's self to another; a figure in rhetoric.
- Transmounta'ne** (*adj. a different spelling*) Transmontane, situate on the other side of the mountains.

transmutable (*adj. from transmute*) Capable of being changed, convertible to some other substance.

transmutability (*s. from transmutable*) The state or quality that admits of transmutation.

transmutably (*adv. from transmutable*) With possibility of being converted into some other substance.

transmutation (*s. from transmute*) The act of changing one substance, the state of being changed into another substance.

transmute (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other, and muto to change*) To change from one nature or substance to another.

transmuted (*p. from transmute*) Changed from one substance to another.

transmuter (*s. from transmute*) One who transmutes.

transmutid (*p. an old spelling*) Transmuted, transmuted. *Cb.*

transmutin (*v. t. an old spelling*) To transmute, to transmute. *Cbaucer.*

transmuting (*p. a. from transmute*) Changing from one nature or substance to another.

transmuting (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing from one nature or substance to another, a transmutation.

transnation (*s. from the Lat. trans over, and nato from*) The act of swimming over.

transnomination (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other, and nomino to name*) The act of changing one name to another. *Bailey.*

transom (*s. from the Lat. transenna*) A thwart beam, lintel over a door, the vane of the cross staff.

transomwindow (*s. from transom, and window*) A window with a cross piece.

transpare (*v. int. from the Lat. trans on the other, and pareo to appear, but not used*) To appear through. *Cole.*

transparency (*s. from transparent*) The power or quality of transmitting light, clearness, diaphaneity.

transparent (*s. from transpare*) Pervious to the light, admitting light, diaphanous, pellucid.

transparency (*s. from transparent*) The state or quality of being transparent.

transpare (*v. t. from the Lat. trans beyond, and as a step, but not used*) To pass beyond. *Cole.*

transpeciate (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and species a kind*) To change from one species to another. *Scott.*

transpeciated (*p. from transpeciate, but not much used*) Changed from one species to another.

transpeciating (*p. a. from transpeciate, but not used*) Changing from one species to another.

transpious (*adj. from the Lat. trans through, and specio to look*) Transparent, pervious to the light.

transpierce (*v. t. from the French transpercer*) To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.

transpierced (*p. from transpierce*) Penetrated, pierced through, permeated.

transpiercing (*p. a. from transpierce*) Penetrating, passing through.

transpiercing (*s. from the part.*) The act of penetrating.

transpiration (*s. from transpire*) An emission of vapour, out of which is emitted in vapour.

transpire (*v. t. from the Lat. trans through, and spiro to breathe*) To emit in vapour.

transpire (*v. int.*) To emit in vapour, to pass off by sensible vapour, to escape from secrecy, to become public.

transpired (*p. from transpire*) Emitted in vapour.

transpiring (*p. a. from transpire*) Emitting in vapour; escaping from secrecy.

transpiring (*s. from the part.*) The act of emitting in vapour.

transplace (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and place a wide place*) To remove, to put into a new place.

transplaced (*p. from transplace*) Removed, put into a different place.

transplacing (*p. a. from transplace*) Removing, putting into a different place.

transplacing (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing to a new place.

transplant (*v. t. from the Lat. trans on the other, and planto to plant*) To plant in a fresh place, to move.

Transplantation (*s. from transplant*) The act of transplanting, the act of removing people from one country to another; a conveyance from one to another.

Transplanted (*p. from transplant*) Removed and planted in a different place, removed from one place or country to another.

Transplanter (*s. from transplant*) One who transplants.

Transplanting (*p. a. from transplant*) Removing and planting in a different place, removing people from one country to another.

Transplanting (*s. from the part.*) The act of planting in a different place, the act of removing people from one country to another.

TRANSPORT (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and porto to carry*) To convey by carriage from one place to another; to carry into banishment, to sentence, to banish as a felon; to put into extacy, to hurry with violence of passion.

Transport (*s. from the verb*) A vessel for carriage, a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; carriage, conveyance; rapture, extacy.

Transportable (*adj. from transport*) Capable of being transported. *Scott.*

Transportance (*s. from transport*) Conveyance, carriage. *Shakespeare.*

Transportation (*s. from transport*) A removal, a conveyance; the act of banishing, the banishment of a felon; violence of passion. *South.*

Transported (*p. from transport*) Conveyed by carriage, banished as a felon, ravished with passion or pleasure.

Transporter (*s. from transport*) One who transports.

Transporting (*s. from the part.*) Conveying by carriage from one place to another, banishing as a felon, ravishing with passion or pleasure.

Transporting (*s. from the part.*) The act of conveying by carriage from one place to another, the act of banishing a felon, the act of ravishing with passion or pleasure.

Transportship (*s. from transport, and ship*) A ship employed in conveying soldiers.

Transportvessel (*s. from transport, and vessel*) A vessel employed in conveying soldiers.

Transposal (*s. from transpose*) A transposition.

TRANSPOSE (*s. from the Lat. trans over, and pono to put*) To put one in the place of the other; to put out of place.

Transposed (*p. from transpose*) Put one in the place of the other.

Transposing (*p. a. from transpose*) Putting one in the place of another.

Transposing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting one in the place of the other, a transposition.

Transposition (*s. from transpose*) The act of putting one thing in the place of the other, the state of being put out of one place into the other.

Transprose (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and profe to turn out of verse into prose*) To turn out of verse into prose. *Cole.*

Transshape (*v. t. not much used*) To transform. *Sh.*

TRANSVASATE (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and vas a vessel*) To pour out of one vessel into another. *Bailey.*

Transvasated (*p. from transvasate, but not used*) Poured from one vessel to another.

Transvasating (*p. a. from transvasate, but not used*) Pouring from one vessel to another.

TRANSUBSTANTIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, sub under, and sto to stand*) To change to another substance.

Transubstantiated (*p. from transubstantiate*) Changed from one substance to another.

Transubstantiating (*p. a. from transubstantiate*) Changing from one substance to another.

Transubstantiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing from one substance to another.

Transubstantiation (*s. from transubstantiate*) The act of changing from one substance to another; the supposed change of the elements in the eucharist into the real body and blood of Christ as held by the papists.

Transubstantiator (*s. from transubstantiate*) One who transubstantiates, one who holds the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Transudation (*s. from transude*) The act of passing in sweat, the perspirable vapour which passes through any integument.

TRANSUDE (*v. int. from the Lat. trans through, and sudo to sweat*) To pass through in vapour.

Transuding (*p. a. from transude*) Passing through in vapour.

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Transu'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing through in vapour.

TRANSVÉCTION (*s. from the Lat. trans through, and veho to carry*) The act of carrying over. *Cole.*

Transvers (*v. t. obsolete*) To cross, to thwart. *Ch.*

Transversal (*adj. from transverse*) Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) The name of several muscles distinguished by the several parts in which they are situate.

Transvers'ally (*adv. from transversal*) In a cross direction.

TRANVERSE (*adj. from the Lat. trans over, and vertere to turn*) Lying in a cross direction, thwart.

Transverse (*s. from the adj.*) The longest diameter of an ellipsis.

Transver'sely (*adv. from transverse*) In a transverse direction.

Transver'sion (*s. from transverse*) The act or quality of turning transversely. *Cole.*

TRANSULT (*v. t. from the Lat. trans over, and salto to leap*) To leap over. *Cole.*

TRANSUMPTION (*s. from the Lat. trans on the other side, and sumo sumptus to take*) The act of taking from one place to another.

Transumptive (*adj. from transumption*) Taking from one place to another.

TRANSVOLATION (*s. from the Lat. trans over, and volo to fly*) The act of flying over.

Tran'ster (*s. a local word*) One who carries fish from the sea coasts to sell them in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

Tran'tery (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The money arising from fines on alehouse keepers. *Scott.*

TRAP (*s. from the Sax. trappe*) A snare set for thieves or vermine, an ambush, a stratagem; a play among boys in which a ball is driven with a stick.

Trap (*v. t. from the sub.*) To insnare, to catch in a trap.

TRAP (*v. t. supposed to be from the French drap cloth*) To adorn, to decorate. *Sp.*

TRA'PA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Trapa'n (*v. t. a different spelling*) To trepan. *Cole.*

Trap'door (*s. from trap, and door*) A door opening and shutting unexpectedly, a door opening and shutting in the floor of a room to let down any thing occasionally.

Trape (*v. int. a different spelling*) To traipse, to walk about as a woman carelessly and fluttishly.

Trapes (*s. from trape*) A flatternly woman.

TRAPEZIUM (*s. in geography*) A plain figure with four unequal sides and angles.

TRAPEZIUS (*s. in geometry*) A muscle of the shoulder-blade.

TRAPEZOID (*s. in geometry*) A trapezium.

Trap'ped (*p. from trap*) Caught in a snare, caught in a trap; dressed in trappings.

Trap'ping (*p. a. from trap*) Catching in a trap.

Trap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching in a trap.

Trap'pingly (*adv. from trapping*) In an insinuating manner. *Bailey.*

Trap'pings (*s. plu. from trap*) Ornaments appendent to the saddle of a horse; ornaments, dregs, finery.

Trap'stick (*s. from trap, and stick*) A stick used by boys in playing at trap.

Trapt (*v. t. pret. of trap*) Did trap.

Trapt (*p. from trap*) Trapped, dressed; with with: as, "Four milk white horses trapt in silver." *Sb.*

Trap'ures (*s. an old spelling*) Trappings. *Chaucer.*

TRASH (*s. from the Islandick tros*) Dregs, dregs, any thing worthless; any crude thing eaten by girls, unripe fruit; a worthless person.

TRASH (*v. t. the etymology is not noted*) To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble. *Shakespeare.*

Trash'ed (*p. from trash, but now grown obsolete*) Cut, lopped.

Trash'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Deceived. *Cole.*

Trash'id (*adj. obsolete*) Betrayed, deceived. *Chaucer.*

Trash'ing (*p. a. from trash, but now grown obsolete*) Lopping, crushing, humbling.

Trash'y (*adj. from trash*) Worthless, vile, useless.

Tras'ioning (*s. an old hunting term*) The doubling of a roebuck before the hounds.

Tras'four (*s. an old word*) Treasure. *Cole.*

Trate (*s. an old word*) An old trot. *Cole.*

TRAVA'DO (*s. from the French travade*) A kind of whirlwind, a sudden and violent storm at sea.

TRAVAIL (*v. int. from the French travailler*) To la-

T R A

bour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the throes of childbirth.

TRAVAIL (*v. t.*) To harass, to tire.

Trav'ail (*s. from the verb*) Labour, toil; the throes of childbirth.

Trav'ailed (*p. from travail*) Harassed, fatigued.

Trav'ailing (*p. a. from travail, but not used of labouring, toiling, harassing, fatiguing.*)

Trav'al (*v. int. obsolete*) To travail, to labour. *Chaucer.*

TRAV'ALLY (*s. from the French reveiller to awaken*) The beat of the drum to call the soldiers up in morning.

Trav'as (*v. t. a different spelling*) To traverse, to traverse a piece of ordnance.

Trav'ased (*p. from travas, a different spelling*) Traversed.

Trav'asing (*p. a. from travas, a different spelling*) Traversing.

Trave (*s. a different spelling*) The travise.

Travee' (*s. in architecture*) A lay of joists, the space between two beams.

Trav'el (*v. int. from travail*) To make journey, journey by land or water; to go, to pass; to travel, to labour, but this sense is now nearly obsolete.

Trav'el (*v. t.*) To pass over, to force, to journey.

Trav'el (*s. from the verb*) The act of passing from place to another, a journey, a journey of currying travail, labour, the throes of childbirth; but this is now nearly obsolete.

Trav'el (*s. in the manage*) A travise, a frame to the unruly horse in.

Trav'eler (*s. a sea term*) A kind of thimble formed several turns of a rope which moves backward and forward on the part to which it is applied.

Trav'elled (*p. from travel*) Passed over, obliged journey.

Trav'eller (*s. from travel*) One that travels, one who goes a journey; one who visits foreign countries.

Trav'ellersjoy (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Trav'elling (*p. a. from travel*) Passing from one place to another, performing a journey; obliging journey.

Trav'elling (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing from place to place, the act of performing a journey.

Trav'els (*s. plu. from travel*) The act of visiting foreign countries; an account of occurrences or observations on a journey into foreign parts.

Trav'eltainted (*adj. from travel, and taint*) Fatigued with travelling.

TRAVERS (*adv. from the French, but not used*) Across.

Travers (*s. obsolete*) A curtain. *Shakespeare.*

TRAV'ERSE (*adj. from the Lat. traversus*) Lying across, lying athwart.

Traverse (*s. from the adj.*) Any thing laid across; any thing that thwarts, a cross accident.

Traverse (*v. t. from the adj. heretofore accented on the last syllable*) To cross, to lay athwart; to oppose, thwart with obstacles; to wander over, to cross, survey, to examine minutely.

Traverse (*v. t. a law term*) To oppose with an intention to annul, to oppose so as to annul; to counter so as to invalidate.

Traverse (*v. int.*) To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

Traverse (*prep. from the adj.*) Through, crosswise.

Traverse (*s. in fortification*) A trench with a little parapet on each side.

Traverse (*s. in heraldry*) A partition crossing the field.

Traverse (*s. a sea term*) A winding or rising current.

Traverse (*s. in gunnery*) To remove a cannon so as to bring it to bear on the point intended.

Traverseboard (*s. a sea term*) A board on which all the points of the compass are set down.

Traversed (*p. from traverse*) Crossed, thwarted with objections, wandered over, surveyed; opposed, contradicted; made to bear as a cannon on the point intended.

Traversehorse (*s. from traverse, and horse*) A horse which has two white feet one on each side.

Traversefable (*s. in navigation*) The paper on which the ship's traverses are set down.

Traversing (*p. a. from traverse*) Crossing, wandering over, surveying; opposing, contradicting; bringing to bear as a cannon on the point intended.

Traversing (*s. from the part.*) The act of crossing, the act of opposing an indictment; the act of passing over the act of pursuing a winding or zigzag course.

TRE

of bringing a cannon to bear on the point in-
ded.
verfly (*adv. from traverse*) In the manner of a
verle.
es (*s. plu. from trave*) Shackles with which horses
taught to pace.
left'd (*adj. from travesti*) Dressed so as to appear
iculously, turned into burlesque.
VESTI (*adj. from the French*) Travested, turned
to burlesque.
vestile (*adj. from travesti*) Travested, burlesqued.
vesty (*adj. from travesti*) Travested, burlesqued.
VISE (*s. in the manage*) A frame in which unruly
ries are put to be shod.
ULISMUS (*s. from the Greek τραυλισμὸς to stammer*)
stammering repetition of the first letter or syllable
a word.
ULOTES (*s. from the Greek τραυλος*) The act of
mme-ing; a hesitation in pronouncing some parti-
lar letters.
UMA (*s. from the Greek*) A wound.
matic (*adj. from trauma*) Vulnerary, belonging to
ounds, fit to be applied to wounds.
matic (*s. from the adj.*) A vulnerary, a medicament
to be applied to wounds.
UMAT'ICAE (*s. with physicians*) Medicaments fit
be applied to wounds, medicines suited to dilute
e blood and promote the healing of wounds.
wler (*s. perhaps from trall*) A fisherman who uses
lawful means to destroy the fish in the river
ames.
wlerman (*s. from trawler, and man*) A man who
es unlawful means to catch or destroy fish in the
er Thames.
wlermen (*s. plu. from trawlerman*) More than one
awlerman.
Y (*s. from the Swedish*) A shallow vessel in which
eat or fish is carried.
y (*v. t. obsolete*) To betray. *Chaucer.*
ybaton, Trayl'baton (*s. an old word*) A judge
etefore appointed to make inquisition on all offices
roughout the realm.
trip (*s. from tray, and trip*) A kind of play. *Sb.*
s. from the Lat. tres) The number three. *Bailey.*
s. an old spelling) A tree. *Chaucer.*
A (*s. from the French trois*) The three at dice.
ch'rous (*adj. from treachery*) Perfidious, faithless,
fity of treachery.
ch'rously (*adv. from treacherous*) Perfidiously,
fely, with treachery.
ch'rousef (*s. from treacherous*) The state or qua-
y of being treacherous.
ACHERY (*s. from the French tricherie*) Perfidy,
each of faith.
ch'etor, Treach'etour (*s. obsolete*) A traitor. *Spenser.*
ch'our (*s. obsolete*) A traitor. *Spenser.*
ACLE (*s. from the Lat. theriaca*) Molosses, the spume
fugar; a medicine made up of many ingredients.
ele (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
eleball (*s. from treacle, and ball*) A kind of cordial
ll to be given to cattle.
AD (*v. int. from the Sax. tredan*) To set the
t, to trample, to walk in state; to copulate as
rds.
d (*v. t.*) To walk on, to trample under the foot, to
t, to track; to crush under foot; to put in action
the foot, to perform the act of copulation as a
le bird on a female; to walk on in state.
d (*s. from the verb*) Footing, a step with the foot;
way, a track, a path; the sperm of the cock in the
egg.
der (*s. from tread*) One who treads.
ding (*p. a. from tread*) Fixing the foot, trampling
derfoot, walking in state, copulating as birds.
ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting the foot,
e act of trampling under foot, the act of copulation
birds.
dle (*s. from tread*) That part of a machine which is
t in motion by the action of the foot; the sperm of
the cock in the egg.
f (*adj. a local word*) Peevish, froward. *Bailey.*
gue (*s. obsolete*) Agreement, intrigue. *Spenser.*
ASON (*s. from the French trahison*) An offence
mitted against the person of majesty, an offence
aint the dignity of a commonwealth; infidelity to
lawful sovereign.
onable (*adj. from treason*) Having the nature of
ason, treasonous.
onableness (*s. from treasonable*) The state or qua-
y of being treasonable.

TRE

Trea'sonably (*adv. from treasonable*) In a treasonable
manner, with treason.
Trea'sonous (*adj. from treason*) Having the nature of
treason, guilty of treason.
TREAS'URE (*s. from the Lat. thesaurus*) Wealth hoard-
ed up, riches accumulated.
Treas'ure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hoard, to lay up, to
deposit.
Treas'ured (*p. from treasure*) Hoarded, laid up, depo-
sited.
Treas'urehouse (*s. from treasure, and house*) A place
where treasure is laid up.
Treas'urer (*s. from treasure*) One who has charge of
treasure, one who has care of money.
Treas'urership (*s. from treasurer*) The office of trea-
surer.
Treas'uretrove (*s. a law term*) Money which is found
and not owned.
Treas'uring (*p. a. from treasure*) Laying up, hoarding,
depositing.
Treas'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up
treasure.
Treas'ury (*s. from treasure*) The place in which public
money is laid up, the place where riches are accu-
mulated.
Treas'urybench (*s. from treasury, and bench*) The of-
ficers belonging to the treasury; the seat on which
the lords of the treasury sit in the house of commons.
Treas'uryboard (*s. from treasury, and board*) The board
at which the lords of the treasury sit, the lords of the
treasury.
TREAT (*v. t. from the Lat. traho to handle*) To nego-
ciate, to settle; to handle, to manage, to use in any
manner; to discourse on; to feast, to entertain.
Treat (*v. int.*) To discourse, to practice negotiation, to
come to terms of accommodation; to make gratu-
itous entertainments; *with* of, upon, and *with* as,
"Of love they treat." "The king treated with
them." "Come I will treat with you on that affair."
Treat (*s. from the verb*) A gratuitous entertainment,
something given at an entertainment.
TREAT (*adj. from the Lat. traho to draw*) Taken out,
withdrawn. *Scott.*
Treatable (*adj. from treat*) Capable of being treated
with, moderate. *Temple.*
Treaté (*adj. a different spelling, from treat*) Taken out,
withdrawn. *Scott.*
Treat'ing (*p. a. from treat*) Discouring, negotiating,
accommodating with gratuitous entertainments.
Treat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of negotiating, the
act of discoursing on any subject, the act of accom-
modating with gratuitous entertainments.
Treat'inghouse (*s. from treat, and house*) An house of
entertainment.
TREA'TISE (*s. from the Lat. traho to handle*) A dis-
course, a written discourse, a small work of an author.
Treat'ise (*adj. an old word*) Attractive. *Cole.*
Treat'ment (*s. from treat*) Usage, the manner of con-
ducting.
Treat'y (*s. from treat*) The act of treating, a negotia-
tion, a compact relating to public offices; an intreaty,
a supplication; *but this sense is now grown obso-*
lete. *Shakespeare.*
TREBA'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name, an illustrious Roman.
Treb'ellian (*adj. from trebellianica*) Belonging to the
trebellianica.
TREBELLIAN'ICA (*s. with the Romans*) The fourth
part of a testator's estate to which the heir, instituted
by will, had a legal claim.
TREBEL'LIUS (*s.*) A man's name, the name of several
celebrated Romans.
TREB'LE (*adj. from the Lat. triplex*) Threefold triple;
sharp of sound, belonging to the upper part in music.
Treb'le (*s. from the adj.*) The upper part in music, the
smallest of a ring of bells, a sharp sound.
Treb'le (*v. t. from the adj.*) To multiply by three, to
make three times as much.
Treb'le (*v. int.*) To become threefold.
Treb'led (*p. from treble*) Multiplied by three, made three
times as much.
Treb'leness (*s. from treble*) The state of being threefold.
Treb'ling (*p. a. from treble*) Multiplying by three.
Treb'ling (*s. from treble*) The act of multiplying by
three.
Treb'ly (*adv. from treble*) Thrice, told, in a threefold
quantity.
TREBO'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name, one of the conspira-
tors who assassinated Julius Caesar.
TREBU'CK (*s. from the barbarous Lat. trebichetum*) A
ducking stool; a tumbrel. *Bailey.*
Tre'bucket

TRE

Tre'bucket (*s. from trebuck*) A ducking stool, a tumble.
Trech'our (*s. an old spelling*) A traitor. *Chaucer.*
Trech'our (*adj. obsolete*) Treacherous. *Chaucer.*
Trec'tis (*s. an old spelling*) A treatise. *Chaucer.*
Tred'dle (*s. a different spelling*) A treadle, that part of a machine which is put in motion by the foot.
TREDE/CILE (*s. in astronomy*) The aspect which includes three times thirty-six or one hundred and eight degrees.
Tred'foule (*s. obsolete*) A cock. *Chaucer.*
Tred'les (*s. a local word*) The ordure of sheep. *Bailey.*
TREE (*s. from the Danish*) A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branching out; the wood frame of a saddle; the stem, the support of any thing; one of the timbers of a ship.
Treeger'mander (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Treek (*s. a local word*) One of the iron hoops about the nave of a cart wheel.
Treen (*adj. from tree, but now grown obsolete*) Wooden, made of wood. *Camden.*
Treen (*s. the old plu. of tree*) Trees. *Ben. Johnson.*
Tree'nail (*s. a sea term*) One of the wooden pins which connect the planks to the corresponding timbers.
Treen'el (*s. a sea term*) A treenail.
Treen'ware (*s. an old word*) Earthen vessels. *Bailey.*
Treeprim'rose (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
TREET (*s. from the Lat. tretum, an old word*) Wheat. *Sc.*
TREFOIL (*s. in botany, from the Lat. trefolium*) A kind of grass, it has generally three leaves on one common footstalk.
TREG'ARRON (*s.*) A town in Cardiganshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 202 miles from London.
Treg'arron (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tregarron, made at Tregarron.
Treg'et (*s. an old word*) Deceit. *Bailey.*
Treg'etor, Treg'etour (*s. obsolete*) A jugler, an impostor. *Chaucer.*
Treg'etry, Treg'ettry (*s. obsolete*) Imposture, tricking. *Chaucer.*
Treg'ette (*s. obsolete*) Imposture, deceit. *Chau.*
TREG'ONY (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 256 miles from London.
Treg'ony (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tregony, made at Tregony.
TREIL/LAGE (*s. from the French*) A contexture of pales to support an espallier and form a distinct part of a garden.
TREL/LIS (*s. from the French*) A structure of parts crossing each other at small and equal distances, a lattice; a kind of frame to support wall-trees.
Trellis (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with a lattice, to fit up with a kind of network. *Scott.*
Trellised (*p. from trellis*) Furnished with a trellis.
Trellising (*p. a. from trellis*) Fitting up with a trellis, furnishing with a lattice or grate.
Trellisse (*s. a different spelling*) A trellis. *Cole.*
Trellised (*p. a. different spelling, Trellised.*) *Cole.*
Trem'ulum (*s. in old records*) The season for sowing barley or summer corn.
TREMBLE (*v. int. from the Lat. tremo*) To shake, to shiver as with fear or cold, to totter, to quiver; to quaver, to shake as a note in music.
Trem'ble (*s. colloquial, from the verb*) A tremor.
Trem'bling (*p. a. from tremble*) Quaking, shivering; quavering, shaking as a note in music.
Trem'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of quaking as with fear or cold, a tremor, a tremulous motion.
Trem'blingly (*adv. from trembling*) With tremor, with trembling.
TREMEL/LA (*s. from the Lat. tremo to tremble*) The hopper of a mill.
TREMEND'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. tremo to tremble*) Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly important.
Tremend'ously (*adv. from tremendous*) Dreadfully, awfully.
Tremendousness (*s. from tremendous*) The state or quality of being tremendous. *Scott.*
TREMEN'TA (*s. from the Lat. tremo to tremble*) The hopper of a mill.
Trem'num (*s. in old records*) The time for sowing summer corn.
TREMOLA (*s. from the Italian*) The snake, a grace in music; the treble.
TREMOR (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) A tremour, a tremulous motion. *Newton.*
Trem'our (*s. the old modern spelling*) A tremor, the state of trembling, a quivering motion.

TRE

TREM'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tremo to tremble*) Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.
Trem'ulously (*adv. from tremulous*) With tremulousness.
Trem'ulousness (*s. from tremulous*) The state of being tremulous.
TREN (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A spear for fishing.
TRENCH (*v. t. from the French trencher*) To cut, to cut into ditches.
Trench (*s. from the verb*) A ditch, a kind of long earth thrown up for military defence.
TRENCH'ANT (*adj. from the French*) Cutting, sharp.
Trench'aunt (*adj. an old spelling*) Trenchant.
TRENCH' (*adj. in heraldry*) Counterchanged, transverse. *Dict. of Art.*
Trench'eator (*s. in old records*) A carver.
Trench'ed (*p. from trench*) Cut, cut into trenches, thrown up as earth for military defence.
Trench'er (*s. from trench*) A piece of wood on which meat is cut and eaten at table, the table on which meat is eaten; food, the pleasures of the table.
Trench'erfly (*s. from trencher, and fly*) A parasite, that lives at other men's tables. *D'Eg.*
Trench'erman (*s. from trencher, and man*) A man who eats much, a man who eats voluptuously.
Trench'ermate (*s. from trencher, and mate*) A partner, a table companion.
Trench'ia (*s. in old records*) A trench.
Trench'ing (*p. a. from trench*) Cutting, cutting ditches, throwing up earth by way of military defence.
Trench'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making trenches.
Trench'ingplough (*s. from trench, and plough*) A kind of plough used in cutting down the sides of trenches.
Trench'ingspade (*s. from trench, and spade*) A spade used in making trenches.
TREND (*v. int. perhaps from the Sax. trendan*) To tend, to lie in any particular direction. *Johnson.*
TREND'EL (*s. from the Sax.*) Any thing that turns round; a vessel, a keever.
Trend'ing (*p. a. from trend, but not much used*) Tending, lying in any particular direction.
Trend'ing (*s. from the part.*) A particular direction.
Trendle (*s. from trendel*) Any thing that turns round; a keever.
TRENE (*s. from the French treves*) A truce.
Tren'nel (*s. a sea term, and a different spelling*) A trench, a wooden pin used in ship building.
TRENT (*s.*) A large river which takes its rise in the north, divides that county nearly into two parts, enters Derbyshire, runs the whole length of Nottinghamshire, and continues its course till it joins the river Ouse, and with it falls into the German sea a little below Hull in Yorkshire.
TRENT (*s.*) A bishoprick or province in Germany, situated on the Alps; the capital city of that bishoprick famous for the council held there in the sixteenth century in which the infallibility of the pope, transubstantiation and other doctrines of the Roman church were confirmed.
TRENTAL (*s. from the French trentie*) An office of the dead in the church of Rome.
TREPA'N (*s. from the French*) An instrument used by the surgeon in trepanning; a snare, a stratagem.
Trepa'n (*v. t. from the sub.*) To separate the skull, to enslave, to take by stratagem.
Trepan'diron (*s. from trepan, and iron*) The trepan.
Trepan'ned (*p. from trepan*) Perforated by the trepan, ensnared, taken by stratagem.
Trepan'ner (*s. from trepan*) One who perforates the skull by the trepan; one who ensnares, one who takes by stratagem.
Trepan'ning (*p. a. from trepan*) Perforating the skull with the trepan; ensnaring, taking by stratagem.
Trepan'ning (*s. from the part.*) The operation performed by the trepan; the act of taking by stratagem.
Trepan'ningly (*adv. from trepanning*) By the trepan.
Trep'et (*s. an old word*) A military engine formerly used in casting stones.
TREPH'NE (*s. in surgery*) A small trepan, an instrument for perforating the skull more simple than the trepan.
TREP'ID (*adj. from the Lat. trepido to shake*) Trembling, quaking for fear.

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Triad (*s. from trepid*) The state of trembling, a state of terror.

Triadity (*s. from trepid*) The state of quaking for fear.

Triadness (*s. from trepid*) The state of trembling for fear.

Tripass (*v. int. from the French trespasser*) To transgress, to offend; *with* against: as, "But trespass against all logic." To enter unlawfully on another man's ground; *with* on, or upon: as, "Nor trespassed on the other's ground."

Tripass (*s. from the verb*) A transgression, an offence; unlawful entry on another man's ground.

Tripassant (*s. an old word*) A trespasser.

Tripasser (*s. from trespass*) One that trespasses, an offender, one who unlawfully enters another man's ground.

Tripassing (*p. a. from trespass*) Transgressing, entering unlawfully on another man's ground.

Tripassing (*s. from the part.*) The act of transgressing, the act of entering unlawfully on another man's ground.

Tripassmoney (*s. from trespass, and money*) The fine compensation for trespass.

Tripassoffering (*s. from trespass, and offering*) An offering to atone for a trespass.

Tripped (*adj. from tressies, but now grown obsolete*) Tossed, curled.

Tripsel (*s. from the French tresteau*) A support for a table, a kind of moveable form by which any thing is supported.

Triptree (*s. a sea term*) A trestletree. *Scott.*

Tripses (*s. plu. wanting the singular, from the French tresse*) A knot, a curl of hair; the long flowing hair of a lady's head.

Tripsure (*s. in heraldry*) The diminutive of an orle.

Triptle (*s. from the French tresteau*) The frame of a table, a kind of moveable form to support any thing.

Triptree (*s. a sea term*) One of the strong bars of timber fixed horizontally on each side of the lower mast head to support the frame of the top.

Tripture (*v. t. in old records*) To turn land into a different way of culture.

Trips (*s. a cant word*) Threepence. *Cole.*

Tript (*s. probably from the Lat. tritus worn*) An allowance on some goods of a certain weight in the hundred.

Triptable (*adj. obsolete*) Tractable, mild, gentle. *Chau.*

Triptable (*adv. obsolete*) Mildly, gently. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*v. int. obsolete*) To treat with, to enter into treaty. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. obsolete*) A treaty. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. an old spelling*) A treatise. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. an old spelling*) A tract, a treatise. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. an old word*) A tax, an impost. *Scott.*

Tript (*s. an old spelling*) A treatise. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. a local word*) The dung of sheep.

Tript (*s. from the Sax. treefet*) A tripod, any thing that stands on three legs.

Tript (*s. in old records*) A truce.

Tript (*s. a different spelling*) A travise, a frame of wood to shoe an unruly horse in.

Tript (*s. an old word*) A truce, a treaty of peace. *Ba.*

Tript (*adj. an old spelling*) True. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. an old word*) A coward, a mean spirited fellow. *Bailey.*

Tript (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Tript (*adv. obsolete*) Truly. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. from the Lat. tres three*) A three at cards. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. obsolete*) A tree.

Tript (*s. from the Lat. tres three*) A piece of music in three parts.

Tript (*adj. from try*) Capable of being tried, capable of judicial examination.

Tript (*s. an old spelling*) Treacle; a medicine, a cure. *Chaucer.*

Tript (*s. from the Lat. tres three*) The number three, three united.

Tript (*s. from try*) A list, an examination; an experiment, experience; judicial examination; the state of being tried, temptation, a test of virtue.

Tript (*s. in botany, from the Greek τρεις three, and a male*) A genus of plants comprehending those that have hermaphrodite flowers with the three stamens.

Tript (*s. from the Lat. tres three, and angulus a corner*) A plain figure consisting of three sides and angles; a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Tript (*adj. from triangle*) Having three angles, having the form of a triangle.

Tript (*s. in anatomy*) The name of several

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muscles distinguished by the parts in which they are situate.

Triangularly (*adv. from triangular*) In a triangular form.

Triangularness (*s. from triangle*) The state of being triangular.

Triangulation (*s. in astrology*) A planet that lies in the triplicity.

Triangulus (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Triaprima (*s. with the chymists*) The three hypostatical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Triarch (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and αρχος chief*) A master of a vessel with three benches of oars.

Triarchy (*s. from triarch*) A government by three.

Triarian (*s. from triarii*) One of the triarii. *Cole.*

Triarii (*s. with the Romans*) A kind of infantry so called because they made the third line of battle.

Trias (*s. from the Lat.*) A triad in music, a compound of three radical sounds.

Tribe (*s. from the Lat. tribus*) A family, a body of the people distinguished by family or fortune; a family or body of people in contempt.

Triplet (*s. with goldsmiths*) A tool for making rings.

Triboulet (*s. a different spelling*) A tribulet.

Tribraichus (*s. from tribrachys*) The tribrachys.

Tribrachys (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and βραχυσ short*) A poetical foot consisting of three short syllables.

Tribucion (*s. an old word*) Retribution, reward. *Chau.*

Tribulas'trum (*s. in botany*) The neurada; a genus of plants.

Tribulation (*s. from the Lat. tribulo to thrash*) Distress, disturbance of life, persecution.

Tribuloides (*s. in botany*) The trapa.

Tribulus (*s. in botany*) A bramble; a thistle.

Tribunal (*s. from tribune*) The seat of a judge, a court of justice.

Tribune (*s. from the Lat. tribunus*) A Roman officer chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

Tribuneship (*s. from tribune*) The office or dignity of a tribune.

Tribunit'ial (*adj. from tribune*) Relating to a tribune, sitting as tribune.

Tribunit'ious (*adj. from tribune*) Belonging to a tribune.

Tribus (*s. from the Lat.*) A tribe. *Bailey.*

Tributary (*adj. from tribute*) Paying tribute, paid in tribute; subject, subordinate.

Tributary (*s. from the adj.*) One who pays a stated sum as an acknowledgement of subjection.

Tribute (*s. from the Lat. tributum*) A tax, a payment, an acknowledgement of subjection.

Tributemoney (*s. from tribute, and money*) Money paid as tribute.

Tribution (*s. from tribute*) A retribution. *Bailey.*

Tribut'ious (*adj. from tribute*) Belonging to tribute; distributive.

Tricap'sula (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and cap'sula a chest*) Having a seed vessel divided into three partitions.

Trice (*s. supposed to come from the French trait*) An instant, a short time, a stroke.

Trice (*v. t. obsolete*) To thrust. *Chaucer.*

Trice (*v. t. an old word*) To convey. *Cole.*

Tricen'arious (*adj. from the Lat. tricenarius, not used*) Belonging to the number thirty.

Tricenna'lia (*s. from the Lat.*) The masses said for the dead during the thirty days after their decease.

Tricen'ial (*adj. from the Lat. tricennalis*) Belonging to the number thirty. *Scott.*

Triceps (*adj. from the Lat.*) Having three heads.

Triceps (*s. from the adj.*) A muscle of the ear; a muscle of the thigh, so called because it has three beginnings.

Trichecus (*s. a different spelling*) The trichechus, the sea cow. *Dict. of Arts.*

Triche'ria (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils; a kind of gypsum.

Triches'trum (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils, a class of the selenites.

Trich'asis (*s. from the Greek*) The growth of much hair, a double row of hairs on the eyelids, a filamentous urine.

Trich'ing (*s. an old word*) The third part of a shire or county. *Bailey.*

Trichis'mus (*s. from the Greek τριχισμος*) A small fracture of a bone resembling an hair.

Trich'lich

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Trich'lich (*adv. an old word*) Neatly, richly. *Cole.*
TRICHOMANES (*s. in botany*) The maiden hair.
TRICHOPHYLLON (*s. from the Greek, τριχων hair, and φλλον a leaf*) A plant with leaves resembling hair.
TRICHORON (*s. in architecture, from the Greek*) A building with three stories.
TRICHOSANTHES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
TRICHOSTEMA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
TRICHOTOMY (*s. from the Greek τριχα in three parts, and τεμνω to cut*) A division into three parts.
TRICK (*s. from the Dutch treck*) A fly fraud, a dexterous artifice; a juggle, an antick; a practice, a habit; an unexpected effect; a number of cards laid regularly up in play, the cards produced in one round of play.
Trick (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cheat, to impose upon; to dress, to decorate; to perform by flight of hand, to perform by a touch.
Trick (*v. int.*) To practise fraud.
Trick'ed (*p. from trick*) Cheated, defrauded by fly artifice.
Trick'er (*s. a different spelling*) A trigger, the catch which discharges the cock of a gun.
Trick'ing (*p. a. from trick*) Cheating, defrauding by artifice; dressing up, making fine.
Trick'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of defrauding by artifice; the act of dressing up, dress, ornament.
Trick'ish (*adj. from trick*) Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning.
TRICK'LE (*v. int. the derivation is doubtful*) To fall in drops, to run down in a small stream.
Trick'ling (*p. a. from trickle*) Falling in a quick succession of drops.
Trick'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of falling in a quick succession of drops, a small stream.
Trick'ster (*s. from trick*) One who tricks, a sharper, a bite.
Trick'sy (*adj. from trick*) Pretty, implying endearment.
TRICLINIARCH (*s. from the Greek τρικλινιον a dining room, and αρχος chief, but not used*) The usher of the dining room. *Cole.*
Triclin'iary (*adj. from triclinium*) Belonging to a dining room. *Cole.*
TRICLINIUM (*s. from the Greek τρικλινιον*) A dining room. *Cole.*
TRICOC'COUS (*adj. from the Greek τρεις three, and κοκος a grain*) Having three grains or kernels.
TRICORNIGEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, cornu a horn, and gero to bear*) Bearing three horns, having three horns.
TRICORPORAL (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and corpus a body*) Having three bodies.
TRICOTERIE (*s. from the French, but not used*) The act of cheating in law suits. *Cole.*
Tricot'omy (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Trichotomy, a division into three parts. *Cole.*
TRICUSPIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The three valves of a triangular form situate at the mouth of the right ventricle of the heart.
TRI'DAX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
TRIDE (*adj. a hunting term, from the French*) Short, swift, ready.
TRIDE (*s. in the manage*) The time marked short and ready by the haunches.
TRI'DENT (*s. from the Lat. tres three, and dens a tooth*) The three forked sceptre of Neptune.
Tri'dent (*adj. from the sub.*) Having three teeth.
TRI'DENT (*s. in geometry*) A kind of parabola, a curve used in the construction of equations of six dimensions.
TRIDENTIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. tridens a trident, and fero to bear*) Bearing a trident.
Trident'ine (*adj. from Trent*) Belonging to Trent, belonging to the council of Trent.
TRID'ING (*s. an old word, from the Sax. trithinga*) The third part of a county. *Johnson.*
Trid'ingmot, Tri'dingmote (*s. from triding, and mote*) The court held for a triding, the court leet.
TRI'DUAN (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and dies a day*) Lasting three days, happening every third day.
Trie (*p. obsolete*) Tried; refined. *Chaucer.*
Tri'ed (*p. from try*) Proved, examined, examined in a court of judicature.
TRIEDROSTYLA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.
TRIEMMERIS (*s. in poetry*) A kind of cæfura in Latin

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verse in which after the first foot there remains a syllable to make up the next foot.
TRIEN'NALS (*s. in antiquity*) The feasts of Bacchus celebrated every three years.
TRIEN'NIAL (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and annus a year*) Lasting three years, happening every third year.
TRI'ENS (*s. from the Lat. tres three*) The third of a pound troy.
TRIEN'TAL (*s. not much used*) Half a pint.
TRIENTALIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Tri'er (*s. from try*) One that tries, one who examines judicially, a test, that which brings to the test.
TRIVERARCH (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and αρχος chief, but not much used*) The master of a ship with three benches of oars.
TRIET'ERIC (*adj. not much used, from the Greek τρεις three, and ετος a year*) Happening every third year.
TRIETE'ERICA (*s. from the Greek*) The triennials, feasts of Bacchus celebrated every three years.
TRIEXAHE'DRIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of perfect and transparent spars.
TRIFAL'LOW (*v. t. from the Lat. tres three, and Sax. fealga a barrow*) To plough land a third time before sowing.
Trifal'low (*s. from the verb*) The state of land ploughed three times before sowing.
Trifal'lowed (*p. from trifallow*) Ploughed three times before sowing.
Trifal'lowing (*p. a. from trifallow*) Ploughing land three times before sowing.
Trifal'lowing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of ploughing land three times before sowing.
TRIFA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and to be spoken*) Threefold, having three different manners.
TRIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and fero to bear*) Producing fruit three times in the year.
TRIFID (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. tres three, and findo to cleave*) Divided into three parts, cut into three large segments.
TRIFIS'TULARY (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and fistula a pipe*) Having three pipes.
TRIFLE (*v. int. from the Dutch triffelen*) To add levity, to talk to little purpose; to indulge in amusements, to be of little use; to mock, to play the fool; with with: as, "He trifled with me all the day."
Tri'fle (*v. t. but not used*) To make of no importance. *Shakespeare.*
Tri'fle (*s. from the verb*) A thing of no moment, a matter of no consequence.
Tri'fled (*p. from tri'fle, but not much used*) Treated in a trifling manner, made of no importance.
Tri'flier (*s. from tri'fle*) One who trifles, one who talks to little purpose.
Tri'fing (*p. a. from tri'fle*) Acting with levity, talking to little purpose; wanting importance, wanting worth.
Tri'fing (*s. from tri'fle*) The act of being busy about trifles.
Tri'fingly (*adv. from tri'fing*) Without weight, without dignity.
TRIFLO'ROUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and floris a flower*) Having three flowers.
Tri'folie, Tri'folie (*s. in botany, from trifolium*) The trefoil.
TRIFO'LIATED (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. tres three, and folium a leaf*) Having three leaves on the same foot stalk.
TRIFO'LIUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The trefoil, the three leaved grass.
TRIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and forma a form*) Having three forms, having three shapes.
Triform'ity (*s. from triform*) The state of being triform.
TRIFUR'CATED (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and furca a fork*) Having three forks or prongs.
TRIFUR'COUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and furca a fork*) Having three forks, having three prongs.
TRIG (*v. int. from the Danish tricker to prick*) To make a mark to stand at in playing at nine pins.
Trig (*v. t. from the foregoing*) To stop a wheel, to catch a wheel so as to prevent it from going forward or backward.
TRI'GA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of car, a chariot drawn with three horses.
Trig'amist (*s. from trigamy*) One who has three wives. *TRIG'AMIST*

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TRIM (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and γαμος a marriage*) The state of being married three times; rate of having three husbands or wives at one time.

TRIMINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and trinus to double*) Threefold. *Cole.*

TRIMINUM (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the head.

TRIMINUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the head, trigeminum.

TRIMMEN (*s. a local word*) A pole to stop a waggon from going down a hill. *Bailey.*

TRIMMED (*p. from trig*) Stopped as a wheel, prevented from going forward by means of a trigger.

TRIGGER (*s. from trig*) The catch that holds a wheel, catch that loosens the cock of a gun.

TRIPPING (*p. a. from trig*) Stopping, preventing from going forward by means of a trigger.

TRIPPING (*s. from the part.*) The act of stopping by means of a trigger.

TRIMMID (*s. an old word*) The angild, a mullet, a fine. *Ph.*

TRINITALS (*s. with the papists*) The number of forty masses, an office for the dead in the church of Rome.

TRINIA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

TRINACHIN (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TRINYLPH (*s. in architecture*) A member of the Doric order; it consists of two channels cut to right angles.

TRINUS (*s. a different spelling*) The trismus, the grinding of the teeth. *Scott.*

TRIGON (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and γωνια a corner*) A triangle; an aspect comprehending a third part of the heavens.

TRIGONAL (*adj. from trigon*) Belonging to a trigon, angular.

TRIGONELLA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TRIGONOCRATORY (*s. in astrology*) The planet which is the superior or lord of a trigon.

TRIGONOMETRICAL (*adj. from trigonometry*) Belonging to trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY (*adv. from trigonometrical*) According to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRY (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, γωνια corner, and μετροω to measure*) The act of measuring triangles.

TRINOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek τρεις three, γωνια a female*) Having three pistils.

TRINUM (*s. in old records*) The jurisdiction of three hundreds.

TRILATERAL (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and latus side*) Having three sides.

TRILATERALNESS (*s. from trilateral*) The quality of having three sides. *Scott.*

TRILLO (*s. in music*) A short trill.

TRILLION (*s. from the French*) A trillion.

TRILL (*s. from the Italian trillo*) A shake, a tremulous motion of the nerve or instrument on a note in music.

TRILL (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shake, to move with a tremor of the voice or instrument on a note in music.

TRILL (*v. int.*) To play in tremulous vibrations on a note in music; to trickle, to fall in a trickling stream.

TRILL (*v. t. obsolete*) To turn, to thrust. *Chaucer.*

TRILLED (*p. from trill*) Shaken, moved with a tremor of the voice or instrument on a note in music.

TRILLING (*p. a. from trill*) Moving with a tremor of the voice or instrument on a note in music; trickling, falling in a trickling stream.

TRILLING (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving on a note with a tremor of the voice or instrument.

TRILLION (*s. from the French trillion*) A million multiplied into itself. *Locke.*

TRILLION (*s. a different spelling*) A trillion. *Scott.*

TRILOBED (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and lobus lobe*) Having three lobes.

TRILOGY (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and λογος a word*) A discourse in three parts. *Cole.*

TRILUMINAR (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and lumen light*) Having three lights. *Johns.*

TRILUMINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and lumen light*) Having three lights. *Johns.*

TRIMMING (*v. t. from the Sax. trimman to build*) To fit out, to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip, to poise, to trim a vessel.

TRIMMING (*v. int.*) To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIMMED (*s. from the verb*) The state of being dressed, trimmed, or ornaments.

TRIMMED (*adj. from the verb*) Nice, smug, dressed.

TRIMMER (*s. a different spelling*) The trimmer. *Dict. of Arts.*

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TRIMA'CRUS (*s. in poetry*) A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

TRIM'E'RIAN (*s. a different spelling*) The trimorion. *Phillips.*

TRIME'RUS (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of fly which lives but three days.

TRI'METER (*s. in poetry*) A verse consisting of three measures.

TRIME'TRUM (*s. in poetry*) The trimeter, an iambic of six feet.

TRIMEN'STRUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and mensis a month*) Consisting of three months. *Cole.*

TRIMIL'CHI (*s. an old word*) The month of May so called by the Saxons because in that month they milked their cows three times a day.

TRIM'LY (*adv. from trim*) Sprucely, neatly.

TRIM'med (*p. from trim*) Fitted out, dressed, decorated; shaven, clipped; poised, balanced as a vessel on the water.

TRIM'mer (*s. from trim*) One who trims, one who dresses, one who shaves; one who fluctuates between two parties in order to please or gain by both.

TRIM'mer (*s. in building*) A piece of timber framed at right angles with the joists.

TRIM'mer (*adj. comp. of trim*) Trim in a greater degree.

TRIM'mest (*adj. sup. of trim*) Trim in the greatest degree.

TRIM'ming (*p. a. from trim*) Fitting out, dressing, decorating; clipping, shaving; balancing, fluctuating between two parties.

TRIM'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up, the ornamental appendages to a garment, that with which any thing is trimmed; the act of balancing, the act of fluctuating between two parties.

TRIM'NESS (*s. from trim*) Neatness, spruceness.

TRIMO'DIAL (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and modius a bushel*) Containing three bushels. *Cole.*

TRIMONEER (*s. a sea term, corrupted from timoneer*) The timoneer.

TRIMOR'IAN (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The trimorion.

TRIMO'RION (*s. in astrology, from the Greek*) The junction of three signs in calculating a nativity which was supposed to cut the thread of life.

TRINAC'RIA (*s. in geography*) The Latin name of Sicily.

TRINAC'RIAN (*adj. from Trinacria*) Belonging to Sicily.

TRIN'AL (*adj. from the Lat. trinus*) Threefold.

TRINE (*adj. from the Lat. trinus*) Threefold.

TRINE (*s. from the adj.*) An aspect comprehending the third part of the heavens; an aspect of planets in a trigon supposed by the ancient astrologers to have been remarkably benign.

TRINE (*v. t. from the adj.*) To place in a trigon, to put in a trine aspect.

TRINE (*s. a cant word*) The gallows.

TRIN'NECOMPAS (*s. an old word*) The Trinity. *Chaucer.*

TRIN'ED (*p. from trine*) Placed in a trine aspect.

TRING (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 31 miles from London.

TRING (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tring, made at Tring.

TRINGA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

TRIN'GLE (*s. in architecture*) A small member, the ringlet, the listel.

TRINITARIAN (*adj. from Trinity*) Belonging to the Trinity, acknowledging the Trinity.

TRINITARIAN (*s. from the adj.*) One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity; one of an order of monks who hold that all churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

TRINITARIANISM (*s. from Trinitarian*) The doctrine of a Trinity of persons in the Godhead.

TRINITI'ECUMPAS (*s. an old word*) The Trinity. *Chaucer.*

TRINITY (*s. from the Lat. trinitas*) The number three; the union of the three persons in the incomprehensible Godhead.

TRINITY (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the heartsease.

TRINITY-day (*s. from Trinity, and Sunday*) The first Sunday after Whitsuntide.

TRINIUMGELD (*s. from the Sax.*) An ancient compensation for certain crimes in which the fine was to be paid nine times over.

TRINK, TRINKE (*s.*) An old kind of engine or net for catching fish. *Cole.*

TRINK'ET (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Ornaments of dress, superfluous decorations, toys; things of no great value; tackle, small tools.

Trink-

- Trink'et'ail** (*s. a sea term*) The highest sail, the top gallant.
- TRI'NOBANTES** (*s. in the ancient geography of England*) The old inhabitants of Middlesex and Suffex.
- TRINOC'TIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and nox noctis night*) Containing the space of three nights.
- TRINOC'TILE** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and nox noctis night*) Belonging to that aspect which includes three eighths of the heavens.
- Trinoc'tile** (*s. from the adj. in astrology*) The aspect which includes three eighths of the heavens or 135 degrees.
- Trino'da** (*s. in old records*) Three perches of land.
- TRINO'DAL** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and nodus a knot*) Containing three knots.
- Trino'dia** (*s. in old records*) A quantity of land containing three perches.
- TRINOM'IAL** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and nomen a name*) Having three names.
- Tri'net** (*s. a sea term*) The top gallant. *Cole.*
- TRI'O** (*s. in music*) A musical composition of three parts.
- Triob'olar** (*adj. from triobolum*) Vile, mean, worthless.
- TRIOB'OLUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The weight of half a dram; the value of three halfpence.
- TRIO'CIUS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of marygold.
- TRIOC'TILE** (*s. in astronomy*) An aspect comprehending three eighths of the heavens or 135 degrees.
- TRI'ONES** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, the assemblage of stars in the great bear.
- TRIO'NUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- TRI'OPAS** (*s.*) A man's name, the father of Erifichthon.
- TRIOPE'IS** (*s.*) The name of a woman, the daughter of Erifichthon.
- TRIOPH'THALMUS** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone, so called from its having the figure of three eyes.
- TRIOPT'ERIS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- TRIOR'CHES** (*s. in botany*) The ragwort.
- TRIOR'CHES** (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk, the buzzard.
- TRIOR'CHUS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of medlar having three kernels.
- TRIOSTEOSPER'MUM** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Tri'our** (*s. a law term*) One appointed by a court of judicature to examine whether an exception made to a juror be just and reasonable.
- TRIP** (*v. t. from the Dutch trippen*) To strike the feet from under the body; to catch, to detect; to supplant; to remove an anchor from the bottom by its cable.
- Trip** (*v. int.*) To fall by loosing the hold of the feet, to stumble; to run lightly, to take a short voyage.
- Trip** (*s. from the verb*) A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist, a stumble, a false step; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage, a short journey.
- Trip** (*s. an old word*) A small piece, a few sheep; a large herd of goats. *Cole.*
- TRIPART'IENT** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and pars a part*) Divided into three parts.
- TRIPARTITE** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and pars a part*) Having three parts, done in three parts.
- Tripartition** (*s. from tripartite*) A division into three parts.
- TRIPE** (*s. from the French*) The edible intestines of an animal; the belly in droll style.
- TRI'PEDAL** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and pes a foot*) Having three feet.
- TRIPEDA'NEOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and pes a foot*) Having three feet. *Cole.*
- Tri'pehouse** (*s. from tripe, and house*) A house where tripe is sold.
- TRIP'ELAS** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of earths in smaller particles and more coherent than ochres.
- Tri'pemadam** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb sometimes used in fallads. *Bailey.*
- Tri'pery** (*s. from tripe*) A tripe house, a place where tripe is sold; the various sorts of tripe.
- TRIPETALO'DES** (*s. in botany*) The plants which have their leaves deeply cut into three parts.
- TRIPET'ALOUS** (*adj. from the Greek τρεις three, and πεταλον a leaf*) Having a flower consisting of three leaves, having three petals.
- TRIPH'ALUS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Priapus.
- TRIPH'THONG** (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and*
- φθγγος a sound*) The coalition of three vowels in syllable.
- TRIPH'THON'GUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A triphthong.
- TRIPHYL'LON** (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) trefoil.
- TRIPHYL'LOS** (*s. in botany*) A plant whose leaves are divided into three principal parts.
- TRIPHYL'LOUS** (*adj. in botany*) Having leaves consisting of three principal parts.
- TRIP'LE** (*adj. from the Lat. triplex*) Threefold, three times repeated.
- Triple** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make three times much; to make threefold.
- Tripl'ecrown** (*s. from triple, and crown*) The tiara of the pope.
- Tripl'ed** (*p. from triple*) Trebled, made threefold.
- Tripl'edip'afon** (*s. in music*) The fifteenth.
- Tripl'et** (*s. from triple*) Three of a kind, three rhyming together.
- Tripl'etree** (*s. a cant word*) The gallows.
- TRI'PLICATE** (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and plicare to fold*) Having a cubical ratio, having a ratio to other as the cubes.
- Tripl'icated** (*adj. from triplicate*) Made or done three times.
- Tripl'ication** (*s. from triplicate*) The act of trebling, act of adding three together.
- Tripl'icity** (*s. from triple*) The state of being threefold; the division of the signs of the zodiac according to the elements.
- TRIPLO'IDES** (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to raise large depression of the skull.
- Tripl'madam** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb used in fallads.
- TRIP'OD** (*s. from the Greek τρεις three, and πους a foot*) A seat with three feet; the seat from which the priests of Apollo delivered their oracles.
- Trip'ode** (*s. a different spelling*) The tripod.
- Trip'o'dial** (*adj. from tripod*) Belonging to a tripod, a tripod.
- TRIP'OLI** (*s. in geography*) One of the African states.
- Trip'oli** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of tripelas.
- Trip'oline** (*adj. from Tripoli*) Belonging to Tripoli.
- TRIP'OLIS** (*s.*) The name of a city.
- TRIPOLIUM** (*s. in botany*) The hartwort.
- TRIP'OLY** (*s. in botany*) The turbit.
- TRIP'OLY** (*s. in natural history*) A stone used in polishing.
- TRIP'OS** (*s. from tripod*) A tripod.
- TRIP'OS** (*s.*) The prevaricator in the university of Cambridge.
- Trip'pant** (*adj. in heraldry*) Tripping.
- Trip'ped** (*p. from trip*) Having the legs struck under the body; supplanted; removed from the bottom as an anchor by its cable.
- Trip'per** (*s. from trip*) One who trips.
- Trip'ping** (*p. a. from trip*) Striking the legs from under the body, stumbling; supplanting; making short voyage, passing nimbly along.
- Trip'ping** (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking legs from under the body, the act of passing nimbly and lightly; the act by which an anchor is removed from the bottom by its cable.
- Trip'pingly** (*adv. from tripping*) With a light and quick movement, with agility. *Shakespeare.*
- Tript'hong** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A triphthong.
- TRIPTOL'EMUS** (*s.*) A man's name, supposed to have been sent in a miraculous manner to teach the people of every country to plough and sow; one of the natural judges.
- TRIP'TOTE** (*s. in grammar, from the Greek τρεις three, and πτωσις a case*) A noun which has but three cases.
- TRIPU'DIARY** (*adj. from the Lat. tripudium*) formed by dancing.
- TRIPUDIA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. tripudium*) The act of dancing, the act of tripping on the toes in dance.
- TRIPYR'ENOUS** (*adj. in botany*) Having three kernels.
- Tri'quet** (*adj. not used, from triquetra*) Triangular.
- TRIQUET'RA** (*s. not used*) A triangle, a three angled figure.
- Triquet'rous** (*adj. from triquetra*) Triangular.
- TRI'REME** (*s. from the Lat. tres three, and remus a oar*) A galley with three benches of oars on a side.
- TRI'REMIS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A galley with three benches of oars on a side.
- Triro'da** (*s. in old records*) A parcel of land containing three perches.

CRAMENTA/LES (*s. in church history*) Those admit three sacraments and no more.

TRIGIUM (*s. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and γίγνομαι to be*) The name of a particular hymn used in the church so called from its having the word *αγίος* repeated three times.

TRIFAGO (*s. a different spelling*) The trifago. *Ph.*

TRIPASON (*s. in music*) The fifteenth.

TRITON (*s. a sea term*) To hale up any thing.

TRITON (*s. from the Lat. tres three, and seco to divide*) A division into three equal parts.

TRITON (*p. from trite*) Haled up.

TRITON (*s. in old geography*) The Latin name of the northern parts of the United Provinces.

TRITON (*adj. from Trifia*) Belonging to Trifia.

TRITON (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Trifii.

TRITON (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Trifii.

TRITON (*s.*) The inhabitants of the ancient Trifia.

TRITON (*p. a. from trite, a sea term*) Haling up.

TRITON (*s. from the part.*) The act of haling up.

TRITON (*s. from Trifia*) Trifia.

TRITON (*s. from Trifland*) An inhabitant of Trifia.

TRITON (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Egyptian philosopher cotemporary with Moses.

TRITON (*s. from the Greek τριῶν to grind*) The grind of the teeth.

OLYMPICO/NICA (*s. in antiquity*) A person who thrice borne away the prize at the Olympic games.

OLYMPION/NICES (*s. a different spelling*) One who borne away the prize three times in the Olympic games.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and πᾶς all*) An engine with three pullies.

TRIPAST (*adj. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and πᾶς all*) Bearing three seeds.

TRIPAST (*adj. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and πᾶς all*) Composed of three spheres.

TRIPAST (*s. in botany*) The germander.

TRIPAST (*s. a different spelling*) A trifyllable. *D. of A.*

TRIPAST (*s. an old word*) Trust, charge; a mark, a sign. *Ch.*

TRIPAST (*s. in old records*) The privilege of not being obliged to attend the lord of a forest in hunting, a or post in hunting.

TRIPAST (*s. in old records*) The trifta.

TRIPAST (*adj. an old word*) Sad, sorrowful. *Shakespeare.*

TRIPAST (*adj. from the Lat. tristis sad, and facio make*) Making sorrowful. *Cole.*

TRIPAST (*s. in old records*) The trifta. *Cole.*

TRIPAST (*s. in old records*) The trifta. *Scott.*

TRIPAST (*s. in old records*) The trifta. *Scott.*

TRIPAST (*adj. from the Lat. tristis sad, and fount found*) Having a sorrowful found.

TRIPAST (*v. t. from the Lat. tristis sad, but not to make sorrowful*) To make sorrowful.

TRIPAST (*s.*) A man's name.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Lat. trifidulus*) A kind of pike with three prongs, any thing with three points.

TRIPAST (*s. a different spelling*) A trifidul. *Cole.*

TRIPAST (*adj. from the sub.*) Having three points. *Cole.*

TRIPAST (*adj. from trifyllable*) Consisting of three syllables.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and ὅλον a syllable*) A word consisting of three syllables.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Greek τριταῖα*) A tertian.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Greek τριταῖα*) The tertian.

TRIPAST (*s.*) A man's name; a gladiator of prodigious strength.

TRIPAST (*adj. from the Lat. tero to wear*) Common, worn out.

TRIPAST (*adv. from trite*) In a trite manner.

TRIPAST (*s. from trite*) The state or quality of being trite.

TRIPAST (*adj. comp. of trite*) Trite in a greater degree.

TRIPAST (*adj. sup. of trite*) Trite in the greatest degree.

TRIPAST (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, and that flowers thrice a year.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and θεός God*) The doctrine of three absolute and distinct Gods.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and θεός God*) One who holds that there are three distinct Gods.

TRIPAST (*s. from the Greek τρεῖς three, and θεός God*) A tritheist.

TRIPAST (*s. an old word*) The third part of a county, jurisdiction of three hundreds; the court.

Phillips.

TRITIA/NA (*s. in botany*) A kind of large cabbage.

TRITICE/A (*s. in botany*) The triticum.

TRITICE/AN (*adj. from triticum*) Belonging to wheat. *Co.*

TRITICUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Wheat; wheat in the blade; a class of plants.

TRITON (*s. in heathen mythology*) The son of Neptune, a sea god, Neptune's trumpeter.

TRITON (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

TRITON (*s.*) A vane, a weathercock. *Scott.*

TRITONE (*s. from the Lat. tres three, and tonus a tone*) An imperfect concord, an interval of three tones.

TRITONIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Minerva.

TRITURABLE (*adj. from triturate*) Capable of being pounded, capable of being comminuted.

TRITURATE (*v. t. from the Lat. trituro, but not much used*) To pound, to comminute, to reduce to powder. *Johnson.*

TRITURATED (*p. from triturate, but not much used*) Reduced to powder, comminuted.

TRITURATING (*p. a. from triturate, but not much used*) Reducing to powder, comminuting.

TRITURATION (*s. from triturate*) The reduction of any substance to powder by pounding, a levigation. *Br.*

TRIVET (*s. not so common a word*) A trevet, any thing supported on three feet.

TRIVIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Diana.

TRIVIAL (*adj. from the Lat. trivialis*) Vile, worthless; light, trifling.

TRIVIALLY (*adv. from trivial*) Lightly, in a trifling manner; commonly, vulgarly.

TRIVIALNESS (*s. from trivial*) Unimportance, lightness; commonness, vulgarity.

TRIUMPET/TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TRIUMPH (*s. from the Lat. triumphus*) The pomp with which a victory is celebrated, joy for success; victory, conquest; the state of being victorious; a conquering card, a trump; but this sense is now become obsolete.

TRIUMPH (*v. int. in poetry, sometimes accented on the last syllable*) To obtain a victory, to celebrate a victory, to rejoice for victory, to exult upon an advantage gained, to insult upon gaining the victory.

TRIUMPHAL (*adj. from triumph*) Used in celebrating victory, belonging to triumph.

TRIUMPHAL (*s. but not used*) A triumph. *Milton.*

TRIUMPHALIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Hercules.

TRIUMPHANT (*adj. from triumph*) Victorious, crowned with conquest; celebrating a victory, rejoicing for victory.

TRIUMPHANTLY (*adv. from triumphant*) With triumph, with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER (*s. from triumph*) One that triumphs.

TRIUMPHING (*p. a. from triumph*) Celebrating victory, exulting on account of victory.

TRIUMPHING (*s. from the part.*) The act of celebrating a victory, exultation on account of success.

TRIUMVIR (*s. from the Lat. tres three, and vir a man*) One who is joined with two others in any post or office.

TRIUMVIRATE (*s. from triumvir*) The dignity or office of the triumviri, the concurrence of three men in any office or employment.

TRIUMVIRI (*s. plu. of triumvir*) Three men joined in any post or office.

TRIUMVIRI (*s. not so common a word*) A triumvirate. *Shakespeare.*

TRIUNCIS (*s. in antiquity*) A weight of three ounces, a coin of that weight.

TRIVUNE (*adj. from the Lat. tres three, and unus one*) Three in one.

TRIXA/GO (*s. in botany*) A kind of vervain.

TROAD (*s. obsolete*) A place for the feet. *Sp.*

TROAS (*s.*) The name of a city in the Lesser Asia.

TROAT (*v. int. a hunting term*) To cry as a buck at rutting time.

TROB/ELID (*adj. an old spelling*) Troubled. *Chaucer.*

TROCAR (*s. in surgery*) An instrument used in the operation of tapping for the dropsy.

TROCE (*s. an old word*) A willow, a wreath. *Cole.*

TROCHÆ/US (*s. in poetry*) The trochee.

TROCHÆIC (*adj. from trochæus*) Consisting of trochees.

TROCHÆIC (*s. from the adj.*) A verse consisting of trochees.

TROCHÆICAL (*adj. from trochæic*) Consisting of trochees.

TROCHAN/TER (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two processes of the thigh bone.

TRO'CHE, TRO'CHEE (*s. from the Lat. trochæus*) A metrical foot consisting of a long and short syllable.

Tro'chile (*s. in architecture, from trochilus*) The trochilus, the cavity that surrounds the column next to the tore.

TROCH'ILICE, TROCH'ILICS (*s. from the Greek τροχος a wheel*) The art of wheel work.

TROCHI'LUS (*s. in architecture*) The cavity that surrounds the column next to the tore.

Troch'ings (*s. a hunting term*) The small branches on the top of a deer's head.

TROCHIS'CUS (*s. in medicine*) A kind of medical lozenge, the trochisk.

TROCH'ISK (*s. from the Greek τροχισκος*) A kind of lozenge, a kind of nutritive sweetmeat. *Bacon.*

TROCHI'TÆ (*s. in natural history*) A kind of figured fossil stone, resembling a plant.

TROCH'LEA (*s. from the Greek τροχω to run*) One of the mechanical powers, the pulley.

TROCHLEA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the oblique muscles of the eye.

TROCHLOID (*s. in geometry*) The cycloid.

TROCH'OLICS (*s. from the Greek τροχος a wheel*) The art of wheel work. *Phillips.*

TRO'CHUS (*s. from the Greek τροχος*) A wheel, a small round lump of any thing.

TROCH'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) The trout.

TROC'ULUS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of American swallow.

Trod (*p. from tread*) Pressed under the foot, trodden.

Trod'den (*p. from tread*) Pressed under the foot.

Trode (*v. t. pret. of tread*) Did tread.

Trode (*s. obsolete, from tread*) A tread, a place for the foot. *Spenser.*

TROG'LODYTE (*s. from the Greek τρογλοδύτης*) One who inhabits a cave of the earth; one of a people of Ethiopia, who, it is said, had scarcely the faculty of speech, and lived on serpents.

Trog'lodyte (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to one who inhabits the caves of the earth. "A troglodyte footman." *Pope.*

TROGY'LUM (*s.*) A city of Samos.

TRO'JA (*s. in antiquity*) The Trojan games said to be instituted by the son of Æneas and kept by the Romans with great solemnity.

Tro'jan (*adj. from Troy*) Belonging to Troy.

Tro'jan (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Troy, an inhabitant of Troy.

TRO'ILUS (*s.*) A man's name, one of the sons of Priam.

TROLL (*v. t. from the Dutch trollen*) To move circularly, to drive about.

Troll (*v. int.*) To roll, to run round; to fish for pike with a rod and reel.

Troll'ed (*p. from troll*) Moved in a circular direction, driven round.

Troll'er (*s. from troll*) One that trolls, one that fishes for pike with a rod and reel.

Troll'flower (*s. in botany*) The crowfoot.

Troll'ing (*p. a. from troll*) Moving in a circular direction, rolling; fishing for pike with a rod and reel.

Troll'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rolling, the act of moving in a kind of circular direction; the method of fishing for pike with a rod and reel.

Troll'madam (*s. from troumadame*) A play in which a bowl is thrown through a range of holes which are numbered for the game.

Troll'lop (*s. a low or aroll word of uncertain etymology*) A flattern, a woman loosely dressed; a loose dress for a lady.

Trol'madame (*s. a different spelling, supposed to be the same with*) The troumadame, a kind of play. *Scott.*

Trol'mydam (*s. a different spelling*) The troumadame, a kind of play. *Shakespeare.*

TRO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A wound, a wound occasioned by some external cause.

TROMO'ESIS (*s. from tromos*) A trembling; a privation of sensation.

TROMOS (*s. from the Greek*) A trembling, the state of being deprived of sensation.

Trompe (*s. an old spelling*) A trumpet. *Cole.*

TROM'PERIE (*s. from the French, but not used*) Deceit, fraud. *Cole.*

TROM'PIS (*s. obsolete*) Trumpets. *Cbaucer.*

TRO'NA (*s. an old word*) The beam of a scale, a weigh beam.

Tre'nage (*s. from trona*) An ancient custom or toll taken for the weighing of wool; the act of weighing wool in a public market.

Trona'tor (*s. from trona*) An officer who was formerly

appointed to weigh the wool that was brought to the city of London.

Tronconnee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Cut in pieces and moved a little out of place.

Trone (*s. an old spelling*) A throne.

Tro'ned (*adj. obsolete*) Inthroned.

Tro'neweight (*s. an old word from trona, and weight*) Troyweight.

Tro'num (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Dew.

TROOP (*s. from the French troupe*) A company, a number; a body of soldiery, a small body of horse.

Troop (*v. int. from the sub.*) To march in a body, march in company, to march in haste.

Troop'er (*s. from troop*) A soldier who serves on horse back.

Troop'ing (*p. a. from troop*) Marching in a body, marching in company, marching in haste.

Troop'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marching in company.

Troops (*s. from troop, wanting the singular*) Soldiers on horse and foot soldiers.

TROPÆ'OLUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, Indian creis.

TROPE (*s. from the Greek τροπεω to turn*) The change of a single word from a literal to a figurative sense.

TRO'PER (*s. from the Greek τροπεω to turn*) A book of responses in saying mass.

Tro'phied (*adj. from trophy*) Adorned with trophies.

TROPHI'MUS (*s.*) A man's name.

TROPHO'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name, a Boeotian who pretended to inspiration, and had divine honours paid to him.

TRO'PHY (*s. from the Greek τροπεω to turn*) The spoils of an enemy taken in battle, and preserved in token of victory, a monument to commemorate victory.

TRO'PHY (*s. in architecture*) An ornament representing the trunk of a tree encompassed with wreaths of war.

Tro'phymoney (*s. from trophy, and money*) A tax of fourpence formerly paid by every household for the colours, drums, and other implements of militia.

TROP'IC (*s. from the Greek τροπεω to turn*) One of imaginary circles, drawn at the distance of two three degrees and twenty nine minutes from the equinoctial, from which the sun recedes immediately after the longest day in the summer, and is shortest in winter.

Trop'ical (*adj. from tropic*) Belonging to the tropics, placed near the tropics.

Trop'ical (*adj. from trope*) Rhetorically changed from the literal to a figurative meaning.

TROP'ICI MOR'BI (*s. from the Lat. tropicus belonging to the tropics, and morbus a disease*) The diseases which the inhabitants within the tropics are liable to.

Trop'ick (*s. the less modern spelling*) The tropic, one of the tropics.

Trop'ist (*s. from trope*) One who deals in tropes, one who explains the scriptures by tropes and figures.

Tropolog'ic (*adj. from tropology*) Varied by tropes.

Tropolog'ical (*adj. from tropologic*) Varied by tropes, changed from a literal to a figurative sense.

Tropolog'ically (*adv. from tropological*) With tropes, with the change of a word from the literal to a figurative sense.

TROPOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek τροπων a trope, λογος a word*) A rhetorical mode of speech, the change of a word from the literal to a figurative sense.

TROPOSCHEMATOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek τροπος a manner, σχημα a scheme, and λογος a word*) A treatise on the method of drawing schemes.

TROS (*s.*) A man's name, the third king of Phrygia, which from him was called Troy.

Tros'que (*s. an old word*) The trochisk.

TROS'SERS (*s. from the French trousses*) Breeches.

TROT (*v. int. from the French trotter*) To move on horse with a high jolting pace; to walk fast in droll sense.

Trot (*v. t.*) To put a horse on the pace between a trot and a gallop.

Trot (*s. from the verb*) The jolting high pace of a horse, a hasty walk in droll style; an old woman in a droll manner.

TROTH (*s. from the old English trowth*) Truth, fidelity; a petty oath. *Trotter.*

T R O

less (*adj. from troth*) Faithless, treacherous.
 plight (*adj. from troth, and plight*) Betrothed, *Shakespeare.*

tro (*p. from trot*) Put on a trot.

troter (*s. from trot*) One that trots, a trotting horse; troter's foot.

trot (*p. a. from trot*) Moving as a horse on a trot, trotting a horse on a trot; walking fast in droll style. *Gay.*
 trot (*s. from the part.*) The pace of a horse between a walk and a gallop, the act of putting a horse on a trot, the act of moving on a trot.

trown (*s. from trot, and town*) One that gads about, a gadabout.

trouble (*adj. obsolete*) Troublesome. *Chaucer.*

trouble (*v. t. from the French troubler*) To disturb, perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to busy, to engage; to much; to reize, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation; to mind with anxiety; to give occasion of quarrel; to sue for a debt; but this is colloquial.

trouble (*s. from the verb*) Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction; uneasiness, vexation.

troubled (*p. from trouble*) Disturbed, perplexed; troubled, gnawed; disordered, put into agitation; troubled, vexed; sued for a debt; but this sense is colloquial.

troubler (*s. from trouble*) One that troubles, a disturber.

troublesome (*adj. from trouble*) Vexatious, afflictive; troublesome, wearisome; giving uneasiness, slightly harassing; importunate, teasing.

troublesomely (*adv. from troublesome*) Vexatiously, unreasonably.

troublesomeness (*s. from troublesome*) The state of being troublesome, unreasonable importunity.

troustate (*s. from trouble, and state*) One who disturbs a community, a public makebate.

trouble (*adj. obsolete*) Troublesome. *Chaucer.*

troubling (*p. a. from trouble*) Disturbing, vexing, troubling.

troubling (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving trouble, the act of putting into agitation.

troublous (*adj. from trouble*) Tumultuous, confused, disordered.

trouver (*s. a law term, from the French*) An action instituted against a man who detains the goods of another.

trough (*s. from the Sax. troh*) Any thing longitudinal, hollow and open on the upper side; the vessel in which pigs are usually served; the hollow between the waves at sea.

trou (*v. t. from the Dutch trollen*) To move volubly, to utter volubly.

troued (*p. from trou*) Moved volubly, uttered volubly.

trouing (*p. a. from trou*) Moving volubly, uttering volubly.

trouing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving volubly, the act of uttering volubly.

troumadame (*s. from the French*) A play in which a bowl is thrown to pass through a range of holes at a distance properly numbered for the game.

trou (*v. t. supposed to be from the French tronfon*) To punish by an information, to punish by an indictment; to punish severely.

trou (*p. from trou*) Punished by an information, punished by an indictment, punished severely.

trouing (*p. a. from trou*) Punishing by an information or indictment, punishing severely.

trouing (*s. from the part.*) The act of punishing by information or indictment, the act of punishing severely.

trouse (*s. from the French troussé, but now grown obsolete*) Trousers, breeches, hose. *Wifeman.*

trousers (*s. from troussé*) Breeches, long breeches, said to be from the French troussé.

trou (*s. in the manage*) A cover for the head of a horse.

trou (*adj. an old word*) Dressed as an eel. *Cole.*

trou (*s. in the manage*) A piece of wood cut into a wedge and raised above the hinder bow of the boat.

trout (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a delicate fish.

trout (*s. a cant word*) An honest fellow, a silly fellow.

trout (*coloured (adj. from trout, and colour)*) Having the colour of a trout, variegated with spots like a trout.

trout (*s. from trout, and fishing*) The method of fishing for trout.

truth (*s. an old word*) Truth. *Cole.*

trout (*s. from trout, and hook*) A hook for catching trout.

T R U

Trouts (*s. a local word*) Curds taken off the whey when boiled. *Bailey.*

Trout's stream (*s. from trout, and stream*) A fine stream of water in which trouts live.

TROW (*v. int. from the Sax. treothian, now used in droll style*) To think, to conceive, to imagine. *Gay.*

Trow, Trowe (*v. t. obsolete*) To believe, to trust. *Chau.*

Trow'and (*p. obsolete*) Loitering, strolling about. *Ch.*

Trow'andise (*s. obsolete*) The act of strolling about. *Ch.*

TROW'BRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 98 miles from London.

Trow'bridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Trowbridge, made at Trowbridge.

TROW'EL (*s. from the Lat. trulla*) The instrument with which the mason applies the mortar.

Trowes (*s. obsolete*) Throws, pains. *Chaucer.*

Trow'il (*s. a different spelling*) A trowel. *Bailey.*

Trow'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To believe, to trust. *Chaucer.*

Trowth (*s. obsolete*) Truth. *Chaucer.*

Trowl (*v. int. a different spelling*) To troul, to wander about. *Scott.*

Trow'ling (*p. a. from trowl*) Trouling, wandering about. *Scott.*

TROX (*s. in the history of insects*) The worm that breeds in peas and beans.

TROXA'LIS (*s. in zoology*) The cricket.

TROY (*s. from Tros*) A city of the Lesser Asia famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the united power of the Grecian states; the country of which this city was the capital.

TROY (*s. from Troyes, a city in France*) A denomination of weight in which twenty-four grains make one pennyweight, twenty pennyweights one ounce, and twelve ounces one pound.

Troy (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the denomination of weight mentioned in the foregoing article.

Troy'weight (*s. from troy, and weight*) The denomination of weight mentioned in the two foregoing articles.

TRUA (*s. from the Lat.*) A tray, a kind of shallow wooden vessel.

Tru'a (*s. in old records*) A sow, a swine.

Tru'and (*p. obsolete*) Playing truant. *Chaucer.*

Tru'andise (*s. obsolete*) The act of playing truant; beggary. *Chaucer.*

TRU'ANT (*s. from the French truand a vagabond*) An idler, one who neglects his duty or employment.

Tru'ant (*adj. from the sub.*) Idle, loitering, neglectful of business.

Tru'ant (*v. int. from the sub.*) To loiter, to be lazy, to play the truant.

Truant'dise (*s. not used*) The act of playing truant. *Sc.*

Tru'anting (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing truant.

Tru'anting (*p. a. from truant*) Playing the truant, idling.

Tru'antship (*s. from truant*) Idleness, negligence. *Asch.*

TRUBS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Trub'tail (*s. a cant word*) A short squat woman. *Ains.*

TRUCE (*s. from the low Lat. truga*) A cessation of hostilities, a temporary peace, a suspension of arms; an intermission, a short repose.

TRUCH'MAN (*s. from the French trucheman*) A linguist, an interpreter.

TRUCIDATE (*v. & from the Lat. trucidare to kill, but not much used*) To murder, to kill. *Bailey.*

Tru'cidated (*p. from trucidate, but not used*) Killed.

Tru'cidating (*p. a. from trucidate, but not used*) Killing.

Trucida'tion (*s. from trucidate*) The act of killing.

TRUCK (*v. int. from the French troquer*) To traffick by exchange, to give one commodity for another.

Truck (*v. t.*) To give in exchange, to exchange.

Truck (*s. from the sub.*) Traffick by exchange, exchange.

TRUCK (*s. from the Greek τροχος a wheel*) A kind of carriage for heavy weights with low wheels.

Truck'ed (*p. from truck*) Bartered, exchanged as one commodity for another.

Truck'ing (*p. a. from truck*) Bartering, exchanging one commodity for another.

Truck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method of traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.

TRUCK'LE (*s. from the Greek τροχος a wheel*) A small wheel, the moveable part of a pulley.

Truck'le (*v. int. from the sub.*) To run on low wheels; to yield, to creep, to be in a state of subjection.

Truck'le (*v. t.*) To throw any thing so as to make it bowl on the ground.

Truck'lebed (*s. from truckle, and bed*) A bed moving on two wheels, a low bed to move under another bed.

Truck'led (*p. from truckle*) Bowled on the ground, made to roll on the ground.

Truck/ling (*p. a. from truckle*) Rolling on the ground, moving on low wheels; yielding, submitting with meanness.

Truck/ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving as on low wheels, the act of submitting with meanness.

Trucks (*s. plu.*) A carriage for great weights with low wheels on which the carriage of a cannon moves.

Truc'ulence (*s. from truculent*) Savageness of manners, terribleness of aspect.

TRUC'ULENT (*adj. from the Lat. truculentus*) Savage, cruel, barbarous; terrible of aspect, frightful to look on.

Truc'ulentness (*s. from truculent*) Savageness, cruelty. *Sc.*

TRUDGE (*v. int. from the Italian truggolare*) To jog on, to march heavily, to travel with labour.

Trudg'ing (*p. a. from trudge*) Jogging on, marching heavily.

Trudg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marching heavily, the act of travelling laboriously.

Trud'mouldy (*s. a cant word*) A dirty drab, a flat-tern. *Scott.*

TRUE (*adj. from the Sax. truwa*) Agreeable to truth; faithful, steady; honest; genuine, pure; right, exact.

True'born (*adj. from true, and born*) Having a right by birth, distinguished by genuine birth.

Truebre'd (*adj. from true, and bred*) Proceeding from a right breed, genuine. *Cbauer.*

True'fastist (*adj. obsolete*) Sincerest, truest. *Cbauer.*

Trueheart'ed (*adj. from true, and heart*) Honest, faithful.

Trueheart'edness (*s. from truehearted*) Honesty, fidelity. *Boyer.*

True'love (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

True'loveknot (*s. from true, love, and knot*) Lines drawn with many circumvolutions.

Truelow'ersknot (*s. from true, lover, and knot*) Lines drawn with many circumvolutions, an emblem of interwoven affections.

True'ness (*s. from true*) The state of being true, the state of being genuine.

True'penny (*s. from true, and penny, a cant word, in familiar style*) An honest fellow.

Tru'er (*adj. comp. of true*) True in a greater degree.

Tru'est (*adj. sup. of true*) True in the greatest degree.

Tru'ets (*s. a local word*) Pattens, a kind of clogs to be worn in dirty weather. *Bailey.*

TRUFF'LE (*s. in botany*) A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

Trug (*s. an old word*) The third part of two bushels, a hod for mortar. *Cole.*

Trug/corn (*s. from trug, and corn*) Corn paid to the clergy for officiating at some chapels of ease.

Trugg (*s. from trug*) A hod for mortar. *Ainsw.*

TRULL (*s. from the Lat. trulla*) A girl, a lass; a low prostitute.

Trull (*v. t. a local word*) To trundle. *Cole.*

TRULLISSA'TION (*s. from the Lat. trulla*) The act of plaistering, trullization. *Cole.*

TRULLIZA'TION (*s. a different spelling, in ancient architecture*) A kind of ouches or layers of mortar wrought with the trowel in the inside of vaults.

Trully (*adv. from true*) According to truth, really, exactly, indeed.

TRUMP (*s. from the Dutch trompe*) A trumpet, an instrument of martial music; a triumph; but this sense is now become obsolete.

Trump (*s. from triumph*) A winning card, a card that has particular privilege in a game. To be put to one's trumps, to be put to the last shift.

Trump (*v. t. from the sub.*) To win with a privileged card; to devise, to forge: with up: as, "He trumped up that story."

Trump'ed (*p. from trump*) Won with a trump; devised, forged; with up: as, "It was trumped up."

Trump'ery (*s. from the French tromperie*) Something of no value, falsehood, something fallaciously blended.

TRUMP'ET (*s. from the French trompette*) An instrument of martial music; a trumpeter in the army; one who praises, one who celebrates.

Trump'et (*v. t. from the sub.*) To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

Trump'eted (*p. from trumpet*) Published with sound of trumpet, proclaimed.

Trump'eter (*s. from trumpet*) One who sounds a trumpet; one who publishes abroad, one who proclaims.

Trump'etflower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Trump'eting (*p. a. from trumpet*) Blowing a trumpet, proclaiming with sound of trumpet; publishing, proclaiming.

Trump'eting (*s. from the part.*) The act of sounding a trumpet, the act of proclaiming as with sound of trumpet.

Trum'petmarine (*s.*) A kind of manochord resembling the sound of a trumpet.

Trum'petshaped (*adj. from trumpet, and shape*) Shaped like a trumpet.

Trum'petshell (*s. from trumpet, and shell*) The cinum.

Trum'pettongued (*adj. from trumpet, and tongue*) Having a loud voice, having a tongue as vociferous as a trumpet.

TRUN'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. trunco*) To cut short, crop, to maim.

Trun'cated (*p. from truncate*) Cut short, lopped, maimed.

Trun'cating (*p. a. from truncate*) Cutting short, lopping, maiming.

Trun'cating (*s. from the part.*) The act of lopping, the act of maiming.

Trunca'tion (*s. from truncate*) The act of lopping, the act of maiming.

TRUNCH'EON (*s. from the French troncon*) A staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

Trunch'eoned (*p. from truncheon*) Beaten with truncheon.

Trunch'onee'r (*s. from truncheon*) One armed with truncheon.

Trunch'oning (*p. a. from truncheon*) Beating with truncheon.

Trunch'oning (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating with a truncheon.

TRUN'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The main stem or trunk of a tree; a part of the pedestal of a pillar; the part of the great artery and vena cava which descend to the iliac vessels.

TRUN'DLE (*v. int. from the Sax. treudl*) To roll, to bowl along.

Trun'dle (*v. t.*) To twirl, to turn round as a mop.

TRUN'DLE (*s. from the Sax. treudl*) Any round rolling thing.

Trun'dlebed (*s. from trundle, and bed*) A truckle-bed.

Trun'dled (*p. from trundle*) Turned round, rolled.

Trun'dlers (*s. a cant word*) Pease.

Trun'detail (*s. from trundle, and tail*) Roundtail, the name of a dog. *Shakespeare.*

Trun'dlehot (*s. from trundle, and shot*) A kind of shot.

Trun'dling (*p. a. from trundle*) Rolling, bowling about, turning round, twirling.

Trun'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of rolling about, the act of twirling.

TRUNK (*s. from the Lat. truncus*) The body of a man, the body of any thing erect.

TRUNK (*s. from the French tronc*) A small chest, chest for cloaths.

TRUNK (*s. from the French trompe*) The proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK (*v. t. from the Lat. trunco, but now grown obsolete*) To truncate, to lop, to maim.

Trunk'breeches (*s. from trunk, and breeches*) Large breeches formerly wore.

Trunk'ed (*p. obsolete*) Truncated.

Trunk'ed (*adj. from trunk*) Having a trunk.

Trunk'hose (*s. from trunk, and hose*) Large breeches formerly worn.

Trunk'hosen (*s. plu. of trunkhose*) Large breeches.

Trunk'ing (*p. a. obsolete*) Truncating.

Trunk/root (*s. from trunk, and root*) A root growing out of the trunk of a plant.

TRUN'NION (*s. from the French trognons*) One of the knobs of a cannon which support it on the carriage.

Trun'nionring (*s. from trunnion, and ring*) The ring moulding which surrounds a cannon next the trunnions.

Tru'phat (*s.*) The occult virtue of minerals.

Truphe'ra (*s. a different spelling*) The tryphera, a plant with a caustic.

TRURO (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 251 miles from London.

Tru'ro (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Truro, of Truro.

TRURION (*s. from the Lat. trudo to thru*) The act of thrusting.

TRUSS (*s. from the French trouffe*) A bandage by which ruptures are restrained; a bundle, any thing packed up in a tight bundle; one of the ropes fastened to the pannels of the yard; trousers, breeches; but this sense is now become obsolete.

Truss (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pack up close together, to prepare a fowl for the spit; to snatch up as a prey.

T U B

ed (*p. from trufs*) Packed up in a trufs, prepared
fowl for the spit, snatching up as by a bird of
fel (*s. a different spelling*) A tressel, a kind of
Phillips.
ing (*p. a. from trufs*) Packing up in a trufs, pre-
ing a fowl for the spit, snatching up as a bird of
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of packing up in a
the act of preparing a fowl for the spit, the act
snatching up as a bird of prey.
T (*s. from the Runic trauft*) Confidence, credit
en without examination; a deposit, something
mitted to one's charge; a person intrusted, the
of one to whom any thing is intrusted.
(*v. t. from the jub.*) To place confidence, to con-
in; to believe, to credit; to commit with confi-
ce; to sell upon credit.
(*v. int.*) To have confidence, to be credulous, to
ect: *with in, and to; as, "The Lord is a buckler
all that trust in him."* "I will trust to him for
,"
(*s. obsolete*) Thirst. Chaucer.
ed (*p. from trust*) Confided in, credited.
eel (*s. from trust*) One in trust, one to whom some-
ing is committed for the use of another.
ship (*s. from trustee*) The office of a trustee.
er (*s. from trust*) One who trusts.
ier (*adj. comp. of trusty*) Trusty in a greater de-
e.
iest (*adj. sup. of trusty*) Trusty in the greatest de-
e.
ily (*adv. from trusty*) With fidelity. Scott.
iness (*s. from trusty*) Fidelity; faithfulness, ho-
ly.
ing (*p. a. from trust*) Confiding in, crediting,
ing on credit.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of confiding in, the
of selling on credit.
leis (*adj. from trust*) Unfaithful, inconstant. Spens.
ly (*adj. from trust*) Honest, faithful; strong, stout.
ty (*s. a colloquial word*) One who is faithful.
TA (*s. in ichthyology*) The trout.
TH (*s. from the Sax. treawtha*) That which is true,
contrary to falsehood; an exact conformity of
ords and thoughts, a true declaration; purity, fide-
reality, exactness. *Of a truth, in reality.*
TH (*s. in heathen mythology*) The daughter of Sa-
rn and Time, the mother of Virtue.
TINA (*s. from the Lat.*) A large pair of scales.
TINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. trutin*) To weigh,
examine. Cole.
tinated (*p. from trutinate, but not used*) Weighed,
aminated.
tinating (*p. a. from trutinate, but not used*) Weigh-
g, examining.
ination (*s. from trutinate*) The act of weighing,
examination by weight. Brown.
tine (*s. in astrology*) A certain method of rectifying
nativity.
TTA (*s. in ichthyology*) The trout.
(*v. t. from the French trier*) To examine, to make
periment of, to essay, to attempt; to purify, to re-
e; to bring to a test, to bring to a decision; to ex-
ane as a judge, to bring before a judicial tribunal.
(*v. int.*) To endeavour, to attempt.
al (*s. a different spelling*) A trial. Phillips.
CH/NOS (*s. in botany*) The nightshade.
GON (*s. in ichthyology*) The poison fish, a kind of
fish.
GON (*s. in ornithology*) The turtle dove.
ing (*p. a. from try*) Proving, examining, bringing
a trial; attempting, endeavouring.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing to the
t, a trial.
NGA (*s. in ornithology*) The water thrush.
PHE/NA (*s. in medicine*) A gentle caustic.
PHEO/DORUS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Egyp-
grammarian.
PHE/RA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
PHON (*s.*) A man's name; a Jewish writer; an
Egyptian grammarian.
PHO/SA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
XALIS (*s. in the history of insects*) The troxalis,
e cricket.
ANT (*adj. from the French*) Sharp, biting, kill-
ng. Scott.
B (*s. from the Sax. tubbe*) A large wooden vessel
en at the top; a certain quantity; a state of saliva-
on.

T U C

TU/BA (*s. in anatomy*) A canal, a vessel of communica-
tion.
TU/BÆ (*s. plu. of tuba*) Canals, the Fallopiian vessels.
TU/BAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the earth*) The name
of a man.
TU/BALCAIN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
TUBE (*s. from the Lat. tubus*) A pipe, a siphon, a long-
hollow body.
TU/BER (*s. in botany*) A round turgid root; a knot in
a tree.
TU/BER (*s. in surgery*) A kind of tumour or swelling in
an animal body.
TUBE/RA (*s. in botany*) The truffle.
TU/BERCLE (*s. from the Lat. tuberculum*) A small swell-
ing, a pimple; an excrescence in the lungs.
TUBER/CULA (*s. plu. in surgery*) Small tumours fre-
quently found in the lungs.
TUBER/CULA (*s. in palmistry*) The muscular or knobby
parts under the fingers, the montes.
TUBER/CULES (*s. in surgery*) The tubercula, a kind of
tumours.
TU/BERO (*s.*) A man's name, the name of several Ro-
mans.
TUBERO/SA, TU/BEROSE (*s. in botany*) The name of
a plant, the flower of the plant.
Tu/berose (*adj. from tuber*) Tuberous.
Tuberos/ity (*s. from tuberos*) A knot or tumour which
grows naturally and does not appear to be occasioned
by any accident or disease.
Tu/berous (*adj. from tuber*) Having prominences, hav-
ing knots.
Tu/berousness (*s. from tuberos*) Tuberosity, the state
of abounding with excrescences.
Tub/fast (*s. from tub, and fast*) The ancient method of
cure from the venereal disease by sweating and fast-
ing. Shakespeare.
TU/BI (*s. plu. of tubus*) Tubes, small pipes or vessels
in an animal body.
TUBIC/INATE (*v. int. from the Lat. tubicen a trumpeter,*
but not used) To trumpet. Bailey.
TUBILUS/TRUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The festival
at the purification of their sacred trumpets.
TUBIP/ORA (*s. in botany*) The tubularia, a genus of sub-
marine plants.
Tu/bular (*adj. from tube*) Resembling a tube, consisting
of a tube, large and hollow, fistular.
Tu/bulated (*adj. from tube*) Fistular, long and hollow,
like a tube.
TUBULA/RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of submarine
plants.
Tubula/tion (*s. from tubulus*) The act of making hollow,
the formation of a tube. Bailey.
Tu/bule (*s. from tubulus*) A small pipe, a small tube.
TU/BULI, TUBULUS (*s.*) Small winding cavities.
Tu/bulous (*adj. from tubulus*) Fistular, consisting of a
tube, longitudinally hollow.
TU/BULUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A tube; a genus of shells.
TUCA/NA (*s. in ornithology*) The toucan.
TUC/CA (*s.*) A man's name, a Roman poet.
TUCK (*s. from the Brit. tweca*) A long narrow sword;
a kind of fishing net; a kind of fold.
Tuck (*s. a sea term*) That part of the ship where the
ends of the bottom planks are collected together.
TUCK (*v. t. from the German tuckea*) To keep from
spreading, to draw up, to crush together; to inclose
by folding up loose parts; to fall.
Tuck (*v. t. a local word*) To full cloth.
Tuck (*v. int. not used*) To contract. Sharp.
Tuck'ed (*p. from tuck*) Hindered from spreading, in-
closed by folding up loose parts.
Tuck'ed (*p. from tuck, a local word*) Cleansed as cloth
from grease and dirt.
Tuck'er (*s. from tuck*) A strip or ornament of linen
worn by women at the uppermost verge of the
flays.
Tuck'er (*s. a local word*) A fuller of cloth; one that
dresses and packs woolen goods for the foreign markets.
TUCK/ET (*s. from the Italian toccata*) A prelude, a vo-
luntary in music. Shakespeare.
TUCK/ETSONANCE (*s. supposed to be of French deriva-
tion, but not used*) A term in martial music not well un-
derstood. "Let the trumpets sound the tucketsonance
and to note to mount." Shakespeare.
Tuck'ing (*p. a. from tuck*) Hindering from spreading,
inclosing by folding up loose parts; fulling cloth.
Tuck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing by fold-
ing up loose parts; the act of fulling or dressing
cloth.
Tuck'fels (*s. in the manage*) The grinders; the large
teeth of an horse.

TUD/DING.

TUM

TUD/DINGTON (s.) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 39 miles from London.
Tud'dington (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Tuddington, made at Tuddington.
TUDIC/ULATE (v. t. from the Lat. *tudicula* a little hammer) To pound, to work with a hammer. Cole.
Tudic'ulated (p. from *tudiculate*, but not used) Pounded, formed by the hammer.
Tudic'ulating (p. a. from *tudiculate*, but not used) Pounding, working with the hammer.
TU'EL (s. from the French *tuyau*) The anus, the fundament of a beast.
TUES/DAY (s. from the Sax. *Tuisco Mars*, and *dæg* a day) The third day of the week.
Tues'dayevening (s. from Tuesday, and evening) The evening of a Tuesday.
Tues'daymorning (s. from Tuesday, and morning) The morning of a Tuesday.
Tues'daynight (s. from Tuesday, and night) The night of a Tuesday.
Tu'fa (s. an old word) A tanner. Cole.
Tu'faffety (s. from tuft, and taffety) A villous kind of silk. Donne.
TUFT (s. from the French *tuffe*) A bunch of feathers, a lock of hair, a number of small things joined together, a cluster, a clump.
Tuft (v. t. from the sub.) To adorn with a tuft. Thomson.
Tuft'a s. in old records) A cottage.
Tuft'ed (p. from tuft) Adorned with a tuft.
Tuft'ing (p. a. from tuft, but not used) Adorning with tufts.
Tuft'y (adj. from tuft, but not much authorized) Abounding with tufts. Thomson.
TUG (v. t. from the Sax. *tigan*) To pull with continued violence, to pull, to pluck.
Tug (v. int.) To labour, to contend, to struggle, to pull, to draw.
Tug (s. from the verb) A pull performed with the utmost effort.
Tug'gæ (s. in old records) Harness, traces for drawing.
Tug'ged (p. from tug) Pulled with continued violence; plucked.
Tug'ger (s. from tug) One that tugs, one that pulls hard.
Tug'ging (p. a. from tug) Pulling with continued violence, plucking.
Tug'ging (s. from the part.) The act of pulling with continued effort.
Tug'gingly (adv. from tugging) With difficulty. Bai.
TUIS/CO (s. in heathen mythology) The supreme deity of the Teutones, the deified ancestor of the ancient Germans.
TUITION (s. from the Lat. *tueor* to guard) Guardianship, the care of a tutor, instruction.
Take (s. a local word) A fore top. Bailey.
Tul (s. an old word) A tile. Cole.
Tul (v. t. an old word) To allure. Cole.
TU'LIP (s. in botany) The name of a plant with a bulbous root, the flower of the plant.
Tu'lipleaf (s. from tulip, and leaf) The leaf of a tulip.
TU'LIPOUT (s.) A wreath or sash worn by the Indians instead of a hat.
Tu'liproot (s. from tulip, and root) The root of a tulip.
Tu'lipmadness (s. from tulip, and madness) An extravagant fondness for tulips. Scott.
TU'LIPMANIA (s.) Tulipmadness. Scott.
Tulipman'y (s. from tulipmania) An extravagant fondness for tulips.
Tu'lip-tree (s. in botany) The name of a tree, the *circædaedrum*.
Tull (v. t. obsolete) To allure, to lure. Chaucer.
TUL/LIA (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Tully.
TULLIO/LA (s.) A woman's name, the diminutive of Tullia.
TUL/LY (s.) A man's name; a famous Roman orator.
Tul'furlike (adj. obsolete) Red, having the colour of a burnt tile. Chaucer.
Tum (v. t. a local word) To mix, to mix wool.
TUM/BLE (v. int. from the French *tomber*) To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities, to fall tumultuously; to roll about, to roll over and over, to play tricks by various librations of the body.
Tum'ble (v. t.) To turn over, to discompose; to throw down, to throw by chance or violence.
Tum'ble (s. from the verb) A fall.
Tum'bled (p. from tumble) Turned over, discomposed; thrown down, thrown so as to tumble on the ground.
Tum'bler (s. from tumble) One who tumbles, one who plays tricks by various librations of the body.

TUN

Tum'bling (p. a. from tumble) Falling down, tumbling over, discomposing, throwing down, throwing to cause a tumble, rolling over and over.
Tum'bling (s. from the part.) The act of falling, the act of turning over, the act of rolling over, the actions of a tumbler.
Tum'blinghome (s. a sea term) That part of a ship's hull which falls inward from the extreme breadth.
TUM/BREL (s. from the French *tombereau*) A tumbril.
Tum'bril (s. a different spelling) A tumbril.
Tumefaction (s. from *tumefy*) A swelling.
Tu'mefied (p. from *tumefy*) Swollen, made to swell.
TU'MEFY (v. t. from the Lat. *tumescere* to swell, and *to make*) To make to swell.
Tu'mefying (p. a. from *tumefy*) Making to swell.
Tu'mefying (s. from the part.) A tumefaction.
TU'MID (adj. from the Lat. *tumescere* to swell) Swollen up, protuberant; pompous, bombastic.
TU'MOR (s. the modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.) A tumour, a morbid swelling; a false eminence, an affected pomp.
Tu'morous (adj. from tumor) Swelling, protuberant, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.
TU'MOUR (s. the less modern spelling, from the French *tumeur*) A tumor.
Tump (v. t. in gardening) To fence a tree with earth thrown up at the roots.
Tump (s. from the verb) The hillock of earth thrown up at the root of a plant; a little rising ground, hillock.
Tump'ed (p. from tump) Defended with a tump of earth at the root.
Tump'ing (p. a. from tump) Defending a plant by throwing up earth at the root.
Tump'ing (s. from tump) The act or process of defending a plant or tree by throwing up earth at the root.
TU'MULATE (v. int. from the Lat. *tumulo*) To swell, to swell.
Tu'mulating (p. a. from *tumulate*, but not much used) Swelling, intombing.
TU'MULOSE (adj. from the Lat. *tumulo* to swell) Of hills.
Tumulos'ity (s. from *tumulose*) The state of abounding with hills.
TU'MULT (s. from the Lat. *tumultus*) A promiscuous commotion, a multitude put into commotion; a riot, a wild commotion.
Tumult'uarily (adv. from *tumultuary*) In a tumult with tumult.
Tumult'uariness (s. from *tumultuary*) The state of being tumultuous, an inclination to tumult.
Tumult'uary (adj. from *tumult*) Disorderly, confused, restless, put into wild commotion.
TUMULT/UATE (v. int. from the Lat. *tumultuare*) To make a tumult, to join in tumult.
Tumult'uating (p. a. from *tumultuate*) Making a tumult, joining in tumult.
Tumult'uation (s. from *tumultuate*) A tumultuous commotion.
Tumult'uous (adj. from *tumult*) Disposed to tumult, turbulent, violent.
Tumult'uously (adv. from *tumultuous*) In a tumultuous manner, with noise and violence.
Tumult'uousness (s. from *tumultuous*) The state of being tumultuous.
TUN (s. from the Sax. *tunne*) A large cask, a pipe; a weight of twenty hundred, the space in a ship containing that weight; a large quantity; a drum in droll style; a circular measure as large as a tun.
Tun (v. t. from the verb) To put into a cask, to barrel.
TU'NA (s. in botany) The name of an American tree.
Tu'nable (adj. from *tune*) Harmonious, musical.
Tu'nableness (s. from *tunable*) Harmony, melody.
Tu'nably (adv. from *tunable*) Harmoniously, melodiously.
TU'NAL (s. in botany) The tuna, the tree which produces the insects used in dying scarlet which we call cochineal.
Tun'bellied (adj. from *tunbelly*) Having a large belly having a belly as big as a tun.
Tun'belly (s. from *tun*, and *belly*, a droll word) One who has a belly remarkably prominent.
TUN'BRIDGE (s.) A village in Kent remarkable for its mineral waters; it is 30 miles from London.
Tun'bridge (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Tunbridge, made at Tunbridge.
Tun'dish (s. from *tun*, and *dish*) A vessel used in putting liquor into a bottle or cask.
TUNE (s. from the Lat. *tonus* a sound) A sound, a combination of notes, a short composition or piece.

TUR

TUR (adj. from tune) Harmonious, musical.
TUR (adj. from tune) Unmusical, unharmonious.
TUR (s. from tune) One who tunes.
TUR (s. an old word) The bailiff of a town or village.
TUR (s. a different spelling) The bailiff of a town or village.
TUR (s. in botany) The ground ivy.
TUR (s. from the Lat. tunica) The part of the Roman dress which answers to our waistcoat; a covering or tegument.
TUR (s. from the Lat.) The tunic, the garment worn under the toga; a membrane, a thin skin; one of the coats of the eye.
TUR (s. from tunic) An integument, a covering.
TUR (adj. from tunica) Consisting of several tunics involved one over another.
TUR (p. a. from tune) Putting into tune; singing in tune, singing.
TUR (s. from the part.) The act or method of putting into tune; the act of singing in a tune.
TUR (s. in geography) One of the states of Africa on the Barbary coast.
TUR (adj. from Tunis) Belonging to Tunis, imported from Tunis.
TUR (s. from the adj.) A native of Tunis.
TUR (s. from tun) The contents of a vessel measured by the tun; a tax laid on any commodity by the tun.
TUR (p. from tun) Put into a tun, put into a cask.
TUR (s. from the French tonnelle) The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke through a chimney; a pipe by which liquor is poured into a vessel, a funnel; a kind of net wide at the mouth and ending in a point.
TUR (v. t. from the sub.) To form like a tunnel; to dig in a tunnel; to make network, to reticulate.
TUR (p. from tunnel) Formed like a tunnel, shaped like a tunnel.
TUR (s. from tunnel) One that catches birds in a tunnel.
TUR (p. a. from tunnel) Forming like a tunnel, shaped like a tunnel.
TUR (s. from the part.) The act of forming like a tunnel, the act of catching in a tunnel.
TUR (s. from tunnel, and net) A net wide at the mouth and narrowing to a point by degrees.
TUR (s. in zoology, from the Lat. thynnus) The name of a sea-fish.
TUR (p. a. from tun) Pouring into a cask, putting into a barrel.
TUR (s. from the part.) The act of putting liquor into a cask.
TUR (s. a local word, of uncertain derivation) A ram.
TUR (v. int. from the sub.) To butt like a ram.
TUR (v. t. from the sub.) To cover as a ram.
TUR (p. from tup) Covered as a ewe by a ram.
TUR (p. a. from tup) Butting as a ram, covering as a ram.
TUR (s. from the part.) The act of butting as a ram, the act of generation applied to a ram.
TUR (s. from the Turkish) The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.
TUR (s. a different spelling) The turban.
TUR (adj. from turban) Wearing a turban.
TUR (s. from turban, and shell) A kind of centipede, the sea hedgehog.
TUR (s. a different spelling) A turban.
TUR (s. an old word) The right of digging.
TUR (adj. from the Lat. turbo to disturb) Thick, turbid.
TUR (s. from turbid) The state of being turbid.
TUR (v. t. from the Lat. turbo a top) To form a top, to form to a point.
TUR (adj. from turbinate) Twisted, formed into a spiral, formed like a top, made conical.
TUR (p. a. from turbinate, but not much used) Turning to a point like a top.
TUR (s. from turbinate) The act of spinning to a top.

TUR

TUR (s. in botany) The name of a plant; it is a violent purgative.
TUR (s. from the Lat. turpethus) The yellow precipitate.
TUR (s. from turbith, and mineral) The turbith, the yellow precipitate.
TUR (s. in natural history) A genus of shells; a spiral shell.
TUR (s. in ichthyology) The name of a delicate fish.
TUR (s. from turbulent) Tumult, confusion, the state of being turbulent.
TUR (s. from turbulence) Turbulence, the state of being turbulent.
TUR (adj. from the Lat. turbo to disturb) Tumultuous, violent, producing commotion, liable to agitation.
TUR (adv. from turbulent) Tumultuously, violently.
TUR (s. a different spelling) The turbot.
TUR (s. in natural history) The Turkey earth, a fine kind of bole used in medicine.
TUR (s. from the Lat. Turcismus) The religion of the Turks.
TUR (s. in natural history) A kind of copperas; a kind of precious stone.
TUR (adj. from Turcomania) Belonging to Turcomania.
TUR (s. from the adj.) An inhabitant of Turkestan.
TUR (s. in geography) A province of Asiatic Turkey.
TUR (s. from the Sax.) Excrements; human ordure; the dung of an animal.
TUR (s. in ornithology) A genus of birds, the thrush kind.
TUR (adj. not used) Bad, wicked, uncivil.
TUR (s. from the Sax. tyrf) A clod covered with grass; the grassy surface of the ground; peat, clods of earth cut up to be burnt.
TUR (v. t. from the sub.) To cover with turfs.
TUR (p. from turf) Covered with turfs.
TUR (adj. comp. of turfy) Turfy in a greater degree.
TUR (adj. sup. of turfy) Turfy in the greatest degree.
TUR (s. from turfy) The state of being covered with turfs.
TUR (p. a. from turf) Covering with turfs.
TUR (s. from the part.) The act of covering with turfs, the turf with which any thing is covered.
TUR (s. from turfing, and iron) A turfing spade, an instrument used in cutting turfs.
TUR (s. from turfing, and spade) A spade used in cutting turfs.
TUR (adj. from turf) Full of turfs.
TUR (adj. from the Lat. turgeo to swell) Swelling, tumid.
TUR (s. from the Lat. turgesco to swell) The act of swelling, the state of being swelled.
TUR (s. from turgescence) Turgescence.
TUR (adj. from turgescence) Swelling, growing big.
TUR (adj. from the Lat. turgeo to swell) Swelling, bloated; pompous, bombastic.
TUR (s. from turgid) The state of being turgid.
TUR (s. in geography) The capital of the king of Sardinia's dominions in Italy.
TUR (s. in botany) The first young shoot which a plant puts forth annually out of the ground.
TUR (s. from the French Turc) A native of Turkey.
TUR (s. in old geography) The land of the Turks; it borders on Persia.
TUR (s. from Turkestan, and born) Born in Turkestan.
TUR (s. in geography) The empire of the Grand Signior.
TUR (s. in ornithology, from the foregoing) A large domestic fowl.
TUR (s. from turkey, and chick) A young turkey, a turkey just hatched.
TUR (s. plu. of turkeychick) More than one turkeychick.
TUR (s. from turkey, and cock) The cock or male of the turkey kind.
TUR (s. in natural history) A fine kind of bole used in medicine.
TUR (s. from turkey and hen) The hen or female of the turkey kind.
TUR (s. from turkey, and kind) A genus of fowls comprehending all kinds of turkeys.
TUR (s. from turkey, and pout) A young turkey.

TUR

Turk's (*s. a different spelling*) The turcois, a kind of precious stone. *Chaucer.*
Turk'ish (*adj. from Turk*) Belonging to Turkey, belonging to the Turks.
TUR'KOIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone.
Tur'koistone (*s. from turkois, and stone*) The turkois.
Turks'cap (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the flower of the plant, the martagon.
Turk'y (*s. a different spelling*) Turkey; the empire of the Turks; a large domestic fowl. *D. of A.*
Turk'yearth (*s. a different spelling*) Turkey earth. *D. of A.*
TUR'LOPINS (*s. from the French*) The turlupines.
TUR'LUPINES (*s. from the old French*) A sect of people who paid no regard to modesty in dress or manners.
TUR'LURU (*s. from the Italian*) A crackbrain, a fool. *Shakespeare.*
TURM (*s. from the Lat. turma a troop, but not used*) A troop. *Milton.*
Tur'mentise (*s. obsolete*) Torment. *Chaucer.*
TUR'MERIC (*s. in botany and commerce*) An Indian root used in dying.
Turmoil (*s. probably from moil*) Trouble, disturbance. *Denham.*
Turmoil (*v. t. from the sub.*) To harass with commotion; to weary; to keep in uneasiness. *Dry.*
Turmoil'ed (*p. from turmoil*) Wearied, harassed with commotion; *with* with: as, "Turmoiled with their unballasted wits." *Milton.*
Turmoil'ing (*p. a. from turmoil, but not much used*) Wearying with commotion, harassing. *Bailey.*
Turmoil'ingly (*adv. from turmoiling*) Toilsomely. *Ba.*
TURN (*v. t. from the Sax. turnan*) To put into a circular motion, to revolve; to put the upper side downwards, to change sides; to bring the inside outward; to change with respect to position; to change the state of a balance, to make to preponderate; to form, to shape, to form as in a lathe; to transform, to transmute, to change milk to curds; to change, to alter; to make of a different colour; to make a reverse of fortune; to change to another opinion, to change with regard to temper; to make to nauseate, to make giddy; to infatuate, to make mad; to direct to, to have recourse to; to double in, to blunt; to put out, to expell; to apply, to adapt to; to reverse, to repeal, to retort, to throw back; to transfer, to fall upon. *To turn away*, to dismiss, to discard. *To turn back*, to come back, to decline a contest. *To turn off*, to dismiss with contempt; to give over, to resign; to reflect, to turn to something else. *to turn over*, to change the sides; to transfer; to examine one leaf after another, to refer, to throw off the ladder. *To turn to*, to have recourse to some particular passage in a book.
Turn (*v. int.*) To move round, to have a circular motion; to change posture, to have a particular direction; to deviate, to go out of the way; to change sides; to become different; to become acid, to become curdled; to depend on as a chief point; to grow giddy, to have an unexpected event. *To turn away*, to deviate; to return, to recoil. *To turn off*, to divert ones course.
Turn (*s. from the verb*) The act of turning, a meander; a walk to and fro; a change, a vicissitude; a manner of proceeding; a time in which any thing is to be done, a spell, a rotation; an act of kindness, an act of unkindness; a chance, an incidental occasion; a step off the ladder at the gallows; a form, a cast, a manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *By turns*, one after another.
Turn (*s. a law term*) The county court.
TURNADO (*s. a different spelling*) A tornado.
Tur'nament (*s. a different spelling*) A tournament, a tilting. *Scott.*
Turn'bench (*s. from turn, and bench*) A small kind of iron lathe.
Turn'coat (*s. from turn, and coat*) One who forsakes his party.
Turn'ed (*p. from turn*) Moved round, moved out of place, changed as to sides, changed, made acid, curdled, made to nauseate, formed in a lathe.
Tur'nep (*s. a different spelling*) A turnip. *D. of A.*
Turn'er (*s. from turn*) One whose business it is to turn in a lathe.
TURN'E'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Turn'e'tun (*s. in old records*) A tax paid to the sheriff for holding the county court.
Tur'ney (*s. from the verb, obsolete*) A tournament.

TUR

Tur'ney (*v. int. obsolete*) To tilt, to joust. *Chaucer.*
Turn'ing (*p. a. from turn*) Moving round, changing sides, making acid, making to nauseate, forming in a lathe.
Turn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of revolving, the act of curdling, the act of changing sides, the act of forming in a lathe, the nausea of the stomach, a flexure, a winding, a meander.
Turn'ingevil (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to the sturdy.
Turn'ingness (*s. from turning*) The state or quality of turning, a subterfuge.
Turn'ingstrait (*s. in the manage*) One of the artificial movements of a managed horse.
TUR'NIP (*s. in botany, probably from turn*) The name of a plant, the edible root of the plant.
Tur'nipbread (*s. from turnip, and bread*) Bread which there is a mixture of turnips.
Tur'nipbroth (*s. from turnip, and broth*) Broth which turnips have been boiled.
Tur'nipcrop (*s. from turnip, and crop*) A crop of turnips.
Tur'nipfield (*s. from turnip, and field*) A field for turnips.
Tur'nipground (*s. from turnip, and ground*) Turnip land, land fit for turnips.
Turn'ipland (*s. from turnip, and land*) Land fit for turnips, a light soil.
Turn'ipleaf (*s. from turnip, and leaf*) The leaf of a turnip.
Tur'nipleaves (*s. plu. of turnipleaf*) The leaves of turnips.
Tur'nipseed (*s. from turnip, and seed*) The seed of turnips.
Turn'pike (*s. from turn, and pike*) A cross of bars armed with spikes to keep the horses from passing; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expence of repairing.
Turn'pike (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a turnpike, repaired by the money collected at a turnpike.
Turn'pick (*adj. from turn, and sick*) Giddy.
TURN'SOL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the flower of the plant; the heliotropium.
Turn'sole (*s. a different spelling*) The turnsol.
Turn'spit (*s. from turn, and spit*) One who turns the spit; a dog that turns the spit.
Turn'stile (*s. from turn, and stile*) A turnpike, a bar turning on a pin to let foot passengers through and prevent horses.
Turn'stile (*s. a different spelling*) A turnstile.
TUR'NUS (*s.*) A man's name, the rival of Aeneas.
TUR'PENTINE (*s. from the Greek τερεβινθος*) The resin of the pine.
Tur'pentinetree (*s. from turpentine, and tree*) The tree that produces turpentine; a species of pistachia.
Tur'pethroot (*s. in botany and medicine*) The turpethroot.
Tur'pished (*p. from turpify, but not used*) Made vile, made base.
TUR'PIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. turpis vile, and facere*) To make vile, to make unclean, to make base.
Tur'pifying (*p. a. from turpify, not used*) Making vile, making base.
TUR'PITUDE (*s. from the Lat. turpis vile*) Vileness, baseness.
Tur'quoise (*s. a different spelling*) The turkois, a kind of precious stone.
Tur'rel (*s.*) A kind of tool used by coopers.
TUR'RET (*s. from the Lat. turris*) A small tower, the eminence raised above the rest of a building.
Tur'reted (*adj. from turret*) Having a turret, like a little tower.
Turrib'ulum (*s. not so correct a spelling*) - The turret.
TURRIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. turris a tower, fero to bear*) Bearing towers.
TUR'RITIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the mustard.
TUR'TLE (*s. in ornithology*) A species of dove.
TUR'TLE (*s. in ichthyology*) A tortoise, the sea turtle.
Tur'tledove (*s. from turtle, and dove*) A species of pigeon.
Tur'tlefeast (*s. from turtle, and feast*) A feast in which turtle is the principal dish.
TUR'TUR (*s. in ornithology*) The turtle dove.
Turves (*s. the old plu. of turf*) Turfs.
Tur'vis (*s. an old word*) Turfs.
TURUN'DA (*s. in surgery*) A tent to be put in a wound or ulcer.

T U Z

TUDULA (*s. in surgery*) A small tent.
(s. a different spelling) Tutian. *Pb.*
TUSCANY (*adj. from Tuscany*) Belonging to Tuscany; distinguishing one of the orders of architecture.
(s. from the adj.) A native of Tuscany; one of the orders of architecture; it is the most simple of the five.
TUSCULAN (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fine bole in medicine.
TUSCANY (*s. in geography*) A dutchy of Italy, situated on the land side by the territories of the Tuscans.
TUSCULANUM (*s. from Tusculanum*) Belonging to Tusculum, composed at Tusculanum, distinguishing the divisions in philosophy which Cicero composed at Tusculanum.
TUSCULANUM (*s.*) A villa or country seat in Italy, where Cicero composed his Tusculan disquisitions.
(interj. the derivation is uncertain) Expressive of contempt.
TUSK (*s. from the Sax. tuxas*) One of the large teeth of a boar; one of the fore teeth of an horse.
(s. in carving) To cut up a barbel. *Bailey.*
TUSKS (*s. plu. from tusk*) The large teeth of a boar, the teeth of an horse.
TUSK (*s. from the Sax. tyfos*) A fang, the holding tooth of a fighting animal.
TUSK (*adj. from tusk*) Furnished with tusks.
TUSK (*adj. from tusk*) Having tusks.
TUSK (*adj. from tusk*) Dressed as a barbel. *Cole.*
TUSK (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the foot.
TUSK (*s. from the Lat.*) The cough.
TUSK (*s. from tuzz*) A tuft of grass, a collection of grass. *Greiv.*
TUSK (*s. a low colloquial or droll word*) A bustle. *Sc.*
(interj. the derivation uncertain) Expressing contempt.
TUSK (*s.*) An imperial ensign, the mond.
TUSK (*s. from the Chinese*) The spelter; a kind of pewter.
TUSK (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Priapus.
TUSK (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 128 miles from London.
TUSK (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tutbury, as at Tutbury.
TUTELAGE (*s. from the Lat. tutela defence*) Guardianship, the state of being under a guardian.
TUTELAR (*adj. from the Lat. tutela defence*) Guardian, defensive, protecting.
TUTELAR (*adj. from tutelar*) Guardian, defensive, protecting.
TUTELAR (*s. obsolete*) Defence, protection; a guardian, a tutor. *Chaucer.*
TUTELA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preserve the corn after it was gathered into the barn.
TUTELA (*s.*) The name of a woman, one of the vestal virgins.
TUTELA (*s. a different spelling*) Tutty. *Cole.*
TUTOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A teacher, an instructor, who has the care of the learning and morals of a scholar.
TUTOR (*v. t. from the sub.*) To instruct, to teach; to instruct, to treat with superiority.
TUTOR (*s. from tutor*) The office of a tutor, the dignity of a tutor.
TUTOR (*p. from tutor*) Taught, instructed.
TUTOR (*s. from tutor*) A woman who tutors.
TUTOR (*p. a. from tutor*) Instructing, teaching.
TUTOR (*s. from the part.*) The act of instructing, instruction.
TUTS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the leaves.
TUTS (*s. from the low Lat. tutia*) A sublimate of calamine collected in a furnace; a tut, a nosegay.
TUTS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Priapus.
TUTS (*s. a different spelling*) Tutty.
TUTS (*s.*) A town in Nottinghamshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 136 miles from London.
TUTS (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Tuxford, as at Tuxford.
TUTS (*s. a different spelling*) Tutseo, the idol of the Tuts.
TUTS (*s. perhaps of cant derivation*) A lock of hair, a tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

T W E

TUZ'ZIMUZ'ZY (*s. a cant word*) A possey, a nosegay; the female pudendum. *Bailey.*
TWA (*adj. obsolete*) Two. *Chaucer.*
TWAIN (*adj. now used only in droll style*) Two.
TWAIN (*adj. the old spelling*) Twain, both. *Chaucer.*
TWAITE (*s. an old law term*) Woodland turned into arable.
TWANG (*v. t. from the sound*) To make to sound sharply.
TWANG (*v. int.*) To sound with a sharp quick noise as the string of a bow.
TWANG (*adv. from the verb*) With a sharp quick sound. *Prior.*
TWANG (*s. from the verb*) A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.
TWANG'ED (*p. from twang*) Made to sound with a twang.
TWANG'ING (*p. a. from twang*) Making a sharp quick sound.
TWANG'ING (*s. from the part.*) The act of sounding sharply and quickly, the sound of a bow string.
TWANG'ING (*adj. from twang*) Contemptibly noisy. *Shakespeare.*
TWANIGHTGESTE (*s. an old word*) A lodger for two nights during which time if he did any harm his host was not answerable for it.
TWANK (*v. t. from twang*) To make to sound.
TWANK'ING (*p. a. from twank*) Making to sound.
TWANK'ING (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a noise. *Addison.*
TWAT'TLE (*v. int. from the German schwatzen*) To prate, to chatter.
TWAT'TLEBASKET (*s. a cant word*) One who is continually talking. *Scott.*
TWAT'TLING (*p. a. from twattle*) Prating, chattering.
TWAT'TLING (*s. from the part.*) The act of prating, trifling discourse.
TWAY (*adj. an old word*) Twain, two. *Sp.*
TWAY'BLADE (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
TWEAG (*s. a different spelling*) To tweak, to pinch. *Skin.*
TWEAG (*s. from the verb*) Perplexity, trouble, distress in droll style.
TWEAG'ED (*p. from tweag*) Tweaked, pinched between the fingers.
TWEAG'ING (*p. a. from tweag*) Tweaking, pinching between the fingers.
TWEAG'ING (*s. a different spelling*) A tweak, perplexity in droll style.
TWEAK (*v. t. from the German tweak*) To pinch, to squeeze between the fingers.
TWEAK (*s. from the verb*) Perplexity, distress in droll style.
TWEAK'ED (*p. from tweak*) Pinched, perplexed in droll style.
TWEAK'ING (*p. a. from tweak*) Pinching, squeezing between the fingers.
TWEAK'ING (*s. from the part.*) The act of pinching with the fingers.
TWEED (*s.*) A river which takes its rise in Scotland, and dividing the two kingdoms falls into the German ocean at the town of Berwick.
TWEED'ALE (*s.*) A county in Scotland.
TWEED'LE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To handle lightly.
TWEED'LED (*p. from tweedle*) Handled lightly.
TWEEDLEDEE' (*s. a cant word from tweedle*) The act of playing on a musical instrument, a musician in contempt. *Swift.*
TWEEDLEDUM (*s. from tweedle, a cant word*) One who plays on a musical instrument, a musician in contempt.

"Strange all this difference should be
 "Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee." *Sw.*

TWEED'LING (*p. a. from tweedle*) Handling lightly.
TWEED'LING (*s. from the part.*) The act or circumstance of handling lightly.
TWEE'ZERS (*s. from the French etui*) Nippers, small pinchers to pluck off hairs.
TWEHENDMAN (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A husbandman, one of the order who were valued at two hundred shillings.
TWEHENDMEN (*s. plu. of twehendman*) The order of peasants who were valued at two hundred shillings.
TWELF'HIND, **TWELF'HINDI** (*s. a Saxon law term*) The order valued at two hundred shillings.
TWELF'MEN (*s. an old word*) The jury. *Cole.*
TWELFTH (*adj. from the Sax. twelfta*) Next to the eleventh, filling the order next above the eleventh. *Twelfth*

T W I

Twelfth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the eleventh; one part of twelve.
Twelfth/day (*s. from twelfth, and day*) The twelfth day exclusive from Christmas day.
Twelfth/tide (*s. from twelfth, and tide*) The festival held on the twelfth day after Christmas, the epiphany.
TWELVE (*adj. from the Sax. twelf*) Two and ten, twice six.
Twelve (*s. from the adj.*) The number ten and two, twelve persons, twelve things; the twelve judges, the twelve apostles.
Twelve/month (*s. from twelve, and month*) The space of twelve months, a year.
Twelve/pence (*s. from twelve, and pence*) Twenty four halfpence, one shilling.
Twelve/penny (*adj. from twelve, and penny*) Valued at one shilling, sold at one shilling.
Twelve/score (*adj. from twelve, and score*) Twelve times twenty, two hundred and forty.
Twelve/score (*s. from the adj.*) The number two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty persons, two hundred and forty things.
Twene (*adj. obsolete*) Twain, both. *Chaucer.*
Twen'tieth (*adj. from twenty*) Next in order above the nineteenth.
Twen'tieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order above the nineteenth, one part of twenty.
TWENTY (*adj. from the Sax. twentig*) Ten twice told; indefinitely many. "Upon twenty respects."
Twenty (*s. from the adj.*) The number twice ten, twenty persons, twenty things.
Twey (*adj. obsolete*) Two. *Chaucer.*
Tweyne (*adj. obsolete*) Twain, both. *Chaucer.*
Twil'bil (*s. from twey, and bill*) A halbert. *Ains.*
Twil'blade (*s. in botany*) The ophris. *D. of Arts.*
TWICE (*adj. from the Sax. twigith*) At two times, doubly.
Twice/horn (*s. from twice, and born*) Born twice.
Twice/conquered (*adj. from twice, and conquered*) Conquered a second time.
Twice/told (*adj. from twice, and told*) Told twice over.
Twich'grafs (*s. not so common a spelling*) Couch-grafs. *Bailey.*
Twid'le (*v. t. a different spelling*) To tweedle. *Wileman.*
Twifal'low (*v. t. from twey, and fallow*) To plough a second time before sowing.
Twifal'lowed (*p. from twifallow*) Ploughed a second time before sowing.
Twifal'lowing (*p. a. from twifallow*) Ploughing a second time before sowing.
Twifal'lowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ploughing a second time before sowing.
Twifold (*adj. obsolete*) Double. *Chaucer.*
TWIG (*s. from the Sax.*) The small shoot of a branch, a long switch.
Twig'gen (*adj. from twig*) Made of twigs.
Twig'gier (*adj. comp. of twiggy*) Twiggy in a greater degree.
Twig'giest (*adj. sup. of twiggy*) Twiggy in the greatest degree.
Twig'gy (*adj. from twig*) Full of twigs, abounding with twigs.
Twight (*p. obsolete*) Plucked, pulled. *Cb.*
Twigh'd (*s. an old word*) The angild, a mulst, a fine. *Phillips.*
Twihind (*s. an old law term*) One of that class of the people who were valued at two hundred shillings.
Twihin'di (*s. an old Sax. law term*) The class of people who were valued at two hundred shillings.
Twihund'ueman (*s. an old Sax. law term*) A twihind.
Twihund'uemen (*s. plu. of twihundueman*) That class of the people who were valued at two hundred shillings.
Twild (*s. a local word*) A quill to wind yarn on, a spool. *Bailey.*
TWILIGHT (*s. from the Sax. twyleaht*) The faint light before the rising and after the setting of the sun, an obscure light, an uncertain view.
Twilight (*adj. from the sub.*) Seen by the obscure light before the rising or after the setting of the sun; deeply shaded, obscure.
TWIN (*s. from the Sax. twina*) One of two children born at a birth.
Twin (*v. int. from the sub.*) To bring two at a birth, to come two at a birth.
Twin (*v. t.*) To pair, to match as twins.
Twin (*v. int. obsolete*) To depart, to separate. *Cb.*

T W I

Twin/horn (*adj. from twin, and born*) Born at birth.
TWINE (*v. t. from the Sax. twinan*) To twist, to unite, to unite by twisting, to adhere to, to unite itself.
Twine (*v. int.*) To wind, to bend, to make, to unite by interposition of parts, to convolve.
Twine (*s. from the verb*) A twisted thread, a cord; a twist, a convolution; an embrace.
Twine (*adj. obsolete*) Twain, both.
Twined (*p. from twine*) Twisted, wound about.
Twining (*p. a. from twine*) Twisting, convolving, making flexures.
Twining (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting, convolution.
Twiningly (*adv. from twining*) In a twist, with convolution.
TWINGE (*v. t. from the German twingen*) To torment with sudden and violent pain, to pinch, to tweak.
Twinge (*s. from the verb*) A sudden sharp pain, a pinch, a tweak.
Twing'ed (*p. from twinge*) Affected with a sudden pain, pinched.
Twing'ing (*p. a. from twinge*) Affecting with a sudden sharp pain, pinching.
Twing'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pinching, sudden sharp pain.
Twink (*s. from twinkle, but not much used*) The motion of the eye; a moment, a very short space of time.
Twink (*v. int. from the sub. but not used*) To wink.
Twink'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To wink, to twinkle, to eye.
Twink'ing (*p. a. from twink, but not used*) Winking.
Twink'ingly (*adv. from twinkling*) With frequent twinklings.
TWINK'LE (*v. int. from the Sax. twincian*) To flash, to flash with intermitted light; to quiver; to open and shut the eye; to move or play irregularly.
Twink'le (*s. from the verb*) The motion of the eye, shutting and opening, a short space of time.
Twink'ling (*p. a. from twinkle*) Sparkling, flashing with intermitted light, shutting and opening the eye.
Twink'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of flashing with intermitted light, a sparkling light; a motion of the eye, a very short space of time.
Twink'light (*s. an old spelling*) Twilight. *Chaucer.*
Twin'ling (*s. the diminutive of twin*) A twin lamb, one of two lambs brought at a birth.
Twinn (*v. int. obsolete*) To depart, to separate. *Chaucer.*
Twinn'ed (*p. from twin*) Paired, suited to each other as twins:
 "The twinned stones
 "Upon the humbled beath."
Dryden.
Twin'ner (*s. from twin*) One that brings two at a birth.
Twin'ning (*p. a. from twin*) Bringing two at a birth.
Twin'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing two at a birth.
Twins (*s. plu. of twin*) Two brought forth at a birth, Gemini, one of the signs of the zodiac.
Twin'ters (*s. a local word*) Cattle two winters old.
Twir'ith (*v. int. third person obsolete*) Whispers, sings.
Twirl (*v. t. from whirl*) To move round, to move in a quick rotation.
Twirl (*s. from the verb*) A rotation, a twist, a convolution.
Twirl'ed (*p. from twirl*) Twisted, turned round with a swift motion.
Twirl'ing (*p. a. from twirl*) Moving with a quick rotation.
Twirl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting, quick rotation.
Twife (*adv. a different spelling*) Twice. *L. Ryff.*
TWIST (*v. t. from the Sax. getwisan*) To form by convolution, to form by twisting; to writhe, to contort, to form, to weave; to unite, to insinuate.
Twist (*v. int.*) To become contorted, to wind itself as a cord in twisting.
Twist (*s. from the verb*) A convolution, any thing made by winding two or more bodies together; a string of a cord; a cord, a string; a writh, a contortion; the manner of twisting; a twig, a bough of a tree; but this sense is now become obsolete.
Twist'ed (*p. from twist*) Convolved, wound together, united by twisting.
Twist'er (*s. from twist*) One who twisteth, the instrument by which any thing is twisted; a ropemaker. *Twisting.*

TYC

ing (*p. a. from twist*) Convolving, winding together, uniting by a twist.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of convolving, the act of being twisted, an union or contortion formed by twisting.
 ingly (*adv. from twisting*) With a convolution, with a twist. *Bailey.*
 T (*v. t. from the Sax. edwitan*) To sneer at, to reproach; with *with*: as, "She twits me with my falsehood to my friend."
 ch (*v. t. from the Sax. twiccian*) To pull with a jerk motion, to snatch, to vellicate.
 ch (*s. from the verb*) A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.
 ched (*p. from twitch*) Pulled with a sudden motion.
 ch'grafs (*s. a different spelling*) The couchgrafs.
 ch'ing (*p. a. from twitch*) Pulling with a sudden motion.
 ch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling with a sudden motion; a painful contraction of the fibres.
 en (*v. t. the old spelling*) To twit. *Spenser.*
 ted (*p. from twit*) Reproached, sneered at on account of something supposed to be disgraceful or criminal.
 ter (*s. from twit*) One that twits, one that throws something in the teeth of another.
 TTER (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To make sharp tremulous intermitting noise, to make a noise like a swallow; to be suddenly moved with any inclination; but this is a low or droll sense. *L'Estrange.*
 ter (*s. from the verb*) A motion of passion, a fit of anger, a fit of fretting.
 ter (*v. t. a local word*) To spin any thing unevenly. *Bailey.*
 tered (*s. from twitter, a local word*) Spun unevenly.
 tering (*p. a. from twitter, a local word*) Spinning unevenly.
 tering (*p. a. from twitter*) Making a sharp tremulous intermitting noise as a swallow or other small bird.
 tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a sharp tremulous noise as a swallow or other bird; a sharp tremulous noise; a sudden inclination, a fit of anger or other emotion.
 ting (*p. a. from twit*) Reproaching, sneering at on account of something criminal or disgraceful.
 ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of reproaching on something supposed to be criminal or disgraceful.
 tingly (*adv. from twitting*) Upbraidingly. *Bailey.*
 tletwattle (*s. from twattle, a low or droll word*) Talk, gabble. *L'Estrange.*
 tletwattle (*v. int. from the sub.*) To prate, to chatter. *Scott.*
 el (*s. with carpenters*) A tool used in making a hole for a mortise.
 t (*prep. a contraction of*) Betwixt.
 (*adj.*) One and one.
 (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The number one and one, two persons, two things.
 edged (*adj. from two, and edge*) Having two edges, having a double edge.
 fold (*adj. from two, and fold*) Double, double in quantity.
 fold (*adv. from the adj.*) Doubly.
 handed (*adj. from two, and hand*) Large, bulky, strong, able.
 headed (*adj. from two, and head*) Having two heads.
 leaved (*adj. from two, and leaf*) Having two leaves.
 legged (*adj. from two, and leg*) Having two legs.
 pence (*s. from two, and pence*) A small coin valued at twice a penny.
 penny (*adj. from two, and penny*) Valued at twice a penny, worth twopence.
 penny (*s. from the adj.*) Beer sold at twopence a pint.
 pennygrafs (*s. in botany*) The cant name of an herb.
 (*adv. an old word*) Twice. *Cole.*
 ter (*v. int. an old word*) To sing. *Phillips.*
 es (*adv. an old spelling*) Twice. *Cbaucer.*
 fold (*adj. from two, and fold, obsolete*) Twofold. *Cole.*
 nt (*s. obsolete*) A jot, a tittle. *Cbaucer.*
 ft (*p. obsolete*) Pinched, thrust. *Cole.*
 ten (*p. obsolete*) Carved. *Cole.*
 CHE (*s.*) A woman's name, one of the daughters of Atlas.

TYP

TYCH'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a companion of the Apostle Paul; a curious artist in metal, who was said to have made the shield of Ajax.
 TY'CHO (*s.*) A man's name, a Danish nobleman famous for his skill in astronomy.
 Tycho'nian (*adj. from Tycho*) Belonging to the system invented by Tycho.
 Tycho'nic (*adj. from Tycho*) Belonging to the system of the heavens invented by Tycho.
 TYD'DER (*s. a contraction from*) Theodore, a man's name.
 TYE (*s. a different spelling*) A tie, a knot, a bond of obligation.
 Tye (*v. t. a different spelling*) To tie, to bind.
 Tye (*s. a sea term*) A runner of thick rope to transfer the effort of any tackle to a yard or gaff.
 Tygen'dis (*s. an old word*) A flock of magpies. *Cole.*
 Tye'top (*s. a local word*) A garland. *Cole.*
 TY'GER (*s. in zoology*) A tiger, the name of a wild beast.
 Ty'gershell (*s. a different spelling*) The tigershell.
 Tyht'lan (*s. an old Saxon law term*) An impeachment, a charge for an offence or trespass.
 Tyke (*s. a different spelling*) A tike, a dog in the Scotch dialect, a worthless fellow.
 Tyle (*s. a different spelling*) A tile. *Dict. of Arts.*
 Ty'ler (*s. from tyle*) A tiler, one who lays tiles on houses. *Dict. of Arts.*
 TYLO'MA (*s. from the Greek τυλος a callus*) A callus, the substance that unites fractured bones.
 TY'LUS (*s. from the Greek τυλος a callus*) The hardness of the skin in any part occasioned by hard labour.
 TY'LUS (*s. in the history of insects*) The cheslip, the hoghouse or millepe.
 TYL'WITH (*s. in heraldry*) A tribe, a descent; the second or third house.
 TYM'BAL (*s. from the French*) A kind of kettle drum.
 Tymbo'rel'la (*s. an old law term*) A ducking stool; a dung cart.
 TYM'PAN (*s. from the Greek τυμπανον*) A timbrel, a drum.
 TYM'PAN (*s. in anatomy*) The drum of the ear, the tympanum.
 TYM'PAN (*s. in architecture*) The die of a pedestal, the pannel of a door, that part of the bottom of the frontous placed between the cornices, a kind of ornament in the corner of an arch.
 TYM'PAN (*s. with printers*) A frame of wood with a parchment drawn over it on which the sheets are placed to be printed.
 Tym'pane (*s. from tympan*) A kind of drum. *Phillips.*
 TYMPA'NIAS (*s. with physicians*) The tympany; a kind of dropsy.
 TYMPANI'TES (*s. with physicians*) That kind of dropsy which swells the belly like a drum.
 Tympan'ity (*s. from tympan*) The tympany. *Baxter.*
 TYMPA'NO (*s.*) The drum used in a concert of music.
 Tympanism (*s. from tympan*) A mode of punishment among the Jews in which the offender was beaten to death.
 Tympanist (*s. from tympan*) A drummer; one affected with a tympany. *Cole.*
 Tympanit'ical (*adj. from tympan*) Tending to a tympany, afflicted with a tympany. *Cole.*
 Tympanize (*v. int. from tympan*) To act the part of a drummer. *Cole.*
 TYM'PANUM (*s. from the Greek τυμπανον*) A drum, the part of the ear which is supposed to be the immediate organ of hearing so called from its resemblance to a drum.
 TYM'PANUM (*s. in mechanics*) A kind of wheel fixed to a short cylinder for raising weights.
 Tym'pany (*s. from tympan*) A kind of flatulent obstruction which swells the belly like a drum.
 TYNDARIDÆ (*s. from Tyndaris*) The sons of Tyndaris.
 TYNDA'RIS (*s.*) The name of a woman, the wife of Tyndarus and mother of Castor and Pollux.
 TYNDA'RUS (*s.*) A man's name, the husband of Leda, and father of Castor, twin brother to Pollux, who was supposed to have been begotten by Jupiter in the form of a swan.
 Tynt (*adj. an old word*) Shut up. *Cole.*
 Ty'ny (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Small, small in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 TYPE (*s. from the Greek τυπος*) An emblem, that by which any thing future is prefigured; a printing letter; a mark, a stamp. *Shakespeare.*
 TY'PHA (*s. in botany*) The typh wheat, a kind of grain resembling rye; the water orchis.
 TYPH'LOPS (*s. in zoology*) The blind worm.

TYR

TYPHO'DES (*s. from the Greek*) A continued burning fever.

TYPHÆ'US (*s. in the mythology of poets*) A huge giant, the son of Titan and Terra.

TYPHO'DEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the phleum.

TYPOMANIA (*s. from the Greek*) A disorder of the brain, the combination of a frenzy and lethargy.

TY'PHON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A huge giant, the son of Terra.

TY'PHON (*s. from the Greek*) A whirlwind, a hurricane; a fiery meteor, an impression on the air.

TY'PHOS (*s. from the Greek*) An inflation, a swelling; pride, arrogance.

Typh'wheat (*s. in botany*) A kind of grain resembling rye.

Typ'ic (*adj. from type*) Belonging to a type, containing a type.

Typ'ical (*adj. from typic*) Belonging to a type, containing a type.

Typ'ically (*adv. from typical*) In a typical sense.

Typ'icalness (*s. from typical*) The state of being typical.

Typified (*p. from typify*) Prefigured, shewn by a type.

Ty'pify (*v. t. from type*) To figure, to shew as by a type.

Typifying (*p. a. from typify*) Figuring; shewing as by a type.

Typifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of prefiguring, the act of shewing by a type.

TY'POCOSMY (*s. from the Greek τυπος a type, and κοσμος the world*) A figure or representation of the world.

Typog'rapher (*s. from typography*) A printer.

Typog'raphic (*adj. from typography*) Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the art of printing, done in printing.

Typog'raphical (*adj. from typographic*) Done in types, figurative, belonging to the art of printing.

Typog'raphically (*adv. from typographical*) In types, with types; emblematically, after the manner of printers.

TYPOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek τυπος a type, and γραφω to write*) An emblematical representation, the act of printing.

TY'PUS (*s. from the Greek τυπος*) A type, a letter, a character; the order of an intermitting fever.

Tyrann'ess (*s. from tyrant*) A female tyrant. *Spenser.*

TYRAN'NIC (*adj. from the Greek τυραννικος*) Despotic, imperious, cruel; befitting a tyrant, suited to a tyrant.

Tyrann'ical (*adj. from tyrannic*) Despotic, imperious, cruel, suited to a tyrant.

Tyrann'ically (*adv. from tyrannical*) In a tyrannical manner, with despotism, with tyranny.

Tyrann'icalness (*s. from tyrannical*) The state or quality of being tyrannical.

TYRAN'NICIDE (*s. from the Lat. tyrannus a tyrant, and cædo to kill*) The act of killing a tyrant.

TYRAN'NION (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous grammarian who taught at Rome.

TYR'ANNISE (*v. int. from the French tyranniser*) To act the tyrant, to act with imperiousness; *with over: as, "He tyrannises over his own mind."*

Tyr'annising (*p. a. from tyrannise*) Acting the part of a tyrant.

Tyr'annising (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing the tyrant, despotism.

TY'RANNIZE (*v. int. a different, but not less correct spelling, from the Greek τυραννισω*) To play the tyrant.

Ty'rannizing (*p. a. from tyrannize*) Playing the tyrant.

Ty'rannizing (*s. from tyrannize*) The act of playing the tyrant.

Tyr'annous (*adj. from tyrant*) Tyrannical, despotical.

TYRAN'NUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Acts.*

TYR'ANNY (*s. from the Greek τυραννις*) The rule of a tyrant, a despotic and imperious government; power cruelly exerted; severity, rigor, inclemency.

Ty'rant (*s. from the Greek τυραννος a ruler*) An absolute monarch governing imperiously, a despot; an oppressor, a hard cruel master.

TYRCON'EL (*s.*) A county in Ireland.

Tyre (*s. a different spelling*) Tire, a headdress. *Hazewell.*

TYRE (*s.*) The ancient capital of Phœnicia.

Ty'rets (*s. from tyre*) A kind of ornament for the harness of an horse.

Tyr'ian (*adj. from Tyre*) Belonging to Tyre; purple.

Tyrian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Tyre, an inhabitant of Tyre; the purple dye, the purple colour for which Tyre was famous.

VAC

Tyrian/thine (*adj. from Tyrian*) Having a purple colour.

TYR'ASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of leprosy.

TY'RO (*s. a different spelling*) A tiro, a fresh water fish; a young practitioner, an apprentice, one in his novitiate.

Tyrocin'ium (*s. from the Lat.*) A noviciate, the novitiate of an art; the state of a tiro.

Ty'rociny (*s. from tyrocinium*) A noviciate, the novitiate of an art; the want of mature skill.

TYROM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek τυρος cheese, and μαντι magic*) Divination drawn from the appearance of cheese.

TY'NONE (*s.*) A county in Ireland situate in the province of Ulster.

TY'ROS (*s. from the Greek*) Cheese.

TYRO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) The curdling of milk into a substance like cheese in the stomach.

TYROTAR'ICHUS (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of mite made of powdered flesh and cheese; an old cheese of mites.

Tyr'rhone (*adj. from Tyrrhenia*) Belonging to Tyrrhenia, belonging to Tuscany.

TYRRHE'NIA (*s.*) The ancient name of Tuscany.

TYRRHE'US (*s.*) The name of a man, the hermit king Latinus.

TYRTÆ'US (*s.*) A man's name, an ancient Athenian poet.

TYRUN'ULUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A tyro, a young learner, a beginner in any art.

TY'RUS (*s.*) Tyre, the ancient capital of Phœnicia.

TYS'IAS (*s.*) A man's name, one of the most ancient orators.

TY'SIO (*s. in ichthyology*) The porpoise, a sea fish.

TY'SIPH'ONE (*s. not so common a spelling*) Tisiphone, one of the infernal furies.

Tyte (*adj. a local word*) Quite.

Tythe (*s. not so common a spelling*) Tithe, the tenth to the clergy.

Ty'thing (*s. not so common a spelling*) A titling.

U. V.

U. (*s.*) The fifth vowel of the English alphabet.

V. (*s.*) Ve; it is a consonant and proper makes the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet; as a numeral it stands for five.

Va'cancy (*s. from vacant*) An empty space, a vacant post or employment not filled up; a time of idleness; a relaxation; listlessness, want of thought.

VACANT (*adj. from the Lat. vaco to make void*) Empty; free, uncrowded; void of an incumbent; void of a possessor; disengaged, thoughtless, void of concern.

VACATE (*v. t. from the Lat. vaco*) To make void, to make vacant, to quit possession of; to annul, to feast.

Va'cated (*p. from vacate*) Made void; annulled, feasted.

Va'cating (*p. a. from vacate*) Making void, annulling.

Va'cating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making void, annulling.

Vaca'tion (*s. from vacate*) A recess, an intermission, recess of courts or senates; leisure, a state free from trouble or perplexity.

VACATU'RA (*s. a law term*) A vacancy, the void of a spiritual living.

VAC'CA (*s. in old records*) A cow.

VAC'CAMARIA (*s. in zoology*) The sea cow.

VACCA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, cow basil.

Vaccarius (*s. in old records*) A cowherd, a cowman.

Vac'ary (*s. from vacca*) A cowhouse, a pasture for cows.

Vac'chary (*s. a different spelling*) A vaccary; a dairy.

Vacchi'via (*s. in old records*) A vaccary, a cowhouse, a dairy.

VACCIN'IUM (*s. in botany*) The hyacinth, the flower of the hyacinth.

Vac'cula (*s. from vacca*) A little cow.

VAC'CUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman conspirator to death by order of the senate and his house demolished.

Vacillancy (*s. from vacillate*) Inconstancy, vacillation.

VACILLATE (*v. int. from the Lat. vacillo*) To stagger.

V A I

illating (*p. a. from vacillate, but not used*) Reeling, staggering.
 Vacillation (*s. from vacillate*) The act or state of flagging.
 Vacillating (*adj. from the Lat. vacivus, but not used*) Void, empty.
 Vacuity (*s. from vacive*) Emptiness.
 Vacuation (*s. from vacuum*) The act of emptying, an evacuation.
 Vacuist (*s. from vacuum*) A philosopher who contends for a vacuum, one opposed to the plenists.
 Vacuity (*s. from vacuum*) Emptiness; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, the want of reality.
 VAINA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of rest to whom the Roman husbandmen sacrificed after the harvest.
 Vainous (*adj. from vacuum*) Empty, unfilled.
 VACUUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Empty space, space quite void of matter.
 VADO (*v. int. from the Lat. vado to go, but not used*) To vanish, to pass away.
 Vade (*p. from vade, but not used*) Gone, passed away.
 Valet (*s. an old word*) A valet.
 VAGABOND (*s. from the Lat. vado to go, and mecum sub me*) A pocketbook; a book in constant use.
 Vagabond (*v. t. in old records*) To claim, to challenge.
 VAGABONDUM (*s. a Roman law term*) A recognition, a bond or promise for appearance.
 Vagabonding (*p. a. from vade, but not used*) Going, passing away.
 VAGABONDUM (*s. from the Lat. in old records*) Wages, a reward for service according to agreement or covenant.
 VAGARITY (*s. from the Lat. vafra crafty*) Craft. Bailey.
 VAGROUS (*adj. from the Lat. vafer*) Crafty, subtle. Bai.
 VAGTHRIOTES (*s. with physicians*) The wandering out.
 VAGABOND (*s. from the French*) A vagrant, one who wanders from place to place without a legal settlement.
 Vagabond (*adj. from the sub.*) Wandering, roaming about without a legal settlement.
 Vagabond (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Vagabond, wandering, vagrant.
 VAGRY (*s. from the Lat. vagus vague*) A wild freak, capricious frolic.
 VAGTION (*s. from the Lat. vagus vague, but not used*) The act of wandering.
 VAGINA (*s. from the Lat.*) A scabbard, a sheath.
 VAGINA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The neck of the womb.
 Vaginal (*adj. from vagina*) Belonging to the membrane which immediately covers the testicles.
 VAGINALIS (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane which immediately covers the testicles.
 VAGINIPENNOSUS (*adj. from the Lat. vagina a sheath, and penna a wing*) Having the wings covered with sheath or hard case.
 Vagrancy (*s. from vagrant*) The state of a vagrant.
 VAGRANT (*adj. from the Lat. vago to wander*) Wandering, unsettled; vagabond, wandering from place to place without a settled habitation.
 Vagrant (*s. from the adj.*) A vagabond, one who wanders from place to place without a legal settlement; a sturdy beggar.
 Vagrance (*s. from vagrant*) Vagrancy, the state of a vagrant.
 VAGUE (*adj. from the Lat. vagus*) Wandering, vagrant, mixed, indefinite.
 VAGUM (*s. in anatomy*) The eight pair of nerves, so called because distributed to divers parts of the body.
 Vail (*v. t. a different, and less common spelling*) To veil, to cover.
 Vail (*v. t. from the French avaller*) To let fall, to suffer to descend, to let fall in token of respect; to let, to let any thing sink in fear.
 Vail (*v. int.*) To yield, to give place.
 Vailable (*adj. obsolete*) Available, useful. Chaucer.
 Vailed (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Aailed, did avail. Chaucer.
 Vailed (*p. from vail*) Let fall, suffered to descend, let fall in token of respect.
 Vailing (*p. a. from vail*) Letting fall, suffering to descend, letting fall in token of respect.
 Vailing (*s. from the part.*) The act of letting fall, the act of letting fall in token of respect.
 Vails (*s. reckoned not so correct a spelling*) Vales, money given by guests to servants.
 VAIN (*adj. from the Lat. vanus*) Empty, shadowy; fruitless, ineffectual; shewy, ostentatious; idle, worth-

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less, unimportant; false, deceitful; proud, meanly proud. In vain, to no purpose, without effect.
 Vain'er (*adj. comp. of vain*) Vain in a greater degree.
 Vain'est (*adj. sup. of vain*) Vain in the greatest degree.
 Vainglorious (*adj. from vain, and glorious*) Empty pride, boasting beyond performances.
 Vaingloriously (*adv. from vainglorious*) In a vainglorious manner.
 Vaingloriousness (*s. from vainglorious*) The state or quality of being vainglorious. Scott.
 Vainglory (*s. from vain, and glory*) Empty pride, pride above merit.
 Vainly (*adv. from vain*) Without effect, to no purpose; proudly, arrogantly; idly, foolishly.
 Vainness (*s. from vain*) The state of being vain, empty pride.
 VAIR (*s. from the Lat. varius*) A kind of variegated furr white and blue.
 VAIR (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of chequer work in the form of little bells argent and azure, chequer work in the form of little bells.
 Vaire (*s. a different spelling*) Vair, vary. D. of Arts.
 Vairry (*s. from vair*) Vair, a kind of chequered work argent and azure, a kind of chequer work in the form of little bells.
 Vairry (*adj. from the sub. in heraldry*) Variegated in the form of little bells.
 Vairycopy (*adj. in heraldry*) Variegated in the form of the heads of crutches, counterpotent.
 Vairycopy (*s. from the adj. in heraldry*) A kind of chequer work in the form of the heads of crutches.
 Vairrytofy (*adj. in heraldry*) Vairycopy.
 Vairrytofy (*s. in heraldry, from the adj.*) The vairycopy.
 VAI'VODE (*s. from waiwod*) A Dacian prince, the governor of one of the Dacian provinces.
 Valance (*s. from Valencia*) The fringe or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.
 Valance (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To decorate with drapery. Johnson.
 Valance (*s. obsolete*) Value. Chaucer.
 Valanced (*p. from valance*) Decorated with drapery. Sb.
 Valancing (*p. a. from valance, but not used*) Decorating with drapery.
 VALAN'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the creffwort.
 VAL'DIA (*s. in botany*) The ovieda.
 VALE (*s. from the Lat. vallis*) A valley, a low ground.
 Vail (*s. a sea term*) A kind of trough, the trough through which the water runs from the pump.
 VALEDICTION (*s. from the Lat. vale farewell, and dico to say*) A farewell.
 Valedictory (*adj. from the Lat. valedico*) Bidding farewell.
 Va'leet (*s. a different spelling*) A valet, a man servant.
 Valence (*s. a different spelling*) Valance, the fringe or drapery hanging about the tester and head of a bed.
 Valence (*v. t. a different spelling*) To ornament with drapery. Scott.
 Valences (*s. a different spelling*) Valance, the fringe or drapery hanging at the tester and head of a bed. Sc.
 VALEN'CIA (*s.*) A province in Spain.
 VA'LENS (*s.*) A man's name, one of the Roman emperors, a cruel persecutor of the christians.
 VALEN'TIA (*s.*) The ancient name of Rome; a city in Spain.
 VALEN'TIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of a Roman goddess.
 VAL'ENTINE (*s.*) A man's name, the name of several illustrious Romans; a bishop of Rome.
 Val'entine (*s. from Valentine's day*) A sweetheart chosen on the fourteenth day of February.
 Val'entine's day (*s. from Valentine, bishop of Rome, and day*) The fourteenth day of February, dedicated by the papists to the memory of Saint Valentine.
 VALENTINIAN (*s.*) A man's name.
 Valentinian (*s. from the foregoing*) One of an ancient sect of the Gnostics so called from Valentinian their leader.
 VALE'RIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
 VALE'RIAN (*s.*) A man's name, the name of several illustrious Romans.
 VALE'RIAN (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the fetwall.
 VAL'ERIE (*s. an old word*) Valerius, a man's name. Ch.
 VALE'RIOUS (*s.*) A man's name, the name of several Romans.
 VALES'IAN (*s. in church history*) One of a christian sect who

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who admitted none but eunuchs, so called from Valens their leader.

VAL'ERY (s.) A man's name.

VA'LET (s. from the French) A man-servant, a footman, one who attends on the person of his master.

Va'let (s. in the manage) A stick with a short point to stimulate and aid a leaping horse.

VA'LETDECHAM'BRE (s. from the French) One who waits on a person of quality in his bedchamber.

VA'LETUDE (s. from the Lat. valeo to be well) A good state of health. *Bailey.*

Valetudina'rian (adj. from valetude) Infirm of health, weakly, sickly.

Valetudina'rian (s. from the adj.) One who has an infirm state of health, one of a sickly and delicate constitution.

Valetu'dinary (adj. from valetude) Infirm of health, sickly.

VAL'GIUS (s.) A man's name; one of the most famous of the ancient poets.

VAL'GUS (s.) One who is bowlegged. *Phillips.*

Val'iance (s. obsolete, from valiant) Valour, personal courage, bravery. *Spenser.*

VAL'IA'NT (adj. from the Lat. valeo to be well) Stout, brave, courageous.

Val'iantly (adv. from valiant) With personal bravery, with personal strength.

Val'iantness (s. from valiant) Valour, personal bravery.

VAL'ID (adj. from the Lat. valeo to be able) Powerful, prevalent, efficacious; having force, conclusive.

Valid'ity (s. from valid) The state of being valid, power to convince, certainty.

Val'idness (s. from valid) The state of being valid, validity. *Scott.*

Val'ing (p. a. from vale) Letting down, suffering to descend, letting down in token of respect, uncovering in token of respect or reverence.

Val'lancy (s. from valance) A large wig that almost covers the face.

Val'lancy (adj. from the sub.) Large, covering the face as a wig. *Dryden.*

VAL'LAR (adj. in heraldry) Belonging to a crown given to the first man who should break through the palliade or entrenchment of an enemy, having palliades rising above the circle.

VAL'LEY (s. from the Lat. vallis) A low ground, a hollow between two hills; the gutter in the roof of a building.

VALLISNE'RIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

Val'lor (s. a local word) A vate, the mould in which new cheese is pressed.

Val'low (s. a different spelling) The vallon, the vate in which new cheese is pressed. *Phillips.*

VALOM'BREUX (s. in church history) A certain order of monks.

VAL'OR (s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.) Valour, personal courage, bravery.

Val'orous (adj. from valor) Brave, stout, valiant.

Val'orously (adv. from valor) Valiantly, bravely, with personal courage.

Val'oroufness (s. from valorous) Bravery, personal courage. *Scott.*

VAL'OUR (s. the less modern spelling, from the French valeur) Valor, personal bravery.

Val'uable (adj. from value) Precious, having worth; worthy, deserving regard.

Val'uableness (s. from valuable) The state or quality of being valuable.

Val'ubles (s. plu. from valuable) Things of value.

Val'va'ior (s. a different spelling) A vava'ior. *Scott.*

Valua'tion (s. from value) The value set on any thing; the act of setting a value, an appraisement.

Valua'tor (s. from value) An appraiser, one who sets a value on any thing.

VAL'UE (s. from the Lat. valor) Price, worth, a rate, a high rate.

Val'ue (v. t. from the sub.) To rate at a certain price, to appraise, to estimate, to reckon at, to hold important, to equal in value, to raise to estimation.

VALVE (s. from the Lat. valva) A folding door, any thing that opens and shuts over the mouth of a vessel.

Val'ued (p. from value) Rated, set at a price, held in estimation.

Val'uer (s. from value) One that values.

Val'ueless (adj. from value) Having no value. *Shakesp.*

Val'uing (p. a. from value) Setting a value, estimating, holding in estimation.

Val'uing (s. from the part.) The act of setting a price, the act of holding in estimation.

VAN

VAL/VULA (s. in anatomy) A valve, a membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and to prevent its reflux.

Val'vule (s. from valve) A small valve.

Vam'brace (s. an old word) A defence for the arm, armour for the arm.

VAMP (s. supposed to be from the French avant) The upper leather of a shoe.

Vamp (v. t. from the sub.) To piece an old thing with some new part.

Vamp'ed (p. from vamp) Pieced out with some new part; with up: as, "This opinion has been vamp'd up."

Vamp'er (s. from vamp) One who vamps; one who pieces out an old thing with some new part.

Vam'peys (s. an old word) A kind of short hose, breeches reaching down to the calf of the leg.

Vamp'ing (p. a. from vamp) Piecing out some thing with a new part.

Vamp'ing (s. from the part.) The act of piecing out some new part.

Vam'plate (s. an old word) A plate or piece of steel to be put on a tilting spear to defend the hand; a gauntlet, a kind of iron glove.

Vam'plet (s. a different spelling) The vamplate.

VAN (s. from the French avant before) The front of an army, the first line of an army.

VAN (s. from the Lat. vannus) A fan, any thing wide and moved to give motion to the air; a vane with which the air is beaten.

Van (v. t. from the sub. but not now in use) To sift, to winnow.

VANCOUR'IER (s. from the French avantcourier) A runner, a harbinger.

VAND'AL (s.) One of a barbarous and fierce people descended from the Goths.

VANDA'LI (s. in old geography) The Vandals.

VANDA'LIA (s.) The country of the Vandals, a part of Sweden, a part of Germany.

VANE (s. from the Lat. vannus) A kind of weathercock, a thin plate made to turn on a pin to see which way the wind blows; a fight that moves on the cross of a wing with which the air is beaten, a van.

VANEL'US (s. in ornithology) The lapwing.

VAN'FOSS (s. in fortification) A ditch without the counterescarp.

Vang (v. t. a local word) To take, to receive.

Van'ga (s. in old records) A spade, a mattock.

Van'guard (s. from van, and guard) The front or line of an army.

VANIL'LA (s. in botany) A kind of epidendrum.

Vanil'quence (s. from vaniloquy) Vain talk.

VANIL'OQUY (s. from the Lat. vanus vain, and loquor to speak) Vain talking.

VAN'ISH (v. int. from the Lat. vaneſco) To pass from the sight, to disappear; to lose perceptible existence; to pass away, to be lost.

Van'ishing ((p. a. from vanish) Passing from the sight, disappearing; passing away.

Van'ishing (s. from the part.) The act of passing from the sight in a sudden and unexpected manner.

Van'ity (s. from vain) A fruitless endeavour, an empty enjoyment, a vain pursuit; ostentation, arrogance, petty pride, pride discovering itself on small occasions.

Van'ned (p. from van) Sifted, winnowed.

Van'ning (p. a. from van) Sifting, winnowing.

Van'ning (s. from the part.) The act of winnowing.

VAN'NUS (s. in old records, from the Lat.) A weathercock.

VAN'QUISH (v. t. from the Lat. vinco to overcome) To conquer, to subdue; to confute, to subdue by argumentation.

Van'quished (p. from vanquish) Conquered, subdued, overcome.

Van'quished (s. from the part.) One who is overcome, those who are subdued.

Van'quisher (s. from vanquish) One who subdues, who overcomes.

Van'quishing (p. a. from vanquish) Conquering, subduing.

Van'quishing (s. from the part.) The act of conquering.

Van'tage (s. from advantage) Gain, profit; superiority, preference; opportunity, convenience.

Van'tage (v. t. from the sub.) To profit.

Van'taged (p. from vantage) Profited.

Van'taging (p. a. from vantage, but not much used) Profiting.

various (s. in old records) The king's footman.
 brace (s. an old word) Defensive armour for the
Shakespeare.
 brass (s. a different spelling) The vanbrace, armour
Milton.
 the arms.
 CHEMISE (s. from the French) A fore shirt. *Cole.*
 courier (s. a different spelling) A vancourier, a fore
Phillips.
 ID (adj. from the Lat. vapidus) Flat, spiritless,
 and, having the spirit evaporated.
 idleness (s. from vapid) The state of being spirit-
 less.
 POR (s. the modern and common spelling, from the
 Lat.) Vapour.
 or (v. int. from the sub.) To boast, to brag.
 ORARIUM (s. from the Lat.) A hothouse.
 orary (s. from vaporarium) A kind of hothouse; a
 kind of vapour bath.
 oration (s. from vapor) The act of escaping in
 vapour.
 orer (s. from vapor) A boaster, a vain blustering
 fellow.
 ORIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. vapor a vapour,
 and fero to bring) Producing vapours.
 oriferousness (s. from vaporiferous) The state or
 quality which produces vapours. *Scott.*
 oring (p. a. from vapor) Boasting, bragging.
 oring (s. from the part.) The act of boasting.
 orish (adj. from vapor) Splenetic, humourfome;
 morous.
 OROSUM (s. from the Lat.) A kind of vapour bath.
 ors (s. the modern spelling) Diseases occasioned by
 flatulence, melancholy.
 orous (adj. from vapor) Full of vapours, fummy;
 stinky, flatulent.
 POUR (s. the less modern spelling, from the French
 vapeur) A vapor, an exhalation, fume, steam; any
 thing that mixes with the air; wind, flatulence; a
 mental fume, a mere imagination.
 our (v. int. from the sub.) To pass in vapour, to
 sit fumes; to bully, to brag.
 our (v. t.) To scatter in fumes.
 ourbath (s. from vapour, and bath) A kind of
 bath in which the patient is enveloped in steam or
 vapour.
 oured (p. from vapour) Emitted in vapours.
 ouring (p. a. from vapour) Passing in vapour,
 sitting in vapour; bragging, boasting.
 ouring (s. from the part.) The act of boasting.
 ours (s. plu. from vapor) Diseases caused by flatu-
 lence, nervous complaints, hypochondriacal ma-
 ladies.
 id (adj. an incorrect spelling) Vapid. *Scott.*
 idity (s. from vappid, an incorrect spelling) Va-
 pidity. *Scott.*
 ULATION (s. from the Lat. vapulo to beat) The
 act of beating, the state of being beaten. *Cole.*
 inggal (s. a different spelling) A farthingale. *Scott.*
 I (s. with physicians) A kind of small hard ruddy
 spots about the face and neck.
 IABLE (adj. from the Lat. variabilis) Changeable,
 inconstant.
 ableness (s. from variable) Changeableness, muta-
 bility; levity, inconstancy.
 ably (adv. from variable) Changeably, mutably,
 inconstantly.
 ance (s. from vary) Discord, dissention, disagree-
 ment.
 tion (s. from vary) A change, a mutation, a dif-
 ference, a successive change; a change of termination
 in grammar; a deviation, the deviation of the mag-
 netic needle from an exact parallel with the meridian;
 a method of varying a piece of music by the addi-
 tion of notes or graces.
 tionchart (s. from variation, and chart) A chart
 of the lines of variation.
 unt (adj. obsolete) Varying, inconstant. *Chaucer.*
 AZONE (s. from the Italian) A variation, the
 manner of singing or playing a tune with an addition
 of notes or graces.
 CIFORMES (s. in anatomy) Two of the seminal
 vessels so called from their several windings.
 es (s. in anatomy) The great veins of the hips,
 thighs, and testes.
 ound (adj. from various, and colour) Having
 many colours.
 COSE (adj. from the Lat. varicosus) Having the
 veins distended with a morbid affection of the blood.
 COSUM (s. in anatomy) The contexture of the
 seminal vessels at their entrance into the testes.

Varicous (adj. from varicose) Having the veins dis-
 tended.
 Varied (p. from vary) Changed, diversified.
 VARIEGATE (v. t. from the Lat. varius diversus) To
 diversify, to stain with different colours.
 Variegated (p. from variegated) Diversified, stained with
 different colours.
 Variegating (p. a. from variegated) Diversifying, stain-
 ing with different colours.
 Variegating (s. from variegated) The act of diversifying,
 variegation.
 Variegation (s. from variegated) A diversity of colours.
 Variety (s. from vary) Change, intermixture; a va-
 riation, a deviation; a difference, a dissimilitude.
 VARIIFORM (adj. from the Lat. varius different, and forma
 a shape) Having different shapes. *Bailey.*
 Varin (v. t. obsolete) To vary. *Ch.*
 VARIOLÆ (s. from the Lat.) The small pox.
 Variolous (adj. from variolæ) Belonging to the small
 pox, afflicted with the small pox, producing the small
 pox.
 VARIO/RUM (s.) An addition of a classic author with
 notes and criticisms.
 Various (adj. from vary) Different, several; changeable,
 uncertain; variegated, diversified.
 Variously (adv. from various) In different manners,
 with variety.
 Variæ (s. in farriery) A disease incident to a horse, an
 imperfection on the inside of the ham.
 Varius (s. in ichthyology) The minnow, a small river fish.
 VARIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman poet.
 VARIIX (s. in surgery) A dilated vein.
 VARLET (s. from the old French) A valet; anciently
 a man servant, a footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.
 Varletry (s. from varlet) A rabble, a croud; the po-
 pulace.
 VAR/NISH (s. from the Lat. varnix) A matter laid on
 wood or other bodies to make them shine; a cover,
 a palliation.
 Varnish (v. t. from the sub.) To cover with something
 shining; to cover, to palliate.
 Varnished (p. from varnish) Covered with something
 shining; palliated.
 Varnisher (s. from varnish) One who varnishes, a dis-
 guiser.
 Varnishing (p. a. from varnish) Covering with some-
 thing shining, palliating.
 Varnishing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with
 varnish, a palliation.
 VAR/RO (s.) A man's name, the name of several Ro-
 mans.
 VAR/VELS (s. from the French varvelles) Silver rings
 about the legs of a hawk on which the name of the
 owner was wont to be engraven.
 VAR/RUS (s.) A man's name, the name of several Ro-
 mans.
 VARY (v. t. from the Lat. vario) To change, to diver-
 sify, to variegated, to make of different kinds.
 Vary (v. int.) To appear in different forms, to become
 unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to change co-
 lours; to disagree; to be at variance.
 Vary (s. from the verb, but not used) A change, an al-
 teration. *Shakespeare.*
 Vary (s. a different spelling, in heraldry) The vary. *Sc.*
 Varying (p. a. from vary) Changing, altering, di-
 versifying.
 Varying (s. from the part.) The act of diversifying.
 VAS (s. from the Lat.) A vessel, a vessel chiefly for
 ornament generally made of porcelain; a vase.
 VAS/A (s. plu. in anatomy) The vessels through which
 the blood and juices are conveyed.
 Vascular (adj. from vas) Consisting of vessels, full of
 vessels.
 VASCULIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. vas a vessel, and
 fero to produce) Having a seed vessel.
 Vase (s. from vas) A vessel, an ornamental vessel general-
 ly made of porcelain.
 VASE (s. in architecture) An ornament above the
 cornice.
 VASH/NI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name, the son of
 Samuel.
 VASH/TI (s. from the Heb. signifying one that drinks)
 The name of a woman.
 VASIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. vas a vessel, and
 fero to bear) Bearing a vessel. *Bailey.*
 VAS/SAL (s. from the French) One who holds at the will
 of a superior lord; a subject, a dependant, a servant,
 a slave, a low wretch.
 Vassalage (s. from vassal) The state of a vassal, tenure
 at will; slavery, dependance.

Vassal^{erie} (s. in old records) Vassalage, slavery.

Vassal^{us} (s. in old records) A vassal, a slave.

VAST (adj. from the Lat. vastus) Large, great; enormously extensive.

Vast (s. from the adj.) An empty waste.

Vastation (s. from vast) Depopulation, waste.

VAS^{TEL} (s. from the Sax.) The vessel or bowl in which the Saxons use to drink healths at their public entertainments.

Vas^{teibowl} (s. from vastel, and bowl) The bowl in which the Saxons drank healths at their public entertainments.

VASTEL^{LUM} (s. in old records) The bowl in which the Saxons drank healths at their public entertainments.

Vast^{er} (adj. comp. of vast) Vast in a greater degree.

Vast^{est} (adj. sup. of vast) Vast in the greatest degree.

VAS^{TI} (s. in anatomy) The muscles which help to stretch out the leg.

Vastity (s. from vast, but not used) Vastness. *Phillips.*

Vastly (adv. from vast) Greatly, to a great degree.

Vastness (s. from vast) Immenity, enormous greatness.

VAST^{US} (s. in anatomy) The name of a muscle, one of the vasti.

Vas^{ty} (adj. from vast) Vast, enormously large. *Sb.*

VAT (s. from the Sax. fat) A fat, a vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.

VATE^{RIA} (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

VATICAN (s.) One of the hills on which Rome is built, a palace at Rome belonging to the pope.

Vat^{ican} (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the vatican, kept in the vatican.

VAT^{ICIDE} (s. from the Lat. vates a prophet, and caedo to kill) A murderer of poets, a murderer of prophets.

VATICINATE (v. int. from the Lat. vaticinor) To prophesy, to practice prediction. *Howell.*

Vaticinating (p. a. from vaticinate, but not used) Prophefying, practising prediction.

Vaticin^{ian} (adj. from vaticinate) Prophefying, foretelling. *Cole.*

Vat^{iciny} (s. from vaticinate) Prophefying, the practice of prediction. *Cole.*

Vatin^{ian} (adj. from Vatinus) Belonging to Vatinus.

VATIN^{IUS} (s.) A man's name, the name of an abusive Roman nobleman.

VAVASOR (s.) An ancient title, a nobleman next in dignity to a baron, a lord who held under a superior.

Vav^{asorie} (s. from vavasor) The estate or dignity of a vavasor. *Cole.*

Vav^{asour} (s. a different spelling) A vavasor.

VAU^{DEVIL} (s. from the French vaudeville) A low vulgar song, a ballad.

VAUDEVIL^{LE} (s. from the French) A vulgar song, a ballad. *Cole.*

VAULT (s. from the French vaulte) A continued arch, a cellar, a cave, a cavern, a repository for the dead.

Vault (v. t. from the sub.) To arch, to cover with an arch.

VAULT (v. int. from the French voltiger) To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler.

Vault (s. from the verb) A leap, a jump.

Vault^{age} (s. from vault, but not used) An arched cellar. *Shakespeare.*

Vault^{ed} (p. from vault) Arched, formed after the manner of a vault.

Vault^{er} (s. from vault) A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

Vault^{ing} (p. a. from vault) Arching, forming in the manner of a vault.

Vault^y (adj. from vault) Arched, concave. *Sb.*

Vau^{mer} (s. not used) A bulwark. *Cole.*

VAUN^{MURE} (s. from the French avant before, and mur a wall) A false wall, a work raised before the main wall.

VAUNT (v. t. from the French vaunter) To boast, to display with ostentation.

Vaunt (v. int.) To boast, to talk with ostentation.

Vaunt (s. from the verb) A boast, a vain ostentation.

Vaunt (s. from the French avant, but not used) The first part. *Shakespeare.*

Vaunt^{ed} (p. from vaunt) Boasted, shewn with ostentation.

Vaunt^{er} (s. from vaunt) A boaster, a man given to vain ostentation.

Vaunt^{ful} (adj. from vaunt) Boastful. *Sb.*

Vaunt^{ing} (p. a. from vaunt) Boasting, shewing vain ostentation.

Vaunt^{ing} (s. from the part.) The act of boasting, vain ostentation.

Vaunt^{ingly} (adv. from vaunting) Boastfully, ostentatiously.

Vaunt^{lay} (s. a hunting term) The method of setting dogs at a place where the chase is to pass to be called before the others come in.

Vaunt^{our} (s. an old spelling) A vaunter, a boaster.

Vau^{mure} (s. a different spelling) The vaunmure.

Va^{ward} (s. from van, and ward) The fore part.

Vay^{vode} (s. a different spelling) A vaivode, a Decal prince.

U^{BERATE} (v. t. from the Lat. uber an udder) To make plenty.

U^{berated} (p. from uberate, but not used) Made plenty.

U^{berating} (p. a. from uberate, but not used) Making plenty.

U^{BEROUS} (adj. from the Lat. uber an udder) Plenty, abounding.

U^{BERTY} (s. from the Lat. uber an udder) Plenty, fruitfulness, abundance.

UBICA^{TION} (s. from the Lat. ubi where, a (feminine) word) A local relation, the place where.

UBI^{ETY} (s. from the Lat. ubi where) Ubication, the circumstance of place.

U^{BIQUIST} (s. from the Lat. ubique) A doctor of divinity in France who belongs to no particular college.

UBIQUITA^{RIAN} (s. in church history) One who held that the body or humanity of Christ, as well as his divinity, was every where present.

Ubiquita^{rian} (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the Ubiquitarians.

UBIQUITA^{RY} (adj. from the Lat. ubique every where) Existing every where.

Ubiquita^{ry} (s. from the adj.) One that exists every where.

UBIQUITA^{TY} (s. from the Lat. ubique every where) Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.

UCAL^{EGON} (s.) A man's name, the name of a famous Trojan.

U^{CAL} (s. from the Heb. signifying power) A man's name.

UD^{DER} (s. from the Sax. uder) The dugs of a cow or other large animal.

Ud^{dered} (adj. from udder) Having an udder.

VE (s.) The u consonant the twenty second letter of the English alphabet.

Ve^a (s. a sea term) The cry made by sailors when they pull or heave together.

VEAL (s. from the French veau a calf) The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Veal^{broth} (s. from veal, and broth) Broth made of veal.

Veal^{cutlet} (s. from veal, and cutlet) A veal steak, small slice of veal dressed in the frying pan.

Veal^{money} (s. from veal, and money) The rent paid by a tenant in lieu of veal anciently given in kind.

Veal^{noble} (s. from veal, noble, and money) The veal money.

Veal^{pie} (s. from veal, and pie) A pie made of veal.

Veal^{stake} (s. from veal, and stake) A thin slice of veal dressed in the frying pan, a veal cutlet.

Ve^{chones} (s. an old word) Hedgehogs.

Vecke (s. an old word) An old woman in abusive language, an old trot, an old hag.

Ve^{cordy} (s. not used) Dotage, stupidity.

VECTA^{RIOUS} (adj. from the Lat. vectarius) Belonging to a carriage.

VEC^{TIBLE} (adj. from the Lat. vectibilis) Capable of being carried.

VEC^{TIGAL} (adj. from the Lat. vectigalis, but not used) Paying tithes.

VEC^{TION} (s. from the Lat. veho to carry) The act of carrying, the state of being carried.

VEC^{TIS} (s. in mechanics, from the Lat.) The lever.

Vec^{titation} (s. from vention) The act of carrying, the state of being carried.

VEC^{TIUS} (s.) The name of a man, the name of a Roman.

VEC^{TOR} (s. in astronomy) A line drawn from a point in an elliptical orb to the focus of that orb.

Vec^{torian} (adj. from the Lat. veho vectus to carry, but not used) Apt to carry.

VEC^{TURE} (s. from the Lat. vectura) Carriage.

VEDEL^{LE} (s. in the military) A sentinel on horseback to observe the motions of the enemy.

VEJ

v. int. from the French virer) To turn about.
(t.) To let out as a rope; to turn, to change.
(p. from veer) Let out as a rope in running; edged, turned.
(p. a. from veer) Turning about, letting out.
(s. from the part.) The act of coming about as wind, the act of letting out as a rope.
(obsolete) The voice, speech; a hasty speaker.
billity (s. from vegetable) The state of being vegetable.
TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. vegetabilis*) Belonging to plants, growing as plants, having the nature of plants.
table (s. from the adj.) A plant, any thing that grows without sensation.
al (adj. not so common a word) Vegetable. *Cole.*
STATE (*v. int. from the Lat. vegeto*) To grow as, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.
ating (p. a. from vegetate) Growing as a plant.
ating (s. from the part.) The state or act of growing like plants.
tion (s. from vegetate) The growth of plants, power of growth without sensation.
ative (adj. from vegetate) Having the power of sensation.
ativeness (s. from vegetative) The quality of sensation.
TE (*adj. from the Lat. vegetus*) Vigorous, active, lively. *South.*
FIVE (*adj. from the Lat. vegeto*) Vegetable. *Tu.*
ive (s. from the adj.) A vegetable.
TIUS (*s.*) A man's name, the name of a Roman or.
ence (s. from vehement) Violence, force, r.
ency (s. from vehemence) Vehemence, force, ur, violence.
MENT (*adj. from the Lat. vehemens*) Violent, ble, ardent, eager.
mently (adv. from vehement) Forcibly, urgently, etically.
CLE (*s. from the Lat. veho to carry*) That in which thing is carried, that by means of which any g is conveyed, that part of medicine which contains the more principal ingredients.
ular (adj. from vehicle) Belonging to a vehicle. *Cole.*
(s.) The name of a famous witch. *Horace.*
(s. an obsolete spelling) Vain. *Chaucer.*
(v. t. from the Lat. velo) To cover with a veil; to r, to invest; to hide, to conceal.
(s. from the verb) A cover to conceal the face; a r, a disguise.
(p. from veil) Covered with a veil; covered, ealed.
(p. a. from veil) Covering with a veil; cover- concealing.
(s. from veil) The act of concealing the with a veil, the act of drawing a veil over any g.
(s. from the Lat. vena) One of the vessels by h the blood is conveyed from the capillary arte- to the heart; a hollow, a cavity; a course of l in the mine; humour, temper; a strain, a ty; a current, a continued production; a streak, negation.
(v. t. from the sub. but not used) To variegate, to with streaks.
(s. the old spelling) A vein. *Chaucer.*
(p. from vein) Streaked, variegated, marked veins.
(adj. from vein) Veiny, full of veins.
(adj. obsolete) Disappointed. *Chaucer.*
(adj. comp. of veiny) Veiny in a greater de-
(adj. sup. of veiny) Veiny in the greatest de-
(s. from veiny) The state of abounding with
(p. a. from vein) Variegating; marking with
(s. from the part.) The act of marking with a variegation.
(adj. from vein) Full of veins, abounding with
(s. in beaten mythology) Jupiter depicted out a beard.
(s. a law term) One of a number of persons sent

VEN

by a court of judicature to take a view of any thing for the more certain determination of right.
Veju'piter (*s. in beaten mythology*) Jupiter depicted without a beard.
Vel (*adj. obsolete*) Well, very. *Chaucer.*
VELA'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) The bag or cist of an imposthume.
VELAMEN'TUM (*s. with surgeons*) A membrane, the membrane that covers the intestines, the bag or cist of an imposthume.
Vela'rii (*s. plu. of velarius*) A kind of ushers in the court of the Roman emperors.
VELA'RIOUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of usher who stood behind the curtain of the prince's apartment in the palace of the Roman emperor.
VELIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. vela a sail, and fero to bear*) Bearing sails. *Cole.*
VELIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. vela a sail, and facio to do*) Done with sails, performed with sails.
Velific'al (*adj. from velific*) Done with sails, performed with sails. *Cole.*
Velifica'tion (*s. from velific*) The act of hoisting the sails. *Cole.*
Velita'tion (*s. from velites*) A skirmishing; a contest in words. *Bailey.*
VELI'TES (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of light armed soldiers in the Roman army.
VELIV'OLANT (*adj. from the Lat. vela a sail, and volo to fly*) Passing under full sail. *Cole.*
VEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Vel'lan (*s. a different spelling*) Vellum, a kind of fine parchment. *Scott.*
VELLE'ITY (*s. a school term, from the Lat. velle to be willing*) The lowest degree of desire.
VEL'PLICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. vellico*) To twitch, to pluck, to stimulate.
Vel'licated (*p. from vellicare*) Plucked, twitched, stimulated.
Vel'licating (*p. a. from vellicare*) Twitching, plucking, stimulating.
Vel'licating (*s. from the part.*) The act of twitching, a vellication.
Vellica'tion (*s. from vellicare*) A twitching, a stimulation.
Vel'ling (*s. a local word*) The act of ploughing up the turf to be burnt as manure for the land.
VEL'LUM (*s. from the Lat. velamen*) A fine kind of parchment.
VELO'CE (*adv. in music books*) Quick, with a quick movement.
VELO'CEMENT (*adv. in music books*) With a quick movement.
VELOCIS'SIMO, VELOCISSIMAMEN'TE (*adv. in music books*) Very quick, with a very quick movement.
VELOC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. velocitas*) Swiftnefs, quickness of motion.
VELOU'RS (*s. from the French*) A kind of velvet brush for a hat. *Phillips.*
Veltra'ria (*s. in old records*) The office of a dog courier.
Veltra'rius (*s. in old records*) A dog courser, one who leads hunting dogs.
VEL'VET (*s. from the French velours*) A kind of silk with a short fur or pile upon it.
Vel'vet (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of velvet; soft, delicate.
Vel'vet (*v. int. from the sub.*) To paint in imitation of velvet.
Vel'vetflower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the flower of the plant, the floramour.
Vel'veting (*p. a. from velvet*) Painting in imitation of velvet.
Vel'veting (*s. from the part.*) The act of painting in imitation of velvet.
Vel'vetrunner (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a water fowl with feathers soft and black as velvet.
Vel'vure (*s. obsolete*) Velvet. *Shakespeare.*
VE'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) A vein.
VE'NACU'VA (*s. in anatomy*) The large vein through which the blood pass's immediately to the heart.
VE'NÆ (*s. plu. of vena*) Veins.
Ve'nal (*adj. from vena*) Belonging to the veins, contained in the veins.
VE'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. vendo to sell*) Capable of being bought or sold, done for gain; meanly base, mercenary, prostitute.
Venali'tious (*adj. from venal, but not used*) Tending to venality. *Cole.*
Venal'ity

VEN

Venality (*s. from venal*) The state or quality of being venal.

VENAPOR'TÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The vessel which conveys the blood to the liver which it enters through several gates or passages.

VENAPULMO'NICA (*s. in anatomy*) The little vein that creeps along the bronchia in the lungs.

Ven'arie (*s. an old spelling*) Venery, the diversion of hunting.

VENAT'IC (*adj. from the Lat. venor to hunt*) Belonging to hunting.

VENATION (*s. from the Lat. venor to hunt*) The act or practice of hunting.

VENA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A huntsman.

Venato'rious (*adj. from venator*) Belonging to hunting.

VEND (*v. t. from the Lat. vendo*) To sell, to put off, to offer to sale.

Vend'ed (*p. from vend*) Sold, put off, offered to sale.

Vendee' (*s. from vend*) The person to whom any thing is sold.

Vend'er (*s. from vend*) One that sells.

Vend'ible (*adj. from vend*) Capable of being sold.

Vend'ibleness (*s. from vendible*) The state of being vendible.

Ven'dicate (*v. t. not so common or correct a spelling*) To vindicate, to claim.

Vendica'tion (*s. from vendicate, but not so common or correct a spelling*) A vindication.

Vend'ing (*p. a. from vend*) Selling, putting off on sale.

Vend'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of selling.

VENDITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. vendito to boast*) A boastful display.

Vendition (*s. from vend*) The act of selling, a sale.

VENEE'R (*v. int. with cabinet makers*) To inlay in wood, to fasten or glue thin pieces of wood of different quality or colour on a common ground.

Venee'r (*s. from the verb*) The thin pieces of inlaid wood.

Veneer'ed (*p. from veneer*) Inlaid in wood, covered with thin pieces of ornamental wood.

Veneer'ing (*p. a. from veneer*) Inlaying in wood, covering with thin pieces of ornamental wood.

Veneer'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inlaying in wood, the act of covering with thin pieces of ornamental wood, thin pieces of wood for inlaying.

VENEF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. venenum venom, and facio to make*) Venemous, poisoning; bewitching.

Venef'ical (*adj. from venefic*) Poisonous, venomous; bewitching.

Ve'nefic (*s. from venefic*) Sorcery; the act or art of poisoning.

Venef'ical (*adj. from venefic*) Venomous, poisoning; bewitching.

Venef'icious (*adj. from venefic*) Poisoning, bewitching.

Venef'iciously (*adv. from veneficious*) By poison, by witchcraft.

VENEMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. venenum poison*) Poisonous, conveying venom.

Ven'emus (*adj. obsolete*) Venomous.

VENE'NATE (*v. t. from the Lat. veneno*) To poison, to infect with poison.

Vene'nate (*p. from the verb*) Venenated, poisoned.

Vene'nated (*p. from venenate, but not much used*) Poisoned.

Vene'nating (*p. a. from venenate, but not much used*) Poisoning.

Venena'tion (*s. from venenate*) Poison, venom; the act of poisoning.

VENE'NE (*adj. from the Lat. venenum venom*) Poisonous, venomous.

VENENIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. venenum poison, and fero to bear*) Producing poison, bringing poison.

Vene'nose (*adj. from venene*) Poisonous, venomous.

Venenos'ity (*s. from venenose*) The state of being poisonous.

Vene'nous (*adj. from venenose*) Poisonous, venomous.

Vene'nousness (*s. from venenous*) The state of being poisonous.

VEN'ERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. venerabilis*) Worthy of veneration, worthy of being regarded with awe.

Ven'erableness (*s. from venerable*) The state of being venerable.

Ven'erably (*adv. from venerable*) In a manner worthy of veneration.

VEN'ERATE (*v. t. from venero*) To reverence, to treat with reverence, to regard with awe.

Ven'erated (*p. from venerare*) Treated with reverence.

VEN

Ven'erating (*p. a. from venerare*) Treating with reverence, regarding with awe.

Ven'erating (*s. from the part.*) The act of regarding with awe.

Venera'tion (*s. from venerare*) An awful religious regard.

Venera'tor (*s. from venerare*) One who venerates.

Vene'real (*adj. from Venus the goddess of beauty*) Relating to love, belonging to the sexes.

Vene'real (*adj. a chymical term*) Consisting of copper impregnated with copper.

Vene'reous (*adj. from venery*) Libidinous, incontinent.

Ven'ery (*s. from Venus*) The pleasures of the love, commerce of the sexes.

VENERY (*s. from the French vener to hunt*) The diversion of hunting.

VENESECT'ION (*s. from the Lat. vena a vein, and sec to cut*) The act of opening a vein, the act of blood.

VENETA (*s. in natural history*) The Venetian, a fine kind of red earth used in painting.

Venetian (*adj. from Venice*) Belonging to Venice.

Venetian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Venice.

VEN'EW (*s. a law term*) A neighbouring venue, a place near where any thing to be tried has been done.

Ve'ney (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A bout, a turn.

VENGE (*v. t. from the French venger*) To avenge, to punish.

Ven'geable (*adj. from venge*) Revengeful, main.

Ven'geance (*s. from venge*) Avengement, punishment; vehemence in familiar style.

Ven'ged (*p. from venge, but not used*) Avenged.

Ven'geful (*adj. from venge*) Revengeful, vindictive.

Ven'gefully (*adv. from vengeful*) Revengefully, vindictively.

Ven'gefulness (*s. from vengeful*) The state or disposition of being revengeful.

VENIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. venia pardon*) Able, excusable; permitted, allowed.

VENIAL (*adj. from the Lat. venia pardon*) Pardonable, excusable; permitted, allowed.

Ve'nialness (*s. from venial*) The state of being venial.

VENICE (*s. in geography*) A republic in Italy, the capital of that republic.

Ven'iceglass (*s. from Venice, and glass*) Fine glass, a fine glass vessel, a drinking glass first imported from Venice.

VENIL'IA (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Neptune.

Ven'im (*s. obsolete*) Venom.

VEN'ISON (*s. from the French venaison*) The deer; game, beasts of chase.

VENITARIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The hymn book, psalter with the notes on the 95th psalm as sung in cathedrals at the beginning of matins.

VENNO'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name, the name of a historian.

VEN'OM (*s. from the Lat. venenum*) Poison.

Ven'om (*v. t. from the sub.*) To infect with poison.

Ven'omed (*p. from venom*) Infected with poison.

Ven'oming (*p. a. from venom*) Infecting with poison.

Ven'oming (*s. from the part.*) The act of infecting with venom.

Ven'omous (*adj. from venom*) Poisonous.

Ven'omously (*adv. from venomous*) With venomous poison.

Ven'omousness (*s. from venomous*) The state of being venomous; malignity.

VE'NOUS (*adj. from the Lat. vena a vein*) Venous.

Ve'nousness (*s. from venous*) The state of being venous.

VENT (*s. from the French sente*) A small aperture, a hole, a spiracle; emission, discharge; a passage, opening.

Vent (*v. t. from the sub.*) To let out at a small aperture, to give way to, to utter, to emit, to pour out, to publish.

Vent (*v. int.*) To snuff.

VENT (*v. t. from the Lat. vendo*) To sell, to dispose of.

Vent (*s. from the verb*) A sale.

VENT'AIL (*s. from the French*) That part of a window which is made to lift up.

VENTAN'NA (*s. from the Italian*) A window.

VEN

(*s. obsolete*) The forepart.
Chaucer.
 (p. from vent) Let out at a small aperture, ut-
 tered, emitted.
 (s. from the Lat.) Any cavity of the body,
 abdomen, the womb; a mother; the middle or
 part of a muscle.
 (adj. in music books) Twenty.
 (s. from vent, and hole) A small aperture to
 let out the air, a spiracle, a hole to let out the wind.
 (s. from the Lat. ventus the wind, and
 a passage) A passage for the wind.
 (s. from vent) A passage for air. *Shakesp.*
 (v. t. from the Lat. ventilo) To fan with
 air, to winnow; to examine, to discuss.
 (p. from ventilate) Fanned with wind;
 winnowed, examined, discussed.
 (p. a. from ventilate) Fanning with wind,
 winnowing; examining, discussing.
 (s. from the part.) The act of fanning with
 air.
 (s. from ventilate) The act of fanning, the
 act of being fanned; refreshment, refrigeration;
 utterance; but this sense is not used. *Wotton.*
 (s. from ventilate) An instrument to supply
 a place with fresh air.
 (p. a. from vent) Letting out at a small aper-
 ture, uttering, emitting.
 (s. from the part.) The act of giving vent.
 (s. in old records) A fan to winnow corn.
 (adj. from the Lat. ventus wind, but not
 used) Windy, flatulent. *Scott.*
 (s. in surgery) A cupping glass. *Scott.*
 (s. from ventose) The state of being windy,
 flatulence. *Scott.*
 (s. not used) Cupping. *Cole.*
 (s. from ventose) The state of being windy,
 flatulence. *Scott.*
 (s. obsolete) Cupping. *Chaucer.*
 (s. not used) A fan. *Cole.*
 (s. from the Lat. ventriculus) The sto-
 mach, any small cavity of an animal body, one of the
 cavities of the heart.
 (s. plu. of ventriculus) Any small cavi-
 ty of an animal body, the cavities of the brain;
 two larger cavities of the heart.
 (s. in anatomy) The stomach, a ven-
 tricle.
 (s. in surgery) The core of a boil.
 (s. from ventriloquy) One who speaks in
 a manner as though the sound proceeded from
 the belly.
 (adj. from ventriloquy) Speaking as
 though the sound proceeded from the belly.
 (s. from the Lat. venter the belly, and
 auctor to speak) The act of speaking in such a manner
 though the sound proceeded from the belly.
 (adj. from the Lat. venter the belly, and
 potens powerful) Having a great belly. *Cole.*
 (s. from the French aventure) A hazard, a
 chance, an undertaking of chance or danger, the thing
 to hazard, the stake.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To expose to hazard, to
 run on a chance, to lend on a venture.
 (v. int.) To dare, to run a hazard. To ven-
 ture at, to engage in, to make an attempt without
 the security of success.
 (p. from venture) Put to hazard, sent on a
 venture.
 (s. from venture) One who ventures. *Scott.*
 (adj. from venture) Venturous. *Scott.*
 (s. from venturous) Venturousness. *Sc.*
 (s. with jacobins and embroiderers) The
 gold wire, powder made of gold wire.
 (s. in natural history) A kind of trans-
 parent stone brought from Italy powdered with a kind
 of gold dust.
 (p. a. from venture) Putting to hazard,
 running on a venture.
 (s. from the part.) The act of putting to
 hazard.
 (adj. from venture) Daring, bold, ready to
 hazard.
 (adv. from venturous) Daringly, boldly,
 with hazard.
 (s. from venturous) Boldness, readiness
 to run hazards.
 (s. a law term) A neighbouring place, the
 place near to that in which any thing litigated hap-
 pened to be done.
 (s. in fencing) A push, a thrust.

VER

VENUNDATE (v. t. from the Lat. vendo to sell, but not
 used) To buy and sell. *Cole.*
 VENUS (s. in heathen mythology) The supposed goddess
 of beauty and love.
 VENUS (s. in astronomy) One of the planets.
 VENUS (s. in heraldry) The green colour in the coats
 armorial of sovereign princes.
 VENUS (s. in chymistry) Copper.
 Venusba'fin (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 Ve'nuscomb (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 Ve'nuscuage (s. from Venus, and escuage) Knights
 service to ladies.
 Ve'nushair (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 Ve'nuslookingglass (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 Ve'nusnavelwort (s. in botany) The name of an herb,
 the kidneywort.
 Venus'tate (v. t. from Venus) To beautify. *Cole.*
 VEPRES (s. in botany) The briar.
 Vep'ricole (adj. from vepres) Full of briars.
 VER (s. from the Lat.) The spring, the first quarter of
 the year. *Chaucer.*
 VERA'CIOUS (adj. from the Lat. verax) True, obser-
 vant of truth. *Johnson.*
 VERACITY (s. from the Lat. verax true) Truth, ho-
 nesty of report.
 Ver'ament (adv. obsolete) Truly, in truth. *Chaucer.*
 VERA'TRUM (s. in botany) The hellebore.
 Ver'ay (adj. an old spelling) Very, true, real.
 VERB (s. from the Lat. verbum a word) A part of
 speech signifying action, passion, or being, a word
 that points out the acting, suffering or being of any
 person, place or thing.
 Ver'bal (adj. from the verb) Spoken, uttered by the
 mouth; consisting in mere words; belonging to a
 verb, derived of a verb, verbose; but this sense is
 not used. *Shakespeare.*
 Verbal'ity (s. from the verb) Mere words.
 Ver'bally (adv. from verbal) In words, in words only,
 word for word.
 Verbalize (v. int. from the verb) To use many words,
 to protract discourse. *Scott.*
 Verbalizing (p. a. from verbalize, not much used) Using
 many words.
 VERBAS'CULUM (s. in botany) The cowslip, the prim-
 rose.
 VERBA'SCUM (s. in botany) The longwort.
 VERBA'TIM (adv. from the Lat.) Word for word.
 VERBE'NA (s. in botany) The vervain.
 Ver'berable (adj. from the Lat. verbero to beat) Worthy
 of being beaten. *Bailey.*
 Ver'berate (v. t. from the Lat. verbero) To beat, to
 strike.
 Ver'berated (p. from verberate) Beaten, struck.
 Ver'berating (p. a. from verberate) Beating, strik-
 ing.
 Ver'berating (s. from the part.) The act of beating, a
 verberation.
 Verbera'tion (s. from verberate) The act of beating,
 blows.
 VERBES'INA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Ver'biage (s. from verb) Mere verbal expression. *Evens.*
 VERBIGERATE (v. t. from the Lat. verbum a word,
 and gero to carry) To nois abroad. *Bailey.*
 Verbo'se (adj. from verb) Tedious in words, full of
 words, prolix.
 Verbo'sely (adv. from verbo'se) With many words,
 with prolixity.
 Verbo'sity (s. from verbo'se) Prolixity in discourse,
 abundance of words.
 Verd (adj. a different spelling) Verb. *Phillips.*
 VERD'ANT (adj. from the Lat. viridis) Green, having
 a green colour.
 Verd'antness (s. from verdant) Greenness, verdure. *Sc.*
 VER'DEA (s. from the Italian) A kind of white wine.
 VERDEBIL'LO (s. in natural history) A kind of greenish
 marble used as a touchstone.
 VERDEE' (s.) A pleasant sort of Italian wine.
 Ver'degrease (s. not so correct a spelling) The verdi-
 grise.
 VER'DERER (s. from the French verdier) An officer in
 the forest to preserve the pasturage.
 VER'DERET (s. in natural history) A kind of verdi-
 grise.
 Ver'deror (s. a different spelling) A verderer.
 Ver'deter (s. a different spelling) The verditure.
 Ver'dgrease (s. an old spelling) Verdigrise. *Cole.*
 VER'DICT (s. from the Lat. verus true, and dico to say)
 A declaration, a decision, the determination of a
 jury.
 Ver'dig (s. an old spelling) Verdigrise. *Cole.*
 VER'DIGRISE

VER

VER'DIGRISE (*s. in natural history*) The green rust of brass.

Ver'dite (*s. an old spelling*) A verdict. *Chaucer.*

VER'DITER (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral used by painters for a blue or green colour.

VER'DITURE (*s. with painters*) A kind of green colour.

VER'DOUR (*s. from the French verdeur, but not used*) Verdure.

VER'DOY (*s. in heraldry*) The border of a coat armorial charged with flowers.

VER'DURE (*s. from the French verdeur*) The greenness of vegetables, greenness.

Ver'durous (*adj. from verdure*) Green, covered with green.

VERADEPTUS (*s. from the Lat. verus true, and adeptus an adept*) One who is entered into the fraternity of the Rosicrucians.

Vere'bot (*s. an old word*) A packet boat, a transport vessel.

Verectum (*s. in old records*) A fallow ground.

VER'ECUND (*adj. from the Lat. verecundus*) Modest, bashful.

Verecun'dum (*s. in old records*) An injury, a trespass.

Veredic'tum (*s. in old records*) A verdict.

Ver'edus (*s. an old word*) A posthorne; a hunter.

VEREN'DA (*s. from the Lat.*) A man's privy parts.

VERE'TRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A man's yard.

VERGE (*s. from the Lat. virga*) A rod, something in the form of a rod.

VERGE (*s. from the Lat. vergo*) The brink, the edge, the utmost border; the compass about the king's court.

Verge (*v. int. from the sub.*) To tend, to bend downwards.

Verg'er (*s. from verge*) He that carries the mace before the dean.

Ver'ger, Ver'gere (*s. obsolete*) A garden. *Chaucer.*

Vergette (*adj. in heraldry*) Paley, having the field divided by several small pales.

VERGIL'IAE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The seven daughters of Atlas, the Pleiades.

VERGIL'IAE (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere so called because its appearance denotes the approach of spring, the Pleiades.

VERID'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. verus true, and dico to say*) Speaking truth. *Scott.*

Ver'iest (*adj. sup. of very*) Greatest, having perfection in a bad sense. "The veriest fool that ever existed."

VER'IFICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. verus true, and facio to make, but not used*) To prove, to prove a thing to be true. *Bailey.*

Verificated (*p. from verificate, but not used*) Proved, proved to be true.

Verificating (*p. a. from verificate, but not used*) Proving a thing to be true.

Verification (*s. from verificate*) The act of proving a thing to be true. *Boyle.*

Ver'ified (*p. from verify*) Confirmed, proved, justified against a charge of falsehood.

VER'IFY (*v. t. from the Lat. verus true, and facio to make*) To confirm, to prove true; to justify against a charge of falsehood.

Ver'ifying (*p. a. from verify*) Confirming, proving to be true, justifying against a charge of falsehood.

Ver'ifying (*s. from the part.*) A confirmation, a proof, a justification against a charge of falsehood.

Ver'ilays (*s. obsolete*) A rustic song, a rustic dance. *Ch.*

Ver'ily (*adv. from very*) In truth, with certainty, with great confidence.

VERISIM'ILAR (*adj. from the Lat. verus true, and similis like*) Probable, likely.

VERISIMIL'ITUDE (*s. from the Lat. verus true, and similitudo likeness*) A resemblance of truth, probability.

VERISIMIL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. verus true, and similis like*) An appearance of truth, probability.

VER'ITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. veritas truth*) True, agreeable to fact. *Shakespeare.*

VER'ITAS (*s. from the Lat. in beaten mythology*) The daughter of Saturn, the bright patroness of truth.

Ver'itrate (*s. obsolete*) A very trot, an old trot. *Chaucer.*

VER'ITY (*s. from the Lat. verus true*) Truth, an agreement with the reality of things; an agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VER'JUICE (*s. from the French verjus*) The acid liquor expressed from the fruit of the crabtree.

Verm'ile (*adj. obsolete*) Having the colour of vermilion. *Chaucer.*

VERMICEL'LI (*s. in cookery*) A kind of paste made up

VER

in threads like small worms; a kind of soup made with such paste.

VERMIC'ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. vermiculus a worm*) Like a worm, belonging to a worm, acting like a worm.

VERMICULA'RIS (*s. in botany*) The worm grub, stone crop.

VERMIC'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. vermiculus a worm*) To work in chequer or pieces of divers colours to inlay.

Vermic'ulated (*p. from vermiculate*) Inlaid, wrought in chequerwork.

Vermic'ulating (*p. a. from vermiculate*) Inlaying, working in chequer or divers colours.

Vermic'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The art or act of inlaying.

Vermicula'tion (*s. from vermiculate*) A continuous motion from one part to another, a motion resembling that of a worm.

VER MICULE (*s. from the Lat. vermiculus a worm*) A small worm, a grub.

Vermic'ulose (*adj. from vermiculus*) Vermiculous, full of small worms.

Vermic'ulous (*adj. from vermiculus*) Full of small worms, full of grubs.

VERMIC'ULUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A worm.

VER'MIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. vermis a worm, and forma a shape*) Having the shape of a worm.

Vermi'tormis (*s. in anatomy, from vermiform*) A process of the cerebellum so called from its resemblance to a worm.

VER'MIFUGO (*s. from the Lat. vermis a worm, and fugo to fly*) A medicine to expel worms.

Vermi'fugous (*adj. from vermifuge*) Destroying worms, expelling worms.

VER'MIL (*s. from the French vermeil*) Vermilion.

VERMIL'ION (*s. from the French vermillion*) Cinab sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour; the cochineal, a kind of grub or insect used in dyeing grain colours.

Vermil'ion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dye red.

Vermil'ioned (*p. from vermillion*) Dyed red.

Vermil'ioning (*p. a. from vermillion*) Dying red.

Vermil'hion (*s. a different but correct spelling*) Vermilion.

Vermil'iontincture (*s. from vermillion, and tincture*) A fine red on the face, a cherry red.

VER'MIN (*s. from the Lat. vermis a worm*) Any noxious insect; any small noxious animal; low minded people.

Ver'minate (*v. int. from vermin*) To breed vermin.

Ver'minating (*p. a. from verminate*) Breeding vermin.

Vermi'nation (*s. from verminate*) The generation of vermin.

VER'MINE (*s. not so common a spelling, from the Lat. vermin, any noxious insect or small animal*) A vermin.

Ver'minous (*adj. from vermin*) Tending to verminate, disposed to breed vermin.

Verm'inousness (*s. from verminous*) The state of abounding with worms.

VERMIP'AROUS (*adj. from the Lat. vermis a worm, and pario to bring forth*) Producing worms.

Vermip'arousness (*s. from vermiparous*) The state or quality of breeding worms.

VER'MIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A worm, vermin.

Vermiv'orous (*adj. from the Lat. vermis a worm, and voro to devour*) Devouring worms, feeding on worms.

VERNAC'LIA (*s. from the Italian*) A kind of wine brought from Italy.

Vernac'ulous (*adj. not so common a word*) Vernacular.

VERNAC'ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. vernaculus*) Belonging to one's own country.

Vernac'ularness (*s. from vernacular*) The state of being vernacular.

Ver'nage (*s. obsolete*) A kind of sweet Italian wine.

VER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. ver the spring*) Belonging to the spring, produced in the first quarter of the year.

VER'NANT (*adj. from the Lat. ver the spring*) Flowering as in the spring.

VER'NICLE (*s. in botany*) The veronica, the blue flower.

VER'NICLE (*s. with the papists*) A cloth or cap which the face of Christ is depicted.

VER'NICONES (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Fife in Scotland.

VERNIL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. verna a slave*) Servitude, the submission of a slave.

Ver'nish (*v. t. an old spelling*) To varnish.

Vern'ishid (*p. obsolete, from vernish*) Varnished.

VER'NIX (*s. in botany*) The rhus, the sumach, the

VER

the juniper, a varnish made of the gum of the
 per.
 OUS (adj. from the Lat. *ver* the spring) Coming
 in the spring, distinguishing the leaves of plants
 which come up in the spring.
 VNICA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the
 lin.
 VNICA (s. with the papists) The name of a virgin
 p, it is said, gave her handkerchief to our Saviour
 on going to be crucified to wipe his face, and re-
 ceived it with a striking impression of his countenance
 on it; the cloth or napkin on which the face of
 Christ was depicted.
 y (adv. an old spelling) Very, truly.
 y (adj. from the adv. obsolete) True, very. *Chau.*
 (s. obsolete) Glafs. *Chaucer.*
 REL (s. from the French *verrole*, but not so common.
 (s. obsolete) A ferrule. *Scott.*
 RES (s.) A man's name, a Roman prætor who was
 ed for male administration.
 RES (s. in zoology) A tame boar.
 ey (s. in heraldry, a different spelling) Vairy. *Cole.*
 ICULAR (adj. in anatomy) Belonging to one of
 coats of the eye, belonging to the retina.
 ll (s. a different spelling) A ferrule. *Scott.*
 RUCA (s. in surgery) A wart, a small hard swelling
 the skin.
 UCA'RIA (s. in botany) The wartwort, the turn-
 uose (adj. from *verruca*) Full of warts, abounding
 with warts.
 ucoleneis (s. from *verrucoſe*) The state of abound-
 ing with warts.
 uous (adj. from *verruca*) Full of warts, abound-
 ing with warts. *Cole.*
 y (s. in heraldry, a different spelling) The vairy. *Sc.*
 ility (s. from *verſable*) Aptneſs to turn.
 SABLE (adj. from the Lat. *verto verſus to turn*)
 ible of being turned.
 ableneis (s. from *verſable*) Verſability, aptneſs to
 turned about.
 al (adj. a kind of droll contraction from univerſal)
 al, whole. *Hudibras.*
 ATILE (adj. from the Lat. *verto verſus to turn*)
 ible of being turned, changeable, variable; eaſily
 ily to a new thing.
 atileneis (s. from *verſatile*) The ſtate or quality of
 ing verſatile.
 ility (s. from *verſatile*) The ſtate or quality of
 ing verſatile.
 ATION (s. from the Lat. *verto verſus to turn*, but
 uſed) A turning, a winding. *Cole.*
 SE (s. from the Lat. *verſus*) A line in poetry; poetry,
 trical language; a piece of poetry; a ſection or di-
 on of a book.
 (v. t. from the ſub.) To tell in poetry, to relate
 etically.
 ed (p. from *verſe*, but not much uſed) Told in verſe,
 into verſe.
 ed (adj. from the Lat. *verſor*, to be acquainted with)
 lled in, acquainted with; belonging to that ſeg-
 ment of the diameter of a circle which lies between
 the interſection of the right ſine and the corre-
 ſponding arch; with in: as, "Not verſed in their
 mes."
 ing (p. a. from *verſe*, but not uſed) Telling in
 ſe, putting into verſe, verſifying.
 man (s. from *verſe*, and man) A poet, a writer in
 ſe.
 ſcour (s. obsolete) A verſifier. *Chaucer.*
 ſicle (s. from *verſe*) A little verſe.
 ICOLOUR (s. from the Lat. *verſicolor*) A varie-
 ed or changeable colour.
 icoloured (adj. from *verſicolor*) Having ſundry
 ours, changeable in colour. *Scott.*
 IFICATE (v. int. from the Lat. *verſus a verſe*, and
 ſo to make) To make verſes. *Bailey.*
 ificating (p. a. from *verſificate*, but not uſed) Mak-
 ing verſes.
 ification (s. from *verſificate*) The act or practice of
 making verſes.
 ificator (s. from *verſify*) A verſifier, one that makes
 ſes.
 ified (p. from *verſify*) Turned into verſe, put into
 trical language.
 ifier (s. from *verſify*) One who verſifies, one who
 kes verſes, a minor poet.
 IFY (v. t. from the Lat. *verſus a verſe*, and *facio*
 make) To relate in verſe, to put into verſe.
 IFY (v. int.) To make verſes.

VER

Verſifying (p. a. from *verſify*) Making verſes, relating
 in verſe.
 Verſifying (s. from the part.) The act or practice of
 making verſes.
 VER/SION (s. from the Lat. *verto to turn*) A change,
 a transformation; a change of direction; the act of
 tranſlating out of one language into another, a tranſ-
 lation.
 VERST (s. in *Ruſſia*) Three quarters of an English mile.
 VERSULIL/OQUENT (adj. from the Lat. *verſula a turn-*
 ing, and *loquor to ſpeak*) Speaking craftily. *Bailey.*
 VERT (adj. in heraldry, from the French) Green, hav-
 ing a green colour.
 Vert (s. in heraldry, from the adj.) The green colour in
 the coats armorial of all below the degree of nobi-
 lity.
 VERT (s. from the French) Every thing that grows in a
 foreſt and bears a green leaf.
 VERTA/GUS (s. from the Lat.) A kind of hound which
 hunts by itſelf and brings home the game.
 VERT'E (v. t. imperative mode, in muſic books, from the
 Lat.) Turn over.
 VER'TEBRA (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) A ſingle arti-
 culation of the backbone.
 VER'TEBRÆ (s. plu. of *vertebra*) The joints of the
 backbone.
 Ver'tebral (adj. from *vertebra*) Belonging to the *vertebra*.
 VERTEBRA/LES (s. in anatomy) The muſcles which
 ſerve to extend the *vertebræ*.
 Ver'tebre (s. from *vertebra*) A joint of the backbone.
 Ver'tewe (s. an old ſpelling) Virtue. *Chaucer.*
 VER'TEX (s. from the Lat.) The zenith, the point in
 the heavens which is over one's head, the top of a
 hill, the upper part of any thing tapering.
 Vert'greece (s. an incorrecſt ſpelling) Verdigris. *Phil.*
 VER'TIBLE (adj. from the Lat. *verto to turn*, but not
 uſed) Capable of being turned.
 Ver'tibleneis (s. from *vertible*) Aptneſs to turn. *Scott.*
 Vertical (adj. from *vertex*) Belonging to the *vertex*,
 placed in the zenith, placed in a direction perpendi-
 cular to the horizon.
 Verticality (s. from *vertical*) The ſtate of being ver-
 tical.
 Vertically (adv. from *vertical*) In the point of the
 heavens over one's head, in a direction perpendicular
 to the horizon.
 Verticalneis (s. from *vertical*) The ſtate of being ver-
 tical.
 VERTICALU'RE (s. in *aſtronomy*) The meridian ſo called
 becauſe it paſſes through the vertical point.
 VERTICIL/LATE (adj. in botany, from the Lat. *verticel-*
 lum) Belonging to thoſe plants which bear flowers
 with an intermixture of ſmall leaves round the ſtalk.
 Verticil'lated (adj. from *verticillate*) Knit together as a
 joint, apt to turn.
 Verticity (s. from *vertex*) The power of turning, a
 rotation particularly obſerved in the loadſtone.
 Vert'ige (s. not ſo common a word) The vertigo. *Scott.*
 Vertiginous (adj. from *vertigo*) Turning round, ro-
 tary, giddy, afflicted with a giddineis in the head.
 Vertiginouſneis (s. from *vertiginous*) Giddineis, the
 ſtate of being vertiginous.
 VER'TIGO (s. from the Lat.) A giddineis, a ſenſe of gid-
 dineis in the head.
 VER/TILLAGE (s. from the Lat. *verto to turn*) The pro-
 ceſs of turning land in order to prepare it to receive
 ſeed.
 Ver'tue (s. not ſo common a ſpelling) Virtue; valour, prow-
 eſs. *Chaucer.*
 Ver'tueſs (adj. obsolete) Void of virtue. *Chaucer.*
 VERTUMNA/LIA (s. from *Vertumnus*) The feſtivals ce-
 lebrated in honour of *Vertumnus*.
 Vertumnals (s. from *Vertumnus*) The *vertumnalia*.
 VERTUM'NUS (s. in *beathen mythology*) A ſuppoſed
 deity worſhipped under a variety of forms, the god
 of change.
 Vertuoſi (s. not ſo common a ſpelling) Virtuouſi.
 Vertuoſo (s. not ſo common a ſpelling) A virtuouſo. *Sc.*
 Ver'tuous (adj. not ſo common a ſpelling) Virtuouſ.
 Ver'tuouſneis (s. not ſo common a ſpelling) The ſtate of
 being virtuous. *Scott.*
 VE/RU (s. in *aſtronomy*) A kind of comet reſembling
 a ſpit.
 Ver'vac'tum (s. in old records) Fallow, land ploughed in
 the ſpring to be ſown the next year.
 VER/VAIN (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 VER/VAINMALLOW (s. in botany) The name of a
 plant, a kind of mallow.
 VERVE/CEAN (adj. from the Lat. *vervex*, but not much
 uſed) Belonging to a wether. *Cole.*
 Ver'vecine

Ver'vecine (*adj. from vervex*) Belonging to a we-ther. *Cole.*
VER'VEL (*s. a different spelling*) Varvel, a kind of labels fastened with rings to the legs of a hawk. *Johnson.*
VER/VEX (*s. from the Lat.*) A castrated sheep.
VERVILA'GO (*s. in botany*) The chamelion thistle.
Ver/vite (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse woollen cloth.
VERUMONTA'NUM (*s. in anatomy*) A little valve where the ejaculatory ducts enter the urethra.
VER'Y (*adj. from the French vray*) True, real, having qualities in a great degree; same, same with emphasis.
Ver'y (*adv. from the adj.*) In a great degree, in an eminent degree.
VESA'NIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Madness, fury.
Ves'neus (*adj. from vesania, but not used*) Mad, furious. *Cole.*
VES'CULENT (*adj. from the Lat. vescor to eat, but not used*) Eatable. *Cole.*
VES'ICA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) A bladder, the bladder, a membranous part in which any humour is contained.
VES'ICAE (*s. plu. of vesica*) Bladders, small bladders.
VESIC'ARIA (*s. in botany*) The alkakengi, the wintercherry; bladder-nut.
VES'ICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. vesica*) To blister, to raise in blisters.
Ves'icated (*p. from vesicate*) Raised in blisters.
Ves'icating (*p. a. from vesicate*) Raising in blisters.
Ves'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising blisters, a vesication.
Ves'ication (*s. from vesicate*) The separation of the cuticle, the act of raising blisters.
VES'ICLE (*s. from the Lat. vesicula*) A small bladder, a small part of the cuticle filled or inflated.
Ves'icatory (*s. from vesica*) A medicine to raise a blister.
VESICATO'RIMUM (*s. in surgery*) A vesicatory; a medicament to raise a blister; a cupping glass.
VESIC'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A vesicle, a small bladder.
VESIC'ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. vesicula*) Hollow; full of small interstices.
VESIC'ULAE (*s. plu. of vesicula*) Small bladders.
VESICULA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) The lowest part of the windpipe.
VES'PA (*s. in the history of insects*) The wasp.
VESPA'SIAN (*s.*) The name of a man; one of the Roman emperors.
VES'PER (*s. in astronomy*) The evening, the evening star, Venus when she sets after the sun.
Ves'peral (*adj. from vesper, but not used*) Western, belonging to the evening. *Cole.*
Ves'perals (*s. from vesperal*) Vespers. *Cole.*
VES'PERIES (*s. in the Sorbonne*) The last act for taking the degree of doctor.
VES'PERS (*s. in the church of Rome*) The evening service, devotions performed in the evening.
VESPERTIL'IO (*s. in zoology*) The bat.
VESPERTILIONUMA'LÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The two broad ligaments which connect the uterus to the ilium so called from their resemblance to the wings of a bat.
Ves'pertine (*adj. from vesper*) Belonging to the evening, happening in the evening; setting after the sun.
Ves'pertone (*s. not used*) One who carries off the dead by night in the time of a plague. *Cole.*
VES'SEL (*s. from the Lat. vas*) A cask, a ship, that which is made to contain something; a part of an animal body which contains some juice or humour; any vehicle for carriage on the water.
Ves'sel (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into a vessel.
Ves'sel (*s. obsolete*) Plate, utensils made of silver. *Chau.*
Ves'selage (*s. obsolete*) Vasselage. *Chaucer.*
Ves'ses (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloth.
Ves'sets (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloth, creases.
Ves'signon (*s. with borjemen*) A wind gall, a loft swelling on either side of the hough. *DiEt. of Arts.*
Ves'son (*s. a different spelling*) The vessignon, a kind of windgall. *DiEt. of Arts.*
VEST (*s. from the Lat. vestis*) An outer garment, a kind of coat for a boy.
Vest (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dress, to dress in long garments; to place in possession, to intrust with, to invest with.
Vest (*s. a law term*) The crop on the ground.
VES'TA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed daughter of Jupiter and goddess of the earth; the daughter of Saturn and Ops, or, as some would have it, the wife of Caelus and mother of Saturn, the goddess of fire.

Ves'ta (*s. in old records*) The crop on the ground.
Ves'tal (*adj. from Vesta*) Belonging to Vesta; to pure virginity.
Ves'tal (*s. from the adj.*) A virgin devoted to the deities Vesta, a pure virgin.
Vesta'lia (*s. from Vesta*) Festivals on the fifth of June in honour of Vesta.
Veste (*s. a different spelling*) A vest, a garment.
Vest'ed (*p. from vest*) Dressed, dressed in any put in possession, invested with.
Ves'tiary (*s. from vest*) A dressing room, the wardrobe of a monastery.
Ves'tible (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A vestibule.
VES'TIBULE (*s. from the Lat. vestibulum*) The first entrance of a house.
VESTIB'ULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A porch, an entrance into a house; a hollow bone in the ear.
Vest'igate (*v. t. from vestigia, but not used*) To investigate, to trace by the footsteps.
Ves'tigated (*p. from vestigate, not used*) Investigated.
Ves'tigating (*p. a. from vestigate, but not used*) Investigating, tracing out by the footsteps.
Vest'igation (*s. from vestigate*) An investigation.
Ves'tige (*s. from vestigia*) A footprint, a mark behind in passing.
Ves'tiges (*s. plu.*) Vestigia, footsteps.
VESTIG'IA (*s. from the Lat. vestigium*) Footsteps, left behind in passing; little cavities in the tendons.
Ves'timent (*s. an old spelling*) A vestment, clothing.
VESTIS'PICI (*s. among the ancient Romans*) The who were appointed to take care of their male cloaths.
VES'TITOR (*s. not used*) A taylor.
Vestitu'ra (*s. a law term*) The delivery of possession by spear or staff.
VEST'IMENT (*s. from the Lat. vestimentum*) The outward garment, a part of dress.
VEST'RY (*s. from the Lat. vestrarium*) A room or apartment adjoining to a church, in which the sacred garments are usually kept; a room adjoining to the place of worship among the dissenters; a place of assembly.
Vest'ryclerk (*s. from vestry, and clerk*) One who keeps parish accounts.
Vest'rykeeper (*s. from vestry, and keeper*) The officer who looks after the vestry.
Vest'ryman (*s. from vestry, and man*) One who has right to vote at the vestry.
Vest'rymeeting (*s. from vestry, and meeting*) The parish assembly.
Vest'rymen (*s. plu. of vestryman*) The men who have right to vote at the vestry meeting.
VES'TU (*adj. in heraldry*) Having an ordinary divided by lines as though some garment were thrown over it.
Vestu'ra (*s. in old records*) The crop on the ground; certain allowance of the produce of an estate to an officer or servant for his livery or maintenance; delivery of possession by a spear or staff; actual possession of an estate.
VES'TURE (*s. from the Lat. vestura*) A garment, robe; a dress, a habit; an admittance to possession; the vest, the crop on the ground; an allowance out of the produce of an estate to an officer or his servant for his maintenance.
VESU'VIUS (*s.*) The name of a famous volcano in the kingdom of Naples.
VETA'TION (*s. from the Lat. veto to forbid*) A prohibition.
VETCH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a pulse, the fruit of the plant.
Vetch'y (*adj. from vetch*) Full of vetches, abounding with vetches.
VET'ERAN (*adj. from the Lat. vetus veteris old*) Practised, long experienced.
Vet'eran (*s. from the adj.*) An old soldier, one long tried in any art or profession.
VETERATO'RIAN (*adj. from the Lat. veteratorius, not used*) Crabby, experienced.
VETERINA'RIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Medicine for cattle.
Veterina'rian (*adj. from veterinaria*) Belonging to medicine for cattle.
Veterina'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One skilled in the cure of cattle.
VETERINA'RIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A farrier, one led in the diseases of cattle.
VETER'NUS (*s. with physicians*) Drowsiness, a drowsy

V I A

a lethargy, a morbid affection which induces a
 continued drowsiness.
REMNAMMIUM (s. a law term) An unlawful re-
 port or concealment of goods and chattles to pre-
 vent a replevy.
RINICA (s. in botany) The betony.
RIPINO (s. from the Italian) One in Italy who lets
 horses to hire and provides a guide to direct the tra-
 veller and return with the horses.
RUST (adj. from the Lat. vetus, but not used) Old,
 Cole.
ST (s. from vetust) The state of being
 Scott.
nefs (s. from vetust) The state of being
 Chaucer.
adj. obsolete Bereaved.
v. t. from the Lat. vexo To plague, to torment,
 harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with
 provocations.
tion (s. from vex) The act of vexing, the state of
 being vexed; the cause of trouble, a teasing provo-
 cation.
ious (adj. from vex) Troublesome, afflictive; full
 of trouble, full of uneasiness.
iously (adv. from vexatious) With vexation.
iousness (s. from vexatious) The state or quality
 of being vexatious.
ed (p. from vex) Troubled, tormented, harassed,
 disturbed, disquieted with slight provocations.
(s. from vex) One that vexes.
tion (s. from vexillum) A company under one
 standard.
LUM (s. from the Lat.) A banner; the banner of
 an army.
g (p. a. from vex) Troubling, tormenting,
 vexing.
g (s. from the part.) The act of teasing, the act of
 teasing with slight provocations.
A (s.) A man's name, the first king of the East
 Angles.
s (s. an old word) A kind of large ships. Cole.
s (s. from Uffa) The descendants of king Uffa.
er (adj. comp. of ugly) Ugly in a greater de-
 gree.
est (adj. sup. of ugly) Ugly in the greatest de-
 gree.
ly (adv. from ugly) With deformity, in a man-
 ner to cause dislike.
nefs (s. from ugly) Deformity, the contrary to
 beauty; turpitude, moral deformity.
Y (adv. of uncertain derivation) Deformed, offen-
 sive to the sight.
m (adj. an old word) Terrible.
nefs (s. from ugium, an old word) Terrible.
 Cole.
ale, U'gualment (adv. in music books) Equal-
 ly. Bailey.
(s. from the Lat.) A way, a passage, a road.
COMBUST'A (s. from the Lat. via a way, and
 combustus burnt) The space of forty five degrees
 comprehending the whole of Scorpio and the half of
 Libra, so called by the astrologers on account of several
 malignant stars situate in this tract.
(s. plu. of via) Passages, ways.
(s. an old spelling) A voyage, a journey. Ch.
(s. from the Greek φαλα) A small transparent
 vessel.
(v. t. from the sub.) To inclose in a vial.
ACTEA (s. from the Lat. via a way, and lac milk)
 the milky way, the galaxy.
ed (p. from vial) Inclosed in a vial.
ing (p. a. from vial) Inclosing in a vial.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of inclosing in a
 vial.
ND (s. from the French viande) Food, food ready
 dressed.
REGIA (s. from the Lat. via a way, and rex regis)
 the common road, the king's highway.
SOLIS (s. from the Lat. via a way, and sol solis)
 the ecliptic, the path of the sun.
(adj. from via, but not much used) Belonging to a
 Cole.
(adj. from via) Belonging to a journey.
ated (adj. from viatic) Furnished with necessaries
 for a journey. Scott.
VICUM (s. from the Lat.) Provision for a journey;
 last rites with the papists to prepare the soul of a
 dying person for a departure to another world.
TOR (s. from the Lat.) A traveller; one who was
 supposed to have obtained a sight of God. Cole.
rian (adj. from viator) Belonging to a traveller,

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pertaining to one who was supposed to have obtained
 a sight of God. Cole.
VIBEX (s. in surgery) A black or blue spot occasioned
 by a flux of extravasated blood, the mark of a stripe
 or blow.
VIBIUS (s.) A man's name, one of the twenty seven
 Roman senators who embraced each other, drank poi-
 son and died, that they might not live to see the city
 taken and themselves fall into the hands of the
 enemy.
VIBO (s. in botany) The flower of the britannica.
VIBRATE (v. t. from the Lat. vibro) To brandish, to
 make to quiver.
Vibrate (v. int.) To play up and down, to play to and
 fro, to quiver.
Vibrated (p. from vibrate) Brandished, made to
 quiver.
Vibrating (p. a. from vibrate) Playing up and down,
 playing to and fro, brandishing, quivering.
Vibrating (s. from the part.) The act of moving to and
 fro, the act of brandishing.
Vibration (s. from vibrate) The act of moving with
 swift and frequent reciprocations, the act of being
 moved with frequent returns.
VIBRIS'SÆ (s. with anatomists) The hairs that grow in
 the nostrils.
VIBRIS'SANT (adj. from the Lat. vibro to quiver) Hav-
 ing a tremulous motion, quivering; quivering.
VIBRIS'SATION (s. from the Lat. vibro to vibrate) The
 act of shaking the voice in singing.
VIBUR/RUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
VICAR (s. from the Lat. vicarius) The incumbent of
 an impropriated benefice; one who performs the of-
 fice of another, a substitute.
Vic'age (s. from vicar) The benefice of a vicar; an
 ecclesiastical living from which the great tithes have
 been alienated.
Vic'argeneral (s. from vicar, and general) An officer
 who is to overlook the clergy and regulate the affairs
 of the church.
Vic'arial (adj. from vicar) Belonging to a vicar.
Vic'arious (adj. from vicar) Acting in the place of an-
 other, done in the place of another; deputed, de-
 legated.
Vic'arship (s. from vicar) The office of a vicar.
Vic'ary (s. an old word) A vicar. Chaucer.
VICE (s. from the Lat. vitium) A depravity of manners,
 a course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an of-
 fence, an habitual fault; the fool, the punchinello of
 old shows.
VICE (s. from the Dutch vijs) A kind of large pinchers
 or small pries with screws to hold any thing while
 under the operation of the artificer; a grasp, a
 gripe; the nuel of a winding staircase.
Vice (v. t. from the sub.) To draw as with a vice. Sb.
VICEADMIRAL (s. from the Lat. vice in the room of,
 and the French admiral) The second commander in a
 fleet, a naval officer in the second rank.
Vicead'miralty (s. from viceadmiral) The office of a
 viceadmiral.
VICEAGENT (s. from the Lat. vice in the room of,
 and ago to do) One who acts in the place of an-
 other.
VICECHAMBERLAIN (s. from the Lat. vice in the
 room of, and the French chambre) A great officer un-
 der the lord chamberlain.
VICECHANCELLOR (s. from the Lat. vice in the room
 of, and cancelli) One who is chosen annually to per-
 form the office of chancellor in the universities.
Vic'ed (adj. from vice) Vicious, corrupt. Sb.
Vic'ed (p. from vice, but not much used) Drawn as with
 a vice.
VICEDOMINUS (s. from the Lat. vice in the room of,
 and dominus a lord) An official commissary, one who
 acts under an abbot or bishop.
Vicegerency (s. from vicegerent) The office or autho-
 rity of a vicegerent.
VICEGERENT (adj. from the Lat. vice in the room of,
 and gero to govern) Acting as a substitute, having a
 delegated power.
Vicegerent (s. from the adj.) A lieutenant, one who
 exercises the power of a superior.
VICENAL (s. from the Lat. vicenalia) Solemn games or
 vows for twenty years. Cole.
Vicenarious (adj. from vicenary) Belonging to twen-
 ty. Cole.
VICENARY (adj. from the Lat. vicenarius) Belonging
 to twenty.
VICEROY (s. from the Lat. vice in the room of, and the
 French

VID

French roy a king) One who governs in the place of a king.
Vi'ceroyalty (s. from viceroy) The office or dignity of a viceroy.
VICES/SIS (s.) A Roman coin in value about one shilling and three pence.
VICETY (s. of uncertain etymology, and now out of use) Exactness. Ben Johnson.
VI'CEVER'SA (adv. from the Lat. vice in the room of, and verito to turn) On the contrary, with inversion.
VIC'IA (s. in botany) The vetch.
Vic'iate (v. t. not so common a spelling) To vitiate. Sc.
VI'CINAGE (s. from the Lat. vicinia) Neighbourhood, the places adjoining.
VI'CINAL (adj. from the Lat. vicinia a neighbourhood) Neighbouring, near.
Vic'ine (adj. from vicinal) Vicinal, neighbouring. Gl.
Vicine'tum (s. a law term) A venue, a neighbouring place.
VICIN'ITY (s. from the Lat. vicinia) Neighbourhood, nearness.
Vi'cious (adj. not so common a spelling) Vitious. Mil.
Vic'iously (adv. from vicious, but not so common a spelling) Vitiously. Scott.
Vic'iousness (s. from vicious, but not a common spelling) Vitiousness.
VICIS/SITUDE (s. from the Lat. vicissitudo) A regular change, a revolution; a change.
Vicis'sity (s. not much used) A vicissitude. Scott.
Vicon'tiel (adj. a law term) Belonging to a sheriff.
Vicon'tiel (s. from the adj.) A rent belonging to the sheriff, a farm on which the sheriff pays a fixed rent to the king and makes what he can of it.
VIC'COUNT (s. from the Lat. vice in the room of, and comes an earl) A viscount, a nobleman next in dignity to an earl.
Vi'countess (s. from vicount) The wife of a viscount, a viscountess.
Vi'county (s. from vicount) The jurisdiction of a viscount, a viscounty.
Vicow'ntiel (s. a different spelling) A vicountiel. Sc.
VIC'TIM (s. from the Lat. victima) A sacrifice, something slain for sacrifice; something destroyed.
Vic'timate (v. int. from victim) To offer a sacrifice. Ba.
VIC'TOR (s. from the Lat.) A conqueror, one who gains an advantage in a single contest.
VICTO'RIA (s. in beaten mythology) The goddess of victory.
VICTORIA/CUS (s.) A Roman coin worth about three pence three farthings.
VICTORIO'LA (s. in botany) A kind of laurel.
Vict'orious (adj. from victory) Conquering, superior in contest; betokening conquest, producing conquest.
Vict'oriously (adv. from victorious) With conquest, with triumph.
Vict'oriousness (s. from victorious) The state of being victorious.
VICTORY (s. from the Lat. vinco victus to conquer) Conquest, success in contest, triumph.
Vict'refs (s. from victor) A female who conquers.
VICTRIA/CUS (s. a different spelling) The victoriacus, a Roman coin stamped with the image of victory.
VICTUAL (s. not much used of late in the singular, from the Lat. victus food) Provisions, stores for the support of life; meat, sustenance.
Vict'ual (v. t. from the sub.) To store with provisions, to store with food.
Vict'ualed (p. from victual) Stored with provisions for the support of life, stored with food.
Vict'ualing (p. a. from victual) Storing with victuals, storing with food.
Vict'ualing (s. from the part.) The act of laying in store of provisions; the act of supplying the navy with provisions.
Vict'ualer (s. from victual) One who provides victuals, one who lays in store of provisions for the naval power; a small ship to carry provisions; one who keeps an alehouse.
Vict'ualing (p. a. a common but not so analogical a spelling) Victualing.
Vict'ualingoffice (s. from victualing, and office) The office where provisions are prepared for the use of the royal navy.
VIC'TUS (s. from the Lat.) Food.
VI'DAM (s. in France) The judge in the temporal jurisdiction of a bishop, a vicedominus.
VIDEL'ICET (adv. from the Lat. video to see, and licet it is lawful) To wit, namely.
VIDUA'TION (s. from the Lat. vidua a widow) A deprivation. Cole.

VIL

VIDU'ITY (s. from the Lat. vidua a widow) Widowhood.
VIE (v. t. of uncertain etymology) To show in emulation, to practice in competition.
Vie (v. int.) To contest, to contend, to strive for superiority; with with: as, "To vie with the best families."
Vie (s. in cards) A challenge, an invitation.
Vle (v. t. from the sub.) To challenge, to invite cards.
Vi'ed (p. from vie) Challenged, invited at cards.
Vi'ing (p. a. from vie) Showing in competition, vying for superiority.
Vi'ing (s. from the part.) The act of striving for superiority.
VIE/MALIM (s. in ornithology) The name of a small American bird supposed to live on dew and the leaves of flowers.
Vi'ended (adj. an old word) Provided with provisions.
Vi'ndid (adj. obsolete) Furnished with provisions.
VIEN'NA (s. in geography) The capital of the German empire.
VIE/TOR (s. from the Lat. but not used) A cooper.
VIEW (v. t. from the French veu) To look on, to survey; to see, to perceive by the eye.
VIEW (s. from the verb) A prospect, a sight; the act of seeing, the act of seeing; an appearance, a display, an exhibition; a prospect of interest, intention, a design.
View'ed (p. from view) Surveyed, looked on, perceived.
View'er (s. from view) One who views.
Viewing (p. a. from view) Beholding, surveying, perceiving.
View'ing (s. from the part.) The act of surveying, the act of looking on.
View'less (adj. from view) Unseen, incapable of being discerned by the sight.
Vig'e'simal (adj. from the Lat. vigesimalis) Twentieth next to the nineteenth.
Vig'e'simal (s. from the adj.) The twentieth, the next to the nineteenth.
Vigesimal'tion (s. from vigesimal) The act of putting every twentieth man to death.
VIG'IL (s. from the Lat. vigilia) Watch, forbearance of sleep; a fast kept before a holiday, a religious vice used on the evening before a holiday.
Vig'ilance (s. from vigilant) Watchfulness, guard.
Vig'ilancy (s. from vigilance) Forbearance of sleep, watchfulness.
Vig'ilant (adj. from the Lat. vigilo to watch) Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.
Vig'ilantly (adv. from vigilant) Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly.
Vig'ilantness (s. from vigilant) The state of being vigilant.
Vig'ile (s. a different spelling) A vigil: the act of watching the dead till interred.
VIGIL'Æ (s. plu. from the Lat.) The eves of fasts, vigils.
Vig'illis (s. an old spelling) Vigils, festivals on the eves of a holiday.
Vigintiv'rate (s. from vigintiviri) The office or dignity of the vigintiviri.
VIGINTIVIRI (s. from the Lat. viginti twenty, vir viri a man) The twenty Roman magistrates who were judges in all criminal and civil causes.
VIG'NETTE (s. from the French) A picture of flowers and flowers, a kind of flourish of leaves and flowers.
VIGO'NE (s. from the French vigogne) A sort of Spanish wool, a hat made of the wool.
VIG'OR (s. the modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.) Force, strength, energy, efficacy.
Vig'orous (adj. from vigor) Forceable, full of life, of strength.
Vig'orously (adv. from vigorous) With force, with strength.
Vig'orousness (s. from vigorous) The state of being vigorous.
VIG'OUR (s. the less modern spelling, from the French vigueur) Vigor.
Vile (adj. an obsolete spelling) Vile, base.
VILE (adj. from the Lat. vilis) Base, mean, contemptible; impure, wicked.
Vil'ed (adj. from vile) Abusive, scurrilous.
Vil'ely (adv. from vile) Basely, meanly.
Vil'eness (s. from vile) The state or quality of being vile.

V I N

r (adj. comp. of vile) Vile in a greater degree.
st (adj. sup. of vile) Vile in the greatest degree.
ed (p. from vilify) Rendered base, defamed.
IFY (v. t. from the Lat. vilis vile, and facio to make) To debase, to defame, to render contemptible.
ying (p. a. from vilify) Defaming, rendering contemptible.
ying (s. from the part.) The act of defaming.
PEND (v. t. from the Lat. vilis vile, and pendo to esteem) To esteem.
ty (s. from vile) Baseness.
LA (s. from the Lat. villa) A village; a part of a village.
LA (s. from the Lat.) A country seat.
age (s. from villa) A small collection of houses, a small town in the country where there is no market.
age (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to a village, done in a village.
ager (s. from village) An inhabitant of a village.
gery (s. from village) The district of a village.
LAIN (s. from the low Lat. villanus) One who held a base tenure, one who held by servile tenure; a fellow, a wicked wretch.
infleece (s. from villain, and fleece) A fleece shorn from a scabbed sheep.
inous (adj. not so common a spelling) Villanous. *Co.*
inous (adj. not so common a spelling) Villanous. *Sc.*
inously (adv. not so common a spelling) Villanously. *Scott.*
inously (s. not so common a spelling) Villanousness. *Scott.*
age (s. from villain) The state of a villain, the nature of a villain; baseness, infamy.
ni (s. in old records) A kind of servile tenants; farmers, villagers.
nize (v. t. from villain) To debase, to degrade, to demean.
nized (p. from villanize) Debased, defamed, demeaned.
nizing (p. a. from villanize) Debasement, demeaning.
nizing (s. from the part.) The act of defaming.
nous (adj. from villain) Base, vile, wicked; sorry, mean.
nous (adv. from the adj.) With emphasis, very.
inous low. *Shakespeare.*
nously (adv. from villanous) Basely, wickedly.
nousness (s. from villanous) Baseness, wickedness.
ANY (s. from villain) Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime, the conduct of a villain.
ic (adj. from villa) Belonging to a village.
age (s. a less common spelling) Villanage, a servile tenure.
nous (adj. a different spelling) Degrading, rendering unlawful to appear at the king's court; villanous.
l (s. in botany) A kind of down like coarse hairs which appears on some plants.
l (s. in anatomy) Fibres.
tion (s. from the Lat. villico to manage a farm) A rule of husbandry under the lord of a manor. *Cole.*
OSE (adj. from the Lat. villosus) Hairy, rough, shaggy.
s (adj. from villose) Befet with hairs, rough, shaggy.
y, Vilony (s. an old spelling) Villany. *Chaucer.*
NAL (adj. from the Lat. vimen an osier) Made of osiers, belonging to twigs.
eous (adj. from the Lat. vimen an osier) Belonging to twigs, made of twigs.
CEA (s. from the Lat.) A grape stone.
eous (adj. from vinacea) Belonging to a vine, having taste, or likeness to wine.
LIA (s. from the Lat.) The feasts held by the Romans when they first broached their new wines.
le (s. obsolete) A vineyard.
IOUS (adj. from the Lat. vinum wine) Belonging to wines. *Cole.*
ian (adj. not used) Belonging to a vine. *Cole.*
A (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the periwinkle.

V I N

VIN/CENT (s.) A man's name.
VINCETOX'ICUM (s. in botany) The swallow wort, the asclepias.
VIN/CIBLE (adj. from the Lat. vinco to overcome) Capable of being subdued.
Vin/cible (s. from vincible) The state of being conquerable.
VINC'TURE (s. from the Lat. vindura) A band, a binding.
VIN'CULUM (s. from the Lat.) A band, a chain; a mark or line to denote a connection in algebraical quantities.
VINDE'MIA (s. from the Lat.) A vintage, the season of gathering grapes and making wines.
Vinde'mial (adj. from vindemia) Belonging to vintage.
Vinde'miate (v. int. from vindemia) To gather in the vintage.
Vinde'miating (p. a. from vindemiate) Gathering in the vintage.
Vinde'miating (s. from the part.) The act of gathering in the vintage.
Vindemia'tion (s. from vindemiate) The act of gathering the grapes, a vintage.
VINDEMIAT'OR (s. in astronomy) A fixed star of the third magnitude in Virgo.
VINDEMIAT'RIX (s. in astronomy) A fixed star in the constellation of Virgo, vindemiator.
VINDICATE (v. t. from the Lat. vindico) To justify, to support; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect: to avenge, to revenge: *with to, on, from, and upon: as, "And vindicate the ways of God to man." "To vindicate on Athens thy disgrace."*
Vin'dicated (p. from vindicate) Justified, supported, cleared, protected, asserted, claimed; avenged, revenged; *with from, on, and upon: as, "Vindicated from our neglect."*
Vin'dicating (p. a. from vindicate) Justifying, supporting, clearing; asserting, claiming; avenging, revenging.
Vin'dicating (s. from the part.) The act of justifying, the act of claiming, the act of avenging.
Vindica'tion (s. from vindicate) A justification, a defence, an assertion.
Vin'dicative (adj. from vindicate) Avengeful, revengeful.
Vin'dicator (s. from vindicate) One who vindicates, an avenger.
Vin'dicatory (adj. from vindicate) Containing a vindication, inflicting vengeance.
VINDICTA (s. from the Lat.) Vengeance, punishment; the rod with which the pretor touched the head of a slave when he was made free; liberty freedom.
Vindictive (adj. from vindicta) Given to revenge, revengeful.
Vindictively (adv. from vindictive) Revengefully.
Vindictiveness (s. from vindictive) The state or quality of being vindictive.
VINE (s. from the Lat. vinea) The plant that bears the grape.
Vine'dresser (s. from vine, and dresser) One employed in the culture of vines.
Vine'fretter (s. in the history of insects) The vine grub, a kind of worm which destroys vines.
VINEGAR (s. from the French vinaigre) Wine grown sour; a sharp acid liquor; any thing sour.
Vine'gar (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to vinegar, used in vinegar; sour, crabbed.
Vinegarbar'rel (s. from vinegar, and barrel) A barrel in which vinegar is kept.
Vinegarbot'tle (s. from vinegar, and bottle) A bottle used for vinegar.
Vinegarcru'et (s. from vinegar, and cruet) A vessel in which vinegar is brought to table.
Vine'grub (s. from vine, and grub) The vine fretter an insect that destroys vines.
Vine'harvest (s. from vine, and harvest) the vintage, *Co.*
Vine'leaf (s. from vine, and leaf) The leaf of the vine.
Vine'leaves (s. plu. of vineleaf) More than one vine leaf.
Vine'pear (s. from vine, and pear) A kind of pear ripe in October.
Vine'prop (s. from vine, and prop) A prop to a vine.
Vin'erous (adj. a local word) Hard to be pleased. *Bailey.*
VINE'W (s. of doubtful etymology, a local word) Mouldiness. *Bailey.*
Vine'w.

VIO

Vin'ewinefs (*s. from vinewy, a local word*) Mouldiness.
 Vin'ewy (*adj. a different spelling, and a local word*) Vinewed, mouldy.
 Vine'yard (*s. from vine, and yard*) A ground planted with vines.
 VINIPOTE (*s. from the Lat. vinum wine, and pote to drink*) A wine bibber.
 Vin'net (*s. from vignette*) A kind of border or flourish of flowers at the beginning of a book or fection.
 Vin'new (*s. a different spelling*) Vinew, mouldiness. *Jo.*
 Vin'new (*v. int. from the sub. a local word*) To grow mouldy.
 Vin'new (*v. t. a local word*) To make mouldy.
 Vin'newed (*p. from vinnew, a local word*) Grown mouldy.
 Vin'newing (*p. a. from vinnew, a local word*) Making mouldy, growing mouldy.
 Vin'newing (*s. from the part. a local word*) The act of making mouldy, the state of being mouldy.
 Vin'ney (*v. int. a local word*) To grow mouldy. *Johns.*
 Vin'ney (*v. t. a local word*) To make mouldy.
 Vin'neyed (*p. from vinney, a local word*) Made mouldy, grown mouldy; become humourfome as an indulged child.
 Vin'neying (*p. a. from vinney, a local word*) Making mouldy, growing mouldy.
 Vin'neying (*s. from the part. a local word*) The act of making mouldy, the state of being mouldy.
 Vin'nied (*p. from vinny, a local word*) Grown mouldy.
 Vin'ny (*v. int. a different spelling*) To grow mouldy. *Sc.*
 Vin'nying (*p. a. from vinny, a local word*) Growing mouldy.
 Vin'nying (*s. from the part. a local word*) The act or state of growing mouldy.
 VINOLENT (*adj. from the Lat. vinum wine, and oleo to smell*) Given to wine, smelling of wine. *Chaucer.*
 VINOSE (*adj. from the Lat. vinum wine*) Vinous.
 Vinos'ity (*s. from vinose*) The state or quality of being vinous.
 VINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. vinum wine*) Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine; made of fruit.
 Vinouliness (*s. from vinous*) The state or quality of being vinous.
 VIN'TAGE (*s. from the French vinage*) The produce of the vine for one year, a crop of grapes, the time of gathering grapes and making wines.
 Vin'tager (*s. from vintage*) One employed in gathering the vintage.
 VINT'NER (*s. from the Lat. vinum wine*) One who sells wine.
 VINT'RY (*s. from the Lat. vinum wine*) The place where wine is sold.
 VINUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Wine, the liquor expressed from the grape.
 VIOL (*s. from the French viole*) A stringed instrument of music.
 Vi'ol (*s. on board a ship*) A device of ropes to facilitate the weighing of an anchor.
 VIO'LA (*s. from the Italian*) A viol, a stringed instrument of music.
 VIO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the violet.
 VIOLABLE (*adj. from the Lat. violo to violate*) Capable of being violated, liable to a violation.
 Viola'ceous (*adj. from viola*) Resembling a violet.
 VIOLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. violo*) To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break; to ravish, to deflower.
 Violated (*p. from violate*) Injured, hurt; infringed, broken; ravished, deflowered.
 Violating (*p. a. from violate*) Injuring, hurting; infringing, breaking; ravishing, deflowering.
 Violating (*s. from the part.*) The act of infringing, a violation.
 Viola'tion (*s. from violate*) An infringement of something found; the act of deflowering, a rape.
 Viola'tor (*s. from violate*) One who violates; a ravisher.
 Violence (*s. from violent*) Force, strength; an assault, an outrage; an injury, an infringement; eagerness, vehemence; a forcible violation of chastity.
 VIOLENT (*adj. from the Lat. violentus*) Forcible, acting with strength, produced by force, extorted by force; unseasonably vehement, unjustly assailing, murderous.
 VIOLENTIA (*s. in beaten mythology*) A kind of allegorical divinity.
 Violently (*adv. from violent*) With violence, with force.
 Violentness (*s. from violent*) The state of being violent.
 VIOLET (*s. in botany*) The name of a humble plant, the flower of the plant remarkable for the sweetness of its smell.

VIR

Vi'oletapple (*s. from violet, and apple*) The name of an apple.
 Violetcolour (*s. from violet, and colour*) The colour of the violet.
 Vi'oletmar'ion (*s. in botany*) The Canterbury bells.
 VIOLET'TA (*s. from the Italian*) A small violin.
 VI'OLIN (*s. from viol*) A fiddle, a stringed instrument of music.
 Violinis'ta (*s. from violin*) One who plays on the violin.
 VIOLINO (*s. from the Italian*) A violin, a fiddle.
 Vi'olist (*s. from viol*) One well skilled in playing on the violin.
 VIOLONCEL'LO (*s. from the Italian*) A stringed instrument of music, a small bass viol.
 VIOLO'NE (*s. from the Italian*) A large bass viol.
 VIOR'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the vellers'joy.
 VIPER (*s. from the Lat. vipera*) A serpent which produces its young alive; any thing mischievous.
 VIPERA (*s. in zoology*) The viper, the adder.
 VIPERA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, rue.
 VIPERA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The viperwort.
 VIPER'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, viper's bugloss.
 Vi'perine (*adj. from viper*) Belonging to a viper.
 Vi'perous (*adj. from viper*) Having the qualities of a viper.
 Vi'persbug'loss (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Vi'perigrais (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 VIRA'GO (*s. from the Lat.*) A female warrior, a woman with masculine qualities; a turbulent woman.
 VI'RALAY (*s. from the French veralay*) A kind of poem among the French.
 Vir'afon (*s.*) A cool gale of wind in Hispaniola.
 VIR'BIUS (*s.*) A man's name, a descendant of Hippolitus.
 VIRE (*s. from the French*) An arrow for a crossbow.
 VI'RELAY (*s. from the French*) A kind of song, a delay.
 Vi'rent (*adj. from the Lat. virens*) Green, unfaded.
 VIRE'O (*s. in ornithology*) The Canary bird.
 VIR'GA (*s. in old records*) A rod, a white staff; a rod.
 VIR'GAU'REA (*s. in botany*) The solidago, the golden rod.
 VIR'GÆ (*s. in meteorology*) A lucid appearance in the heavens resembling a bundle of rods.
 VIR'GASANGUI'NEA (*s. in botany*) The cornus.
 Virga'ta (*s. from virga*) A yardland.
 Vir'gate (*s. from virga*) A yardland.
 Virge (*s. a different spelling*) A verge, a mace carried before a dean.
 VIR'GIL (*s.*) A man's name, a celebrated Latin poet.
 VIR'GIN (*s. from the Lat. virgo*) A man, a woman; a state of virginity; any thing pure and unmarred; one of the signs of the zodiac.
 Vir'gin (*adj. from the sub.*) Befitting a virgin, due to a virgin; pure, unmixed; untouched, undecorated.
 Vir'gin (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play the virgin.
 Vir'ginal (*s. from virgin, but not so common in the vulgar*) A musical instrument so called because decorated by young ladies.
 Vir'ginal (*adj. from virgin*) Belonging to a virgin maiden.
 Vir'ginal (*v. int. an old word, from the sub.*) To play strike as on the virginals.
 Vir'ginalling (*p. a. from virginal*) Patting, striking with a gentle stroke.
 VIRGIN'IA (*s. in geography*) One of the colonies of North America subject to the English.
 Virgin'ia (*adj. from the sub.*) Virginian, belonging to Virginia.
 Virgin'iafrog (*s. in zoology*) A monstrous frog found in Virginia whose croaking is said to be nearly as loud as the bellowing of a bull.
 Virgin'ian (*adj. from Virginia*) Belonging to Virginia, produced in Virginia.
 Virgin'ian (*s. from Virginia*) A native of Virginia.
 Virgin'ianight'ingale (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a native of Virginia.
 Virgin'iatobacco (*s. from Virginia, and tobacco*) Tobacco, the produce of Virginia.
 Vir'ginit'y (*s. from virgin*) The state of being a virgin, the state of being a maid.
 Vir'insbower (*s. in botany*) The name of a woody plant, the climates.
 Vir'ginmilk (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of chymical preparation.
 Vir'ginthread (*s. from virgin, and thread*) A kind of thread.

V I S

cobweb which floats in the air like untwisted

VO (s. in astronomy, from the Lat.) A constellation, of the signs of the zodiac.

VOLEUSE (s.) A kind of pear.

VULA (s. in grammar, from the Lat.) A point in writing, a comma.

VULADIVINA (s. from the Lat.) A hazle rod in form of the letter V used in some countries by credulous people for discovering mines, springs, or other things under ground.

VULADIVINATORIA (s. from the Lat.) The virgula, the rod described in the foregoing article.

VULE (s. from virgula) A bundle of rods, a stool of shooting from a tree.

VULTUM (s. in old records) A plantation of oaks.

VATUS (s.) A man's name, a Spaniard who from shepherd was advanced to the command of the army, and routed many Roman generals.

VLE (s. from the Lat. vir, a man) Belonging to a man, manly.

VIA (s. from the Lat.) The genitals of a man, the penis and testes.

VITY (s. from virile) Manhood, the power of procreation.

VLA/CA (s. in heathen mythology, from the Lat. vir husband, and piaco to appease) A Roman goddess, whose temple men and their wives used to resort to accommodate their differences.

VOTENT (adj. from the Lat. vir a husband, and ensable) Marriageable, fit for marriage.

VLE (adj. in heraldry) Having the mouth, as of a living hare, of a different tincture.

VION (s. a different spelling) Vermilion.

VSE (adj. from the Lat. vir a man) Desirous of a band; manly, robust.

VUR/IAN (adj. from virtusfungus) Belonging to the creative duct.

SUN/GUS (s.) A man's name, an anatomist who discovered the pancreatic duct.

AL (adj. from virtue) Having the efficacy without material part.

VITY (s. from virtual) Efficacy, the state or quality of being virtual.

VALLY (adv. from virtual) In effect though not really.

VATE (v. t. from virtue) To make efficacious.

VATED (p. from virtuate) Made efficacious. Harv.

VATING (p. a. from virtuate, but not sufficiently authorized) Making efficacious.

VUE (s. from the Lat. virtus) Moral goodness, a singular moral excellence; efficacy, power; secret efficacy, efficacy with material force; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy; medicinal efficacy.

VLEIS (adj. from virtue) Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue; having no efficacy, having no operative qualities.

VO/SI (s. plu. of virtuoso) More than one virtuoso.

VO/SO (s. from the Italian) A man skillful in natural or ancient curiosities, a man studious of painting or architecture.

VIOUS (adj. from virtue) Morally good, done in consequence of moral goodness; chaste, modest as related to women; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent qualities; having medicinal qualities.

VIOUSLY (adv. from virtuous) In a virtuous manner, according to the rules of virtue.

VIOUSNESS (s. from virtuous) The state or quality of being virtuous.

VUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the Roman deities, the patroness of virtue.

VENCE (s. from virulent) Mental poison, malignity; perversity of temper.

VENCY (s. from virulence) Malignity, bitterness of temper.

VLENT (adj. from the Lat. virus poison) Poisonous; venomous; malignant, bitter.

VLENTLY (adv. from virulent) With malignity, with bitterness.

VLENTNESS (s. from virulent) The state or quality of being virulent.

VLENTS (s. from the Lat.) Poison, venom; the malignant discharge of an ulcer, the sanies of an indigested food.

VLENT (s. from the Lat.) Might, power, force.

VLE (s. from the French) The face, the look, the countenance in disgrace.

V I S

Vi/sar (s. a different spelling) A visor.

Johnson.

Vis'ard (s. a different spelling) A vizard.

Scott.

VIS/CAGO (s. in botany) The name of an herb, the filene.

VISCA/TA (s.) A name of Fortune.

VIS/CATED (adj. from the Lat. viscus birdlime) Caught with birdlime.

Bailey.

VIS/CERA (s. from the Lat.) The intrails, the bowels.

Vis'cerate (v. t. from viscera) To embowel, to take out the bowels.

Vis'ceral (adj. from viscera) Belonging to the bowels.

Vis'cerated (p. from viscera) Embowelled.

Vis'cerating (p. a. from viscerate) Embowelling; depriving of the intrails.

Vis'cerating (s. from the part.) The act of embowelling.

Vis'ceration (s. from viscera) The act of embowelling.

Vis'cerous (adj. from viscera) Belonging to the bowels.

VIS/CID (adj. from the Lat. viscus birdlime) Glutinous, tenacious.

Viscid/ity (s. from viscid) Glutinousness, tenacity; a glutinous concretion.

VISCO/SA (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Fortune.

Vis'cose (adj. not so common a word) Viscous.

Viscos/ity (s. from viscose) Glutinousness, tenacity; a glutinous substance.

VIS/COUNT (s. from the Lat. vice in the room of, and comes an earl, the s is not sounded) A nobleman next in dignity to an earl.

Vis'countness (s. from viscount, the s is not sounded) The wife of a viscount, a peeress of the fourth order.

Vis'county (s. from viscount, the s is not sounded) The territories of a viscount.

VIS/COUS (adj. from the Lat. viscosus) Glutinous, tenacious.

VIS/CUM (s. in botany) The mistletoe, a genus of plants.

Vise (s. obsolete) A voice.

Chaucer.

Vi'ser (s. not so common a spelling) A visor.

Vis'ibility (s. from visible) The state of being visible.

VIS/IBLE (adj. from the Lat. video visus to see) Capable of being seen, discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous.

Vis'iblence (s. from visible) Visibility, the state of being exposed to sight.

Vis'ibly (adv. from visible) In a manner perceptible to the eye.

Vi'sier (s. a different spelling) A vizier.

VIS/ION (s. from the Lat. video visus to see) The sight, the power of seeing, the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre; a dream, something represented in a dream.

Vis'ionary (adj. from vision) Affected by phantoms, imaginary, perceived only by the imagination.

Vis'ionary (s. from the adj.) One whose imagination is disturbed, a visionist.

Vis'ionist (s. from vision) One whose imagination is disturbed.

VIS/IT (v. t. from the Lat. visito) To go to see; to salute with a present; to come to a survey; to send good or evil; with with: as, "Whenever God shall visit us with so fatal an event." "Samson visited his wife with a kid."

Vis'it (v. int.) To keep up a friendly intercourse at each other's houses; to send evil or good.

Vis'it (s. from the verb) The act of going to see another.

Vis'itable (adj. from visit) Liable to be visited.

Vis'itant (s. from visit) One that visits.

VIS/ITATION (s. from visit) The act of visiting; the object of visits; a visit by way of survey or perambulation; an afflictive dispensation, a general sickness; a communication of good from heaven.

VIS/ITATORIAL (adj. from visit) Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Vis'ited (p. from visit) Resorted to by visitors, surveyed by a visitor; afflicted with evil, favoured with good.

Vis'iter (s. from visit) One who visits, an occasional judge, one who regulates the disorders of a society.

Vis'iting (p. a. from visit) Going to see another by way of friendly intercourse, keeping up a friendly intercourse by visits; going to survey and regulate; sending good, inflicting evil.

Vis'iting (s. from the part.) The act of paying visits, the act of sending good or evil.

Vis'itor (s. from visit) One who visits, one who visits judicially.

VIS/IVE (adj. from the Lat. visus the sight) Belonging to the power of seeing, formed in the act of seeing.

VISMA/THUM (s. in natural history) The bismuth.

VISNA/GA (s. in botany) A species of daucus.

VIT

VISNE (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cherry brandy; tent wine mixed with brandy.
Visne (*s. a law term*) A neighbouring place, a place near at hand.
Visno'my (*s. from physiognomy, but not used*) The face, the countenance. *Spenser.*
VISOR (*s. from the Lat. visus an appearance*) A mask, something used to disguise or disfigure.
Visored (*adj. from visor*) Masked.
VISO'RII (*s. in anatomy*) The optic nerves.
VISO'RIMUM (*s. in the printing office*) An instrument on which a leaf of copy is placed before the compositor.
VIS'ITA (*s. from the Italian*) A view, a prospect through an avenue.
VISTAMEN'TE (*adv. in music books*) Very quick.
VIS'TO (*adv. in music books*) With great swiftness.
VIS'UAL (*adj. from the Lat. visus sight*) Belonging to the sight.
VIS'US (*s. from the Lat.*) The sight, the sense of seeing; an inspection, a view.
VITA (*s. from the Lat.*) Life, operative existence.
Vital (*adj. from vita*) Belonging to life, contributing to life, containing life; essential, chiefly necessary.
Vitality (*s. from vital*) The power of subsisting in life; the spirit of life.
Vitally (*adv. from vital*) In such a manner as to give life.
Vitals (*s. plu. from vital*) The parts essential to life. *Chaucer.*
VITATION (*s. from the Lat. vito to foun, but not used*) The act of avoiding. *Cole.*
Vite (*s. obsolete*) A vine. *Chaucer.*
Viteille (*s. an old spelling*) Victuals. *Chaucer.*
VITEL'ARY (*s. from the Lat. vitellus*) The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.
VITEL'LIA (*s.*) The name of a woman, the wife of Paurns.
VITELLIA'NA (*s.*) A kind of pocket book in which the ancients wrote down their trifling conceits and occurrences.
VIT'ELLINE (*adj. from the Lat. vitellus*) Consisting of yolk, belonging to the yolk, like the yolk of an egg.
VITEL'LIUS (*s.*) A man's name, the ninth Roman emperor.
VITEX (*s. in botany*) The chaste tree, a genus of plants.
VIT'iate (*v. t. from the Lat. vitio*) To deprave, to spoil, to contaminate.
Vitiated (*p. from vitiate*) Depraved, spoiled, contaminated.
Vit'iating (*p. a. from vitiate*) Depraving, spoiling, contaminating.
Vit'iating (*s. from the part.*) The act of depraving, a contamination.
Vitiation (*s. from vitiate*) A depravation, a corruption.
VITICEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a species of clematis.
VITIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. vitis a vine, and fero to bear*) Bearing vines, producing vines.
VITIGIN'EOUS (*adj. from the Lat. vitigenus*) Coming from a vine.
VITIL'IGO (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of leprosy, the morpew.
VITILITIGATE (*v. int. from the Lat. vitium vice, and litigo to contend*) To contend in law.
Vitilitigating (*p. a. from vitilitigate, but not used*) Contending in law.
Vitilitigation (*s. from vitilitigate*) Contention, litigation. *Hud. bras.*
Vitios'ity (*s. from vitious*) Depravity, corruption.
VIT'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. vitium vice*) Corrupt, wicked, opposed to virtue; physically corrupt.
Vit'iously (*adv. from vitious*) With vice, with corruption.
Vit'iousness (*s. from vitious*) Corruptness, the state of being vitious.
VIT'REAL (*adj. from the Lat. vitreus*) Consisting of glass.
VIT'REAN (*adj. from the Lat. vitreus*) Consisting of glass, like glass.
VIT'REOUS (*adj. from the Lat. vitreus*) Consisting of glass, resembling glass.
Vitreousness (*s. from vitreous*) The state or quality of being vitreous.
Vit'rificable (*adj. from vitrify*) Capable of being converted into glass.
VITRIF'ICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. vitrum glass, and facio to make*) To change into glass.
Vitrified (*p. from vitrificate*) Changed into glass.
Vitrificating (*p. a. from vitrificate*) Changing into glass.

VIV

Vitrificating (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing into glass.
Vitrification (*s. from vitrificate*) The act of changing into glass, the production of glass.
Vitrified (*p. from vitrify*) Changed into glass.
VIT'RIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. vitrum glass, and facio to make*) To change into glass.
Vitrify (*v. int.*) To become glass.
Vitrifying (*p. a. from vitrify*) Changing into glass.
Vitrifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing into glass.
VITRIOL (*s. from the Lat. vitriolum*) A kind of mineral salt.
Vitriolate (*adj. from vitriol*) Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.
Vitriolated (*adj. from vitriolate*) Impregnated with vitriol.
Vitriolic (*adj. from vitriol*) Belonging to vitriol, consisting of vitriol, resembling vitriol.
Vitriolous (*adj. from vitriol*) Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.
Vit'rious (*adj. a different spelling*) Vitreous. *D. of*
Vit'rose (*adj. from vitrum*) Glassy, abounding with glass.
VIT'RUM (*s. in natural history*) Glass.
VIT'RUM (*s. in botany*) The wood.
VITRUVIUS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Roman engineer.
VITTA (*s. from the Lat.*) A fillet, a hair lace; the part of the amnion which sometimes sticks to the head of a newborn infant.
VITULA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of joy and mirth.
Vituline (*adj. from vitulus*) Belonging to a calf.
VITULUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A calf; the sea calf.
VITUPERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. vitupero to blame*) Blameworthy.
VITUPERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. vitupero*) To blame, to censure.
Vituperated (*p. from vituperate, but not much used*) Blamed, censured.
Vituperating (*p. a. from vituperate, but not much used*) Blaming, censuring.
Vituperation (*s. from vituperate*) The act of blaming, blame, censure.
VITUS (*s.*) A man's name.
Vit'utenance (*s. in medicine*) St. Vitus's dance, a disorder of the nerves attended with very odd gesticulations.
VIVA'CE (*adv. in music books*) With life, with sprightliness.
Viva'cement (*adv. in music books*) With life, with sprightliness.
VIVA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. vivax*) Sprightly, gay; long lived.
Viva'ciousness (*s. from vivacious*) Sprightliness, brightness; length of life.
VIVACES'SIMO (*adv. in music books*) With much brightness, with great sprightliness.
Vivacity (*s. from vivacious*) Liveliness, sprightliness, longevity, length of life.
VIVAP'ECU'NIA (*s. in old records*) Live cattle.
VIVARY (*s. from the Lat. vivarium*) A warren.
VIVAVO'CE (*adv. from the Lat. viva vox, a voice*) By word of mouth.
VIVE (*adj. from the Lat. vivus*) Lively, forcible.
VIVENCY (*s. from the Lat. vivo to live*) The manner of supporting life, the manner of continuing growth or vegetation.
VIVER (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the dragon.
VIVER'RA (*s. in zoology*) The ferret.
VIVES (*s. in farriery*) A distemper incident to horses.
VIVIAN (*s.*) A man's name.
VIVID (*adj. from the Lat. vividus*) Lively, striking; sprightly, active.
Vividly (*adv. from vivid*) With life, with spirit.
Vividness (*s. from vivid*) The state of being vivid.
VIVIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. vivus alive, and facio to make*) Giving life.
Vivific (*adj. from vivific*) Giving life.
Vivificate (*v. t. from vivific*) To make alive, to mate, to recover from a languid state.
Vivificated (*p. from vivificate*) Made alive, animated, recovered from languor.
Vivificating (*p. a. from vivificate*) Making alive, mating, recovering from languor.
Vivificating (*s. from the part. but not used*) The act of making alive, recovering from languor.
Vivification (*s. from vivificate*) The act of giving life.
Vivificative (*adj. from vivificate*) Making alive, mating.

U L T

(*p. from vivify*) Made alive, animated, endured life.
(v. t. from the Lat. vivus alive, and facio to make alive, to animate, to endue with life.
To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.
ing (p. a. from vivify) Making alive, animating.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of making alive, of communicating life.
AROUS (*adj. from the Lat. vivus alive, and pario bring forth*) Bringing forth the young alive.
(s. in architecture) The shaft or naked part of a column.
(s. of uncertain derivation) A scolding woman, a quarrelsome child.
(v. int. from the sub.) To rave, to bawl, to rant.
ing (p. a. from vixen) Scolding, raving, brawling.
(v. from videlicet) To wit, namely.
DISGUISE (*s. from the French visier*) A mask, a disguise.
(v. t. from the sub.) To mask.
DISGUISED (*p. from vizard*) Masked, disguised in a disguise.
ing (p. a. from vizard, but not much used)
PRIME MINISTER (*s. from the Turkish*) The prime minister of a state.
ULCER (*s.*) A man's name.
ULCER (*s. from the Lat. ulcus*) A sore of long continuance; a sore in such a state as not easily to admit of cure.
ULCER (*s. in botany*) The borehound.
(v. t. from ulcer) To disease with sores, to infect with an ulcer.
ated (p. from ulcerate) Diseased with an ulcer.
ating (p. a. from ulcerate) Diseasing with an ulcer.
ing (s. from the part) The formation of an ulcer, a tendency to an ulcer, the act of breaking out into ulcers.
tion (s. from ulcer) An ulcer, a sore; the act or process of breaking out into ulcers.
ed (adj. from ulcer) Become ulcerous, ulcerated.
ous (adj. from ulcer) Afflicted with ulcers.
ousness (s. from ulcerous) The state of being ulcerous.
ULCER (*s. from the Lat.*) A sore, an ulcer.
(s. an old word, retained in the Scotch dialect)
ULCER (*s. from ule, and games*) The games or sports usually practised at Christmas.
ULCER (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ULCER (*adj. from the Lat. uliginosus*) Slimy, boggy, fenny.
(s. in gauging) The quantity which a cask wants to be full.
ULCER (*s. in botany*) The meadowweet, the meadow-sweet.
ULCER (*s. in botany*) The elm, a genus of plants.
ULCER (*s. from the Lat.*) An ell, the length of forty-five inches.
ULCER (*s. in anatomy*) The greater bone between the wrist and the wrist.
(s. not to correct a spelling) Alnage, the act of gauging by the ell.
ULCER (*s. in anatomy*) The name of two muscles the hand distinguished by the epithets interior and exterior.
ULCER (*s. from the Greek ὄλος whole, and ἰαερός member*) The soundness of any member of an animal; the soundness of all the members.
(s. from ulophonon) The chameleon thistle.
ULCER (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) The name of a plant, the chameleon thistle.
ULCER (*s.*) The name of a man, an excellent lawyer in the time of Alexander Severus.
ULCER (*s. in botany*) The great wild garlick.
ULCER (*s.*) The most northern of the four provinces of Ireland.
ULCER (*s. in old records*) An outrage, a violence.
ULCER (*adj. from the Lat.*) Lying on the farther side, situate on the other side.
ULCER (*s. in painting*) The last touches of the picture.
ULCER (*adj. from the Lat. ultimus*) Last, last in train of consequences.
ately (adv. from ultimate) In the last resort, in the last consequence.
ne (adj. from ultimate) Ultimate, last.
ULCER (*s. from the Lat. ultimus*) The last consequence, the last state.

U M B

ULTION (*s. from the Lat. ultio*) Revenge. *Scott.*
ULTRAMARINE (*adj. from the Lat. ultra beyond, and mare the sea*) Foreign, situate beyond the sea.
ULTRAMARINE (*s. from the adj.*) One of the finest blue colours used in painting.
ULTRAMONTANE (*adj. from the Lat. ultra beyond, and mons a mountain*) Situate beyond the mountains.
ULTRAMONTANE (*s. from the adj.*) One of the people on this side the Alps so called by the Italians.
ULTRAMUNDANE (*adj. from the Lat. ultra beyond, and mundus the world*) Situate beyond the world, lying beyond that part of the world which is visible to us.
ULTRONEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ultroneus*) Spontaneous, willing, coming of itself.
ULVA (*s. in botany*) The reed, the sea grafs.
ULVERSTON (*adj. from the Lat.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday, and is 265 miles from London.
ULVERSTON (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ulverston, made at Ulverston.
ULUGI (*s.*) A kind of inferior Turkish horse who serve in the army of the Grand Signior.
ULULA (*s. in ornithology*) The whooping owl.
ULULATE (*adj. from ululate, but not used*) Howling, yelling.
ing.
ULULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ululo*) To howl. *Cole.*
ulating (p. a. from ululate, but not used) Howling.
ULULATION (*s. from ululate*) The howling of the wolf or dog kind.
ULVOSÉ (*adj. from ulva*) Full of reeds, full of weeds.
ULYSSES (*s.*) A man's name, a Grecian prince who signified himself at the Trojan war.
UMBEL (*s. in botany*) The extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several rays issuing from a point and forming an inverted cone.
UMBELLA (*s. from the Lat.*) A little shadow; an umbrella.
UMBELLÆ (*s. plu.*) The round tufts or heads of some plants which rise from a common base to an equal height.
UMBELLATE (*adj. from umbella*) Disposed in the form of an umbrella, having a flower resembling an umbrella.
UMBELLIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. umbella, and fero to bear*) Bearing umbellated flowers.
UMBER (*s.*) A kind of dark yellow colour used in painting.
UMBER (*s. in ichthyology*) The grayling.
UMBER (*s. in zoology*) An animal bred between a goat and a sheep.
UMBERED (*adj. from umber*) Painted with a dark yellow colour; shaded, coloured.
UMBILIC (*adj. from umbilicus*) Belonging to the navel.
UMBILICAL (*adj. from umbilic*) Belonging to the navel.
UMBILICALIS (*s. in anatomy*) The epigastrum.
UMBILICATED (*adj. from umbilicus*) Having a navel, having some appearance of the calyx on the point or top as in some fruits, such as the apple and pomegranate.
UMBILICUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The navel; the focus, the centre point.
UMBILICUSMARI/NUS (*s. in botany*) The sea navelwort.
UMBILICUSTER/Æ (*s. in botany*) The sowbread.
UMBILICUSVEN/ERIS (*s. in botany*) The navelwort.
UMBILISE/CÆ (*s. from the Lat. umbilicus the navel, and seco to cut*) Midwives, those who cut the navel strings.
UMBLA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the salmon trout.
UMBLES (*s. from the French*) The intrails of a deer.
UMBO (*s. from the Lat.*) The prominent part of a buckler.
UMBONE (*s. from umbo*) The style or pistil in the middle of a flower.
UMBRA (*s. from the Lat.*) A shadow, a shade; a friend or stranger who is brought by one invited to a feast or entertainment.
UMBRAGE (*s. from the Lat. umbra a shadow*) Shade, a screen of trees or branches; a shadow, an appearance; a suspicion of injury, an offence, resentment.
UMBRA/GEous (*adj. from umbrage*) Shady, yielding shade.
UMBRA/GEousness (*s. from umbrageous*) Shadiness, the shade of trees or branches.
UMBRA/ICAL (*adj. from umbra, but not used*) Umbra-geous. *Cole.*
UMBRA/TILE (*adj. from the Lat. umbratilis*) Shady, lying in the shade.

Umbrayed

Um'brayed (*adj. an old sword*) Uphrained. *Cole.*
Um'bre (*s. a different spelling*) The umber, a kind of dark yellow colour. *Dict. of Arts.*
Um'bril (*s. from umbrella*) An umbrella.
UMBREL'LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun; a circular screen to be carried over the head to keep off the rain or the heat of the sun.
UMBREL'LA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the umbrella tree.
Umbrel'latree (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant so called because the leaves at the extremity of the branch are disposed in the form of an umbrella.
Umbrel'lo (*s. a different spelling*) The umbrella.
Umbrie're (*s. obsolete*) The visor of an helmet. *Spenser.*
UMBRI'FEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. umbra a shadow, and fero to bring*) Casting a shadow. *Cole.*
UMBRI'NO (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of variegated sciaena.
Um'brosant (*adj. from umbrose*) Shady. *Cole.*
UM'BROSE (*adj. from the Lat. umbrosus*) Shady, screened from the light.
Umbros'ity (*s. from umbrose*) Shadiness, the exclusion of light.
Um'pirage (*s. from umpire*) An arbitration, a friendly decision of a controversy.
UM'PIRE (*s. the derivation is not certain*) An arbitrator, one who as a common friend decides a controversy.
Um'ple (*s. obsolete*) Fine lawn. *Chaucer.*
Um'quile, Um'quell (*adv. obsolete*) Heretofore. *Cole.*
Um'frid (*adj. a local word*) Astride. *Cole.*
UN (*adv. from the Sax. used only in composition*) Not.
Unabaf'ed (*adj. from un, and abase*) Not abased, unhumbled.
Unabash'ed (*adj. from un, and abashed*) Not abashed, void of shame.
Unabat'ed (*adj. from un, and abated*) Not abated, having as much force as ever.
Unabat'ing (*adj. from un, and abating*) Not abating, continuing with as much force as ever.
Unabbrev'iated (*adj. from un, and abbreviated*) Not abbreviated.
Unab'dicated (*adj. from un, and abdicated*) Not abdicated.
Unabet'ted (*adj. from un, and abetted*) Not abetted, unassisted.
Unabhor'red (*adj. from un, and abhor*) Not abhorred.
Unabi'ding (*adj. from un, and abide*) Not abiding, transient.
Unability (*s. from unable*) Inability, incapacity. *Sc.*
Una'ble (*adj. from un, and able*) Not able, weak, impotent.
Unabol'ishable (*adj. from un, and abolishable*) Incapable of being abolished.
Unabol'ished (*adj. from un, and abolished*) Not abolished, continuing in force.
Unabridg'ed (*adj. from un, and abridged*) Not abridged.
Unat'rogated (*adj. from un, and abrogated*) Not abrogated.
Unabso'lved (*adj. from un, and absolved*) Not absolved.
Unabso'rb'ed (*adj. from un, and absorbed*) Not absorbed.
Unabu's'ed (*adj. from un, and abused*) Not abused.
Unaccent'ed (*adj. from un, and accented*) Not accented.
Unacceptabil'ity (*s. from un, and acceptability*) The state of being unacceptable.
Unaccept'able (*adj. from un, and acceptable*) Not acceptable, unpleasing.
Unaccept'ableness (*s. from unacceptable*) The state of being unacceptable.
Unaccept'ed (*adj. from un, and accepted*) Not accepted.
Unacces'sible (*adj. from un, and accessible*) Not accessible.
Unacces'sibleness (*s. from inaccessible*) The state of being inaccessible.
Unacci'ted (*adj. from un, and accited*) Not summoned.
Unacom'modable (*adj. from un, and accommodable*) Not accommodable.
Unacom'modated (*adj. from un, and accommodated*) Not accommodated.
Unacom'paniable (*adj. from un, and accompaniable*) Unfit for company.
Unaccomp'anied (*adj. from un, and accompanied*) Not accompanied.
Unacom'plished (*adj. from un, and accomplished*) Not accomplished.

Unaccest'able (*adj. from un, and accostable*) Unaccosted.
Unaccount'able (*adj. from un, and accountable*) Incomprehensible, not reducible to rules; uncontrolled, not subject to.
Unaccount'ableness (*s. from un, and accountable*) The state of being unaccountable.
Unaccount'ably (*adv. from un, and accountable*) Strangely, in a manner not to be accounted for.
Unaccou'tred (*adj. from un, and accounted*) Not counted.
Unaccu'mulated (*adj. from un, and accumulated*) Not accumulated.
Unac'curacy (*s. from un, and accuracy*) The want of accuracy, unaccuracy.
Unac'curate (*adj. from un, and accurate*) Not accurate.
Unac'curateness (*s. from inaccurate*) The state of being inaccurate.
Unaccu'sable (*adj. from un, and accusable*) Not liable to accusation.
Unaccus'tomed (*adj. from un, and accustomed*) Unusual.
Unachie'ved (*adj. from un, and achieved*) Not achieved.
Unacid'ulated (*adj. from un, and acidulated*) Not acidulated.
Unacknow'ledged (*adj. from un, and acknowledged*) Not acknowledged.
Unacquaint'ance (*s. from un, and acquaintance*) Want of knowledge, want of familiarity.
Unacquaint'ed (*adj. from un, and acquainted*) Not acquainted, unusual, unknown.
Unacquaint'edness (*s. from unacquainted*) The state of being unacquainted.
Unacqui'rable (*adj. from un, and acquire*) Not acquirable.
Unacqui'red (*adj. from un, and acquired*) Not acquired.
Unacquitt'ed (*adj. from un, and acquitted*) Not acquitted.
Unactive (*adj. from un, and active*) Not active, lively; out of employment, idle; having no efficacy.
Unact'iveness (*s. from unactive*) The state of being unactive.
Unact'ively (*adv. from unactive*) In an unactive manner.
Unact'ivity (*s. from unactive*) Inactivity, the want of activity.
Unactuated (*adj. from un, and actuated*) Not actuated.
Unadapt'ed (*adj. from un, and adapted*) Not adapted.
Unad'ded (*adj. from un, and added*) Not added.
Unad'dible (*adj. from un, and addible*) Not addible.
Unaddict'ed (*adj. from un, and addicted*) Not addicted.
Unaddict'edness (*s. from unaddicted*) The state of being unaddicted.
Unaddres'sed (*adj. from un, and addressed*) Not addressed.
Unad'equate (*adj. from un, and adequate*) Inadequate.
Unad'equateness (*s. from inadequate*) Inadequateness.
Unadjourn'ed (*adj. from un, and adjourn*) Not adjourned.
Unadjudg'ed (*adj. from un, and adjudge*) Not adjudged.
Unadjust'ed (*adj. from un, and adjusted*) Not adjusted.
Unadmi'ted (*adj. from un, and admired*) Not admired.
Unadmit'table (*adj. from un, and admissible*) Not admissible.
Unadmit'ted (*adj. from un, and admitted*) Not admitted.
Unadmon'ished (*adj. from un, and admonished*) Not admonished.
Unadopt'ed (*adj. from un, and adopted*) Not adopted.
Unado'red (*adj. from un, and adored*) Not adored.
Unadorn'ed (*adj. from un, and adorned*) Not adorned.
Unadven'tured (*adj. from un, and adventured*) Not ventured.
Unadven'turous (*adj. from un, and adventurous*) Not adventurous.
Unadvertis'ed (*adj. from un, and advertised*) Not advertised.
Unadvise'able (*adj. from un, and advisable*) Not advisable.
Unadvise'd (*adj. from un, and advised*) Done without due consideration, imprudent, indiscreet.

U N A

Unadvisedly (*adv. from unadvised*) Without due consideration, imprudently, indiscreetly.
 Unadvisedness (*s. from unadvised*) Indiscretion.
 Unadulterated (*adj. from un, and adulterated*) Not adulterated, genuine.
 Unaffable (*adj. from un, and affable*) Unsociable.
 Unaffected (*adj. from un, and affected*) Void of affectation, not moved, not touched; real, void of hypocrisy.
 Unaffectedly (*adv. from unaffected*) Really, without affectation.
 Unaffectedness (*s. from unaffected*) The state of being unaffected.
 Unafflicting (*adj. from un, and afflicting*) Producing no affliction, not suited to move the affections.
 Unaffiliated (*adj. from un, and affiliated*) Not affiliated.
 Unaffirmed (*adj. from un, and affirmed*) Not affirmed.
 Unaffixed (*adj. from un, and affixed*) Not affixed.
 Unafflicted (*adj. from un, and afflicted*) Free from affliction.
 Unagreeable (*adj. from un, and agreeable*) Not agreeable, disagreeable.
 Unagreeableness (*s. from unagreeable*) Unsuitableness.
 Unagreeably (*adv. from unagreeable*) Disagreeably.
 Unaidable (*adj. from un, and aidable*) Incapable of being assisted.
 Unaided (*adj. from un, and aided*) Not aided, unassisted.
 Unaimed (*adj. from un, and aimed*) Not aimed.
 Unaiming (*adj. from un, and aiming*) Having no particular direction.
 Unaired (*adj. from un, and aired*) Not exposed to the air.
 Unaking (*adj. from un, and aking*) Not aking, feeling no pain.
 Unalarmed (*adj. from un, and alarmed*) Not alarmed.
 Unalcoholized (*adj. from un and alcoholize*) Not alcoholized.
 Unaldermanly (*adj. from un, and aldermanly*) Unlike an alderman.
 Unalienable (*adj. from un, and alienable*) Not alienable, intransmissible.
 Unalienated (*adj. from un, and alienated*) Not alienated.
 Unallayed (*adj. from un, and allay*) Not allayed, not allayed by base mixtures.
 Unalleged (*adj. from un, and alleged*) Not alleged.
 Unalleviated (*adj. from un, and alleviated*) Not alleviated.
 Unallied (*adj. from un, and allied*) Not allied.
 Unallotted (*adj. from un, and allotted*) Not allotted.
 Unallowable (*adj. from un, and allowable*) Not allowable.
 Unallowed (*adj. from un, and allowed*) Not allowed.
 Unallowing (*adj. from un, and allowing*) Not allowing.
 Unallured (*adj. from un, and allured*) Not allured.
 Unalluring (*adj. from un, and alluring*) Not alluring.
 Unalphabetical (*adj. from un, and alphabetical*) Not alphabetical.
 Unalterable (*adj. from un, and alterable*) Admitting no alteration.
 Unalterableness (*s. from unalterable*) The state of being unalterable.
 Unalterably (*adv. from unalterable*) Unchangeably, immutably.
 Unaltered (*adj. from un, and altered*) Not altered.
 Unamassed (*adj. from un, and amassed*) Not amassed.
 Unamazed (*adj. from un, and amazed*) Not amazed.
 Unambitious (*adj. from un, and ambitious*) Not ambitious.
 Unamenable (*adj. from un, and amenable*) Not amenable.
 Unamendable (*adj. from un, and amendable*) Incapable of amendment.
 Unamended (*adj. from un, and amended*) Not amended.
 Unamerced (*adj. from un, and amerced*) Not amerced.
 Unamiable (*adj. from un, and amiable*) Not amiable.
 Unamiableness (*s. from unamiable*) The state of being unamiable.
 Unamplified (*adj. from un, and amplified*) Not amplified.
 Unanalyzed (*adj. from un, and analyzed*) Not analyzed.
 Unanchored (*adj. from un, and anchored*) Not anchored.
 Unprepared (*adj. an old word*) Unprepared. *Shakespeare.*

U N A

Unanelled (*adj. from un, and knell*) Having no bell rung. *Shakespeare.*
 Unanimated (*adj. from un, and animate*) Not animated, not vivified.
 Unanimating (*adj. from un, and animating*) Flat, insipid.
 Unanimity (*s. from unanimous*) Agreement in design, agreement in opinion.
 UNANIMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. unus one, and animus the mind*) Having one mind, agreeing in opinion, agreeing in a design.
 Unanimously (*adv. from unanimous*) With one mind, with one voice, with one consent.
 Unanimousness (*s. from unanimous*) The state of being unanimous.
 Unannealed (*adj. from un, and anneal*) Not annealed, not tempered, not prepared.
 Unannexed (*adj. from un, and annexed*) Not annexed.
 Unannihilated (*adj. from un, and annihilated*) Not annihilated.
 Unannounced (*adj. from un, and announced*) Not announced.
 Unannoyed (*adj. from un, and annoyed*) Not annoyed.
 Unannoy'led (*adj. an old word*) Unannointed.
 Unannulled (*adj. from un, and annulled*) Not annulled.
 Unanointed (*adj. obsolete*) Unwearing.
 Unanointed'ed (*adj. from un, and anointed*) Not anointed.
 Unanswerable (*adj. from un, and answerable*) Not answerable.
 Unanswerableness (*s. from unanswerable*) The state of being unanswerable.
 Unanswerably (*adv. from unanswerable*) In a manner which admits of no confutation.
 Unanxious (*adj. from un, and anxious*) Not anxious.
 Unapostrophized (*adj. from un, and apostrophize*) Not apostrophized.
 Unappalled (*adj. from un, and appall*) Not appalled, not daunted.
 Unappareled (*adj. from un, and appareled*) Not appareled.
 Unapparent (*adj. from un, and apparent*) Not apparent, not visible.
 Unapparently (*adv. from unapparent*) Without appearance, invisibly.
 Unappealable (*adj. from un, and appealable*) Incapable of being appealed.
 Unappealableness (*s. from unappealable*) The state of being implacable.
 Unappealed (*adj. from un, and appealed*) Not appealed.
 Unapplauded (*adj. from un, and applauded*) Not applauded.
 Unapplicable (*adj. from un, and applicable*) Incapable of being applied; *with to: as, "Unapplicable to their purposes."*
 Unapplicableness (*s. from unapplicable*) The state of being unapplicable.
 Unapplied (*adj. from un, and applied*) Not applied.
 Unappointed (*adj. from un, and appointed*) Not appointed.
 Unapportioned (*adj. from un, and apportioned*) Not apportioned.
 Unappraised (*adj. from un, and appraised*) Not appraised.
 Unapprehended (*adj. from un, and apprehended*) Not apprehended, not understood.
 Unapprehensive (*adj. from un, and apprehensive*) Unready of comprehension, unsuspecting.
 Unapprenticed (*adj. from un, and apprenticed*) Not apprenticed.
 Unapprized (*adj. from un, and apprized*) Not apprized.
 Unapproachable (*adj. from un, and approachable*) Incapable of being approached.
 Unapproachableness (*s. from unapproachable*) The state of being inaccessible.
 Unapproached (*adj. from un, and approach*) Inaccessible.
 Unappropriable (*adj. from un, and appropriable*) Incapable of being appropriated.
 Unappropriated (*adj. from un, and appropriated*) Not appropriated.
 Unaproned (*adj. from un, and apron*) Not wearing an apron.
 Unapt (*adj. from un, and apt*) Unready, unapprehensive; unfit, unqualified; improper, unsuitable.
 Unap-

U N A

Unaptitude (s. from un, and aptitude) Unfitness, indisposition.
 Unaptly (adv. from unapt) Unfitly.
 Unaptness (s. from unapt) Dulness, want of apprehension; unfitness, unsuitableness.
 Unarac'id (adj. obsolete) Not plucked asunder. *Chaucer*.
 Unaray'ed (adj. from un, and aray) Undressed, not arrayed.
 Unarch'ed (adj. from un, and arched) Not arched.
 Unare (v. t. in old records) To get hay or corn fit to be brought in.
 Unargued (adj. from un, and argue) Not argued, not disputed, not censured.
 Unarm'ed (adj. from un, and arm) Not armed.
 Unaromatized (adj. from un, and aromatized) Not perfumed with aromatics.
 Unarraigned (adj. from un, and arraigned) Not arraigned.
 Unarranged (adj. from un, and arranged) Not arranged.
 Unarray'ed (adj. from un, and arrayed) Undressed.
 Unarrest'ed (adj. from un, and arrested) Not arrested.
 Unarriv'ed (adj. from un, and arrived) Not arrived.
 Unartful (adj. from un, and artful) Not artful, void of cunning, void of skill.
 Unartfully (adv. from unartful) Without art, unskillfully.
 Unarticled (adj. from un, and articulated) Not drawn up in an article.
 Unarticulate (adj. from un, and articulate) Inarticulate.
 Unartificial (adj. from un, and artificial) Contrary to the rules of art.
 Unartificially (adv. from unartificial) In a manner contrary to the rules of art.
 Unaserv'ed (adj. obsolete) Not deserved. *Chaucer*.
 Unask'ed (adj. from un, and ask) Not asked.
 Unasperated (adj. from un, and asperated) Not asperated.
 Unaspers'ed (adj. from un, and aspered) Not aspered.
 Unaspirated (adj. from un, and aspirated) Not aspirated, not marked with an asper.
 Unaspiring (adj. from un, and aspiring) Not aspiring.
 Unassail'able (adj. from un, and assailable) Incapable of being attacked.
 Unassail'ed (adj. from un, and assailed) Not assailed.
 Unassart'ed (adj. from un, and assarted) Not assarted.
 Unassault'ed (adj. from un, and assaulted) Not assaulted.
 Unassay'ed (adj. from un, and assayed) Unattempted.
 Unassert'ed (adj. from un, and asserted) Not asserted.
 Unassess'ed (adj. from un, and assessed) Not assessed.
 Unassign'able (adj. from un, and assignable) Incapable of being assigned.
 Unassign'ed (adj. from un, and assigned) Not assigned.
 Unassimilated (adj. from un, and assimilated) Not assimilated.
 Unassimulated (adj. from un, and assimulated) Not assimulated.
 Unassist'ed (adj. from un, and assisted) Not assisted.
 Unassisting (adj. from un, and assisting) Not assisting.
 Unassociated (adj. from un, and associated) Not associated.
 Unasort'ed (adj. from un, and assorted) Not assorted.
 Unassuage'ed (adj. from un, and assuage) Not assuaged.
 Unassumed (adj. from un, and assumed) Not assumed.
 Unassuming (adj. from un, and assuming) Not assuming.
 Unassured (adj. from un, and assured) Not assured, not confident.
 Unastrict'ed (adj. from un, and astricted) Not astricted.
 Unatoned (adj. from un, and atoned) Not atoned for.
 Unattach'ed (adj. from un, and attached) Not attached.
 Unattack'ed (adj. from un, and attacked) Not attacked.
 Unattain'able (adj. from un, and attainable) Not attainable.
 Unattainableness (s. from unattainable) The state of being unattainable.
 Unattain'ed (adj. from un, and attained) Not attained.
 Unattaint'ed (adj. from unattaint) Not attainted.
 Unattemper'ed (adj. from un, and attempered) Not attempered.
 Unattempt'ed (adj. from un, and attempted) Not attempted.
 Unattendant (adj. from un, and attendant) Not in waiting.
 Unattended (adj. from un, and attended) Not attended.
 Unattending (adj. from un, and attending) Not attending.
 Unattentive (adj. from un, and attentive) Inattentive.
 Unattenuated (adj. from un, and attenuated) Not attenuated.

U N B

Unatto'ned (adj. from un, and attoned) Not attoned.
 Unattest'ed (adj. from un, and attested) Not attested.
 Unattit'ed (adj. from un, and attired) Not attired.
 Unattracted (adj. from un, and attracted) Not attracted.
 Unattractive (adj. from un, and attractive) Unattractive.
 Unattributed (adj. from un, and attributed) Not attributed.
 Unattuned (adj. from un, and attuned) Not attuned.
 Unavail'able (adj. from un, and available) Not available.
 Unavailableness (s. from unavailable) The state of being unavailable.
 Unavail'ing (adj. from un, and availing) Not availing.
 Unaveng'ed (adj. from un, and avenged) Not avenged.
 Unaver'ed (adj. from un, and averred) Not averred.
 Unavert'ed (adj. from un, and averted) Not averted.
 Unaugmented (adj. from un, and augmented) Not augmented.
 Unavoid'able (adj. from un, and avoidable) Inevitable, being avoided.
 Unavoidableness (s. from unavoidable) The state of being unavoidable.
 Unavoid'ably (adv. from unavoidable) In a manner to be avoided.
 Unavoid'ed (adj. from un, and avoid) Not avoided.
 Unavouch'able (adj. from un, and avouchable) Incapable of being avouched.
 Unavouch'ed (adj. from un, and avouched) Not avouched.
 Unavow'able (adj. from un, and avowable) Incapable of being avowed.
 Unavow'ed (adj. from un, and avowed) Not avowed.
 Unauthor'ized (adj. a different spelling) Unauthorized.
 Unauthor'ized (adj. from un, and authorized) Unauthorized.
 Unawakeable (adj. from un, and awakeable) Incapable of being awakened.
 Unawake'ed (adj. from un, and awaked) Not awakened.
 Unawaken'ed (adj. from un, and awakened) Not awakened.
 Unaward'ed (adj. from un, and awarded) Not awarded.
 Unaware (adv. from un, and aware) Without previous notice.
 Unaware (adv. from unaware) Without previous notice.
 Unaw'ed (adj. from un, and awed) Not awed.
 Unback'ed (adj. from un, and backed) Not backed.
 Unback'ed (adj. from un, and backed) Not backed.
 Unbag'ged (adj. from un, and bagged) Not bagged.
 Unbail'able (adj. from un, and bailable) Not bailable.
 Unbail'ed (adj. from un, and bailed) Not bailed.
 Unbait'ed (adj. from un, and bait) Not baited.
 Unbalanced (adj. from un, and balanced) Not balanced.
 Unbal'ast (v. t. from un, and balast) To discharge ship from its balast.
 Unbal'asted (p. from unbalast) Freed from the balast.
 Unbal'asting (p. a. from unbalast) Discharging balast.
 Unbal'asting (s. from the part.) The act of discharging the balast.
 Unbal'asted (adj. from un, and ballasted) Not ballasted.
 Unbanded (adj. from un, and banded) Wanting a band.
 Unbank'ed (adj. from un, and banked) Not banked with a bank.
 Unbaptiz'ed (adj. from un, and baptized) Not baptized.
 Unbar' (v. t. from un, and bar) To unpolish, to remove the bar.
 Unbarb (v. t. from un, and barb) To relieve a horse from his harness or trappings; to uncover.
 Unbarb'ed (p. from unbarb) Relieved as a horse from the harness or trappings; not shaved, bare, uncovered.
 Unbarb'ing (p. a. from unbarb) Relieving from harness or trappings.
 Unbar'ed (adj. from un, and bark) Stripped of bark.
 Unbar'ed (p. from unbar) Unbolted, opened by moving the bar.
 Unbar'el (v. t. from un, and barrel) To take out of a barrel.
 Unbar'elled (p. from unbarrel) Taken out of a barrel.
 Unbar'elling (p. a. from unbarrel) Taking out of a barrel.
 Unbar'elling (s. from the part.) The act of taking out of a barrel.

U N B

ca'ded (adj. from un, and barricaded) Unbarred, opened.
ca'doed (adj. from un, and barricadoed) Unbarred, unstopped.
ing (p. a. from unbar) Unbolting, opening by unbarring the bar.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of opening by unbarring the bar.
ful (adj. from un, and bashful) Not bashful, immodest.
ing (v. t. from un, and baste) To draw out the threads from any thing that has been slightly stitched together.
ed (p. from unbaste) Cleared from the basting threads.
ing (p. a. from unbaste) Drawing out the threads from which any thing has been slightly stitched together.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of drawing out threads with which any thing has been basted.
ed (adj. from un, and bate) Not repressed, not restrained.
ed (adj. from unbathe) Not bathed.
ered (adj. from un, and batter) Not battered.
ing (v. t. from un, and bay) To set open, to free from the restraint of mounds.
ed (p. from unbay) Set open, freed from the restraint of mounds.
ing (p. a. from unbay) Setting open, freeing from the restraint of mounds.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of setting open, of delivering from the restraint of mounds.
able (adj. from un, and bearable) Not bearable.
ing (adj. from un, and bearing) Barren, producing no fruit.
en (adj. from un, and beaten) Not beaten, not with blows; unfrequented, untrodden.
me (v. t. from un, and become) To suit ill.
ing (adj. from un, and become) Indecent, unbecomely.
ingly (adv. from unbecoming) Indecently, unbecomingly.
ingness (s. from unbecoming) Indecency, indecency.
ing (v. t. from un, and bed) To raise from a bed.
bled (adj. from un, and bedabbled) Not bedabbled.
gled (adj. from un, and bedaggled) Not bedaggled.
hed (adj. from un, and bedash) Not bedashed.
wb'd (adj. from un, and bedawbed) Not bedawbed.
ed (p. from unbed) Raised from a bed.
ing (p. a. from unbed) Raising from a bed.
ing (s. from the part.) The act of raising from a bed.
ck'd (adj. from un, and bedeck) Not bedecked.
w'd (adj. from un, and bedewed) Not bedewed.
m'd (adj. from un, and bedimmed) Not bedimmed.
ened (adj. from un, and bedizened) Not bedizened.
gled (adj. from un, and bedraggled) Not bedraggled.
ing (adj. from un, and besitting) Unbecoming, unbecomely.
nd'd (adj. from un, and befriended) Not befriended.
g'd (adj. from un, and besfringed) Not besfringed.
t (v. t. from un, and beget) To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*
d'd (adj. from un, and begirded) Not girded.
t (adj. from un, and begirt) Not girt.
t (adj. from unbeget) Having no beginning, not begotten, not yet generated.
ten (adj. from unbegot) Having no beginning, not begot, not yet generated.
as'd (adj. from un, and begreased) Not begreased.
med (adj. from un, and begrimed) Not begrimed.
le (v. t. from un, and beguile) To undeceive.
led (p. from unbeguile) Not beguiled.
ing (p. a. from unbeguile) Undeceiving.
n (adj. from un, and begun) Not begun.
d (adj. from un, and beheld) Not beheld.
d (adj. from un, and belie) Cleared of a false opinion.

U N B

Unbelie'f (s. from un, and belief) Incredulity, infidelity, irreligion, the want of divine faith.
Unbelie've (v. t. from un, and believe) To discredit, not to believe.
Unbelie'ved (p. from unbelieve) Discredited, not believed.
Unbelie'ver (s. from unbelieve) An infidel, one who disbelieves divine revelation.
Unbelie'ving (p. d. from unbelieve) Discrediting, not believing.
Unbelov'ed (adj. from un, and beloved) Not beloved.
Unbemir'ed (adj. from un, and bemired) Not soiled with mire.
Unbemo'urn'd (adj. from un, and bemo'urn) Not lamented.
Unbend (v. t. from un, and bend) To relax, to remit, to ease.
Unbend'able (adj. from unbend) Incapable of being bent.
Unbend'ed (p. from unbend) Relaxed, eased.
Unbend'ing (p. a. from unbend) Relaxing, easing.
Unbend'ing (s. from the part.) The act of relaxing.
Unben'e'ficed (adj. from un, and benefited) Not possessed of a benefice.
Unben'e'fited (adj. from un, and benefited) Not benefited.
Unbenet'ted (adj. from un, and benetted) Not ensnared, not caught in a net.
Unbenev'olent (adj. from un, and benevolent) Not benevolent, not kind.
Unbenight'ed (adj. from un, and benighted) Not benighted.
Unbeni'gn (adj. from un, and benign) Unkind, malevolent.
Unben't (adj. from un, and bent) Not bent, relaxed.
Unbenum'm (v. t. from un, and benum) To take away numbness.
Unbenum'm'd (adj. from un, and benumbed) Not benumbed, recovered from numbness.
Unbenum'm'ing (p. a. from unbenum) Recovering from numbness.
Unbenum'm'ing (s. from the part.) The act of freeing from numbness.
Unbequea'thed (adj. from un, and bequeath) Not bequeathed.
Unbe'tide (adj. an old spelling) Unbarred. *Chaucer.*
Unbese'e'm (v. t. from un, and beseem) To unbecome, to suit ill.
Unbese'e'm'ing (adj. from un, and beseem) Unbecoming.
Unbese'e'm'ingly (adv. from unbeseeming) Indecently.
Unbese'e'm'ingness (s. from unbeseeming) Indecency.
Unbese't (adj. from un, and beset) Not yet set on, not yet besieged.
Unbesmea'r'd (adj. from un, and besmeared) Not besmeared.
Unbeimirc'h'd (adj. a droll word, from un, and besmirched) Not beimirched, not soiled.
Unbesmut'ted (adj. from un, and besmuttered) Not besmuttered.
Unbesou'ght (adj. from un, and besought) Not intreated, unasked.
Unbespo'ke (adj. from un, and bespoke) Not bespoken.
Unbespo'ken (adj. from un, and bespoken) Not bespoken.
Unbesprink'led (adj. from un, and besprinkled) Not besprinkled.
Unbestow'ed (adj. from un, and bestowed) Not bestowed, not disposed of.
Unbethi'nk, *Unbethink'en* (v. t. a local word) To bethink. *Cole.*
Unbeti'de (v. int. obsolete) To fail of taking place. *Ch.*
Unbetray'ed (adj. from un, and betrayed) Not betrayed.
Unbetroth'ed (adj. from un, and betrothed) Not betrothed.
Unbewall'ed (adj. from un, and bewailed) Not bewailed.
Unbewild'ered (adj. from un, and bewildered) Not bewildered.
Unbewi'tch (v. t. from un, and bewitch) To deliver from the power of witchcraft.
Unbewitch'ed (p. from unbewitch) Delivered from the power of witchcraft.
Unbewitch'ing (p. a. from unbewitch) Delivering from the power of witchcraft.
Unbewitch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of delivering from the power of witchcraft.
Unbi'ass (v. t. from un, and bias) To free from prejudice, to deliver from undue influence.
Unbi'ass'd (p. from unbiass) Freed from undue influence, freed from prejudice.
Unbi'ass'dly (adv. from unbiass) Without prejudice, without bias.

U N B

Unbiassing (*p. a. from unbias*) Freeing from undue influence.
 Unbiassing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from prejudices.
 Unbiass'd (*adj. from unbias*) Not influenced by prejudices.
 Unbid'd (*adj. from un, and bid*) Uninvited, not bidden.
 Unbid'den (*adj. from unbid*) Not invited, spontaneous, not commanded.
 Unbi'de (*v. int. obsolete*) To abide. *Chaucer.*
 Unbiggoted (*adj. from un, and bigoted*) Not bigoted.
 Unbiggotted (*adj. a different spelling*) Unbigoted, not bigoted. *Addison.*
 Unbilletted (*adj. from un, and billeted*) Not billeted.
 Unbind (*v. t. from un, and bind*) To loose, to untie.
 Unbind'ing (*p. a. from unbind*) Loosing, untying.
 Unbind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unloosing, the act of untying.
 Unbish'op (*v. t. from un, and bishop*) To deprive of episcopal orders.
 Unbish'oped (*adj. from un, and bishop*) Not confirmed by the bishop; deprived of episcopal orders.
 Unbish'oping (*p. a. from unbishop*) Depriving of episcopal orders.
 Unbish'oping (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of episcopal orders.
 Unbish'opped (*adj. a different spelling*) Unbishoped, deprived of episcopal functions. *South.*
 Unbit' (*v. t. from un, and bit*) To move from off the bits; to take the bit out of the mouth.
 Unbit'ed (*p. from unbit, not so analogical*) unbitted.
 Unbit'ing (*p. a. from unbit, but not so analogical*) Unbitting.
 Unbit'ing (*s. not so analogical a spelling*) The act of unbitting, the act of taking from off the bits on board a ship.
 Unbit'ted (*adj. from un, and bitted*) Unbridled, unrestrained; moved from off the bits.
 Unbit'ting (*p. a. from unbit*) Taking from off the bits; taking the bit out of the mouth.
 Unbit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the bits; the act of taking the bit out of the mouth.
 Unblameable (*adj. from un, and blameable*) Not blameable, not culpable.
 Unblameableness (*s. from unblameable*) The state of being innocent.
 Unblameably (*adv. from unblameable*) In a manner not worthy of blame.
 Unblamed (*adj. from un, and blame*) Not blamed.
 Unblanch'ed (*adj. from un, and blanch'd*) Not blanch'd.
 Unblasphem'd (*adj. from un, and blasphemed*) Not blasphemed.
 Unblast'ed (*adj. from un, and blast'd*) Not blast'd.
 Unblazon'd (*adj. from un, and blazon'd*) Not blazon'd.
 Unbleach'ed (*adj. from un, and bleach'd*) Not bleach'd.
 Unblemish'd (*adj. from un, and blemish'd*) Not blemish'd, free from reproach, free from blemish.
 Unbleach'ed (*adj. from un, and bleached*) Not disgraced, not injured by any spot or stain.
 Unblend'ed (*adj. from un, and blend'd*) Not blended, unmingled.
 Unbles'ed (*adj. from un, and bles'd*) Not blessed, wretched, unhappy.
 Unble'st (*adj. from unblest*) Unbless'd, miserable, unhappy.
 Unblind'd (*v. t. from un, and blind*) To restore to sight, to take off a blind.
 Unblind'ed (*p. from unblind*) Restored to sight, delivered from blindness.
 Unblind'ing (*p. a. from unblind*) Restoring to sight, freeing from a blind.
 Unblind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing a blind, the act of restoring to sight.
 Unblister'd (*adj. from un, and blister'd*) Not blister'd.
 Unblood'ed (*adj. from un, and blood'd*) Not blood'd, not stained with blood.
 Unblood'ied (*adj. from un, and bloodied*) Not stained with blood.
 Unblood'y (*adj. from un, and bloody*) Not cruel, not bloodthirsty, not stained with blood.
 Unblot'ted (*adj. from un, and blot*) Not blotted.
 Unblow'n (*adj. from un, and blown*) Not yet blown.
 Unblunt'ed (*adj. from un, and blunted*) Not blunted.
 Unbod'ie (*v. int. from un, and body, obsolete*) To leave the body. *Chaucer.*
 Unbod'ied (*p. from unbodie*) Freed from the body, having no body.
 Unboil'ed (*adj. from un, and boil*) Not boiled.
 Unbo'kle (*v. t. an old spelling*) To unbuckle. *Chaucer.*
 Unboiled (*adj. from un, and boiled*) Not boiled, not raised in a stalk.

U N B

Unbol'ster'd (*adj. from un, and bolster'd*) Not bolster'd.
 Unbol't (*v. t. from un, and bolt*) To unbar, to loose by loosing the bolt.
 Unbolt'ed (*p. from unbolt*) Unbarred.
 Unbolt'ed (*adj. from un, and bolted*) Not bolted, separated by fitting.
 Unbolt'ing (*p. a. from unbolt*) Unbarring, unfastening the bolt.
 Unbolt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unbarring, the act of loosening the bolt.
 Unbo'ne (*v. t. from un, and bone*) To take out the bones.
 Unbo'ned (*p. from unbone*) Freed from bones.
 Unbo'ning (*p. a. from unbone*) Taking out the bones.
 Unbo'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out the bones.
 Unbon'neted (*adj. from un, and bonnet*) Wanting a bonnet, wanting a hat.
 Unbook'ish (*adj. from un, and bookish*) Not bookish, inclined to study, uncultivated by learning.
 Unboot'ed (*adj. from un, and boot*) Not furnished with boots.
 Unborder'd (*adj. from un, and bordered*) Not bordered.
 Unbo're'd (*adj. from un, and bored*) Not bored, pierced.
 Unbo'rn (*adj. from un, and born*) Not yet born.
 Unbor'rowed (*adj. from un, and borrowed*) Not borrowed, genuine.
 Unbo'som (*v. t. from un, and bosom*) To lay open the secrets of the breast, to vent the troubles of the heart, to open, to disclose.
 Unbo'somed (*p. from unbosom*) Laid open, known.
 Unbo'soming (*p. a. from unbosom*) Laying open the secrets of the breast.
 Unbo'soming (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying open the secrets of the breast.
 Unbotan'ical (*adj. from un, and botanical*) Contrary to the rules of botany.
 Unbottom'd (*adj. from un, and bottom*) Having no bottom, having no solid foundation.
 Unbought (*adj. from un, and bought*) Obtained without money; not sold, not bought.
 Unboul'ted (*adj. from un, and bould*) Not bouldered, fitted.
 Unbound (*p. from unbind*) Untied, relaxed, loose.
 Unbound'ed (*adj. from un, and bound*) Having no restraint.
 Unbound'edly (*adv. from unbounded*) Without limits, without limits.
 Unbound'edness (*s. from unbounded*) The state of being unbounded.
 Unbow'd (*adj. from un, and bow*) Unbent.
 Unbow'el (*v. t. from un, and bowel*) To eviscerate, to take out the bowels.
 Unbow'el'd (*p. from unbowel*) Eviscerated, deprived of the bowels.
 Unbow'eling (*p. a. from unbowel*) Eviscerating, taking out the bowels.
 Unbow'eling (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out the bowels.
 Unbo'x (*v. t. from un, and box*) To take out of a box.
 Unbox'ed (*p. from unbox*) Taken out of a box.
 Unbox'ing (*p. a. from unbox*) Taking out of a box.
 Unbox'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out of a box.
 Unbra'ce (*v. t. from un, and brace*) To loose, to unfold.
 Unbra'ced (*p. from unbrace*) Loose, relaxed.
 Unbra'cing (*p. a. from unbrace*) Loosing, relaxing.
 Unbra'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosening, the act of relaxing.
 Unbra'id (*v. t. from un, and braid*) To unweave, to untangle.
 Unbra'id'ed (*p. from unbraid*) Unwoven, unweaved, fresh.
 Unbra'id'ing (*p. a. from unbraid*) Unweaving, untangling.
 Unbra'id'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unweaving, the act of disentangling.
 Unbrand'ed (*adj. from un, and branded*) Not branded, not marked for infamy.
 Unbra'ze (*v. t. from un, and braze*) To unbraid.
 Unbra'zed (*p. from unbraze*) Unfolded as braided.
 Unbra'zing (*p. a. from unbraze*) Unfolding, unbraiding.
 Unbra'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unbraiding, the act of unbraiding.

U N B

shed (*adj. from un, and breathed*) Not ex-
not breathed.
thing (*adj. from un, and breathing*) Unani-
- (*adj. from un, and bred*) Not taught, not
ed in civilities.
hed (*adj. from un, and breeched*) Having no
es.
mid (*adj. obsolete*) Unburnt. *Chaucer.*
t (*adj. obsolete*) Unburnt. *Chaucer.*
ed (*adj. from un, and brewed*) Not brewed.
did (*adj. obsolete*) Unbraided, not braided.
ed (*adj. from un, and bribe*) Not bribed, not
need by gifts.
le (*v. t. from un, and bridle*) To take a bridle
off a horse.
led (*p. from unbridle*) Freed from the restraint
of a bridle; not restrained, licentious.
ling (*p. a. from unbridle*) Taking off the bridle.
ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the
hed (*adj. from un, and broach*) Not broached,
pped, not divulged.
dered (*adj. from un, and broidered*) Not broi-
din (*adj. obsolete*) Unbraided. *Chaucer.*
ed (*adj. from un, and broil*) Not broiled.
ke (*adj. from un, and broke*) Unbroken.
ken (*adj. from un, and broken*) Not violated,
ubdued, not tamed.
ched (*adj. from un, and brooched*) Not adorned
jewels.
ded (*adj. from un, and brood*) Not brooded.
therlike (*adj. from un, brother, and like*) Unbe-
ng a brother, unbrotherly.
therly (*adj. from un, and brotherly*) Unbecom-
brother.
hed (*adj. from un, and bruise*) Not bruise-d.
hed (*adj. from un, and brushed*) Not brushed.
kle (*v. t. from un, and buckle*) To loose the
le, to free from the tension of the buckle.
led (*p. from unbuckle*) Freed from the tension
the buckle, loosed from the buckle.
ling (*p. a. from unbuckle*) Loosing the buckle,
ng from the tension of the buckle.
ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing the
le.
ded (*adj. from un, and budded*) Not budded, not
lated.
led (*adj. from un, and buddied*) Not buddied,
ained as ore from the filth.
geted (*adj. from un, and budgeted*) Not bud-
feted (*adj. from un, and buffeted*) Not buffeted.
ld (*v. t. from un, and build*) To take down what
been built.
ded (*p. from unbuild*) Taken down as a build-
not yet built.
ding (*p. a. from unbuild*) Taking down as a
ing.
lt (*adj. from un, and built*) Not yet built.
led (*adj. from un, and bull*) Not bulled.
dle (*v. t. from un, and bundle*) To open a
le.
dled (*p. from unbundle*) Opened as a bundle,
out of a bundle.
dling (*p. a. from unbundle*) Opening a bundle,
ng out of a bundle.
dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening a
le.
ng (*v. t. from un, and bung*) To take out a
g.
ged (*p. from unbung*) Freed from the bung.
ging (*p. a. from unbung*) Taking out the bung.
ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out
bung.
den (*v. t. from un, and burden*) To throw off,
of a load; to disclose what lies heavy on the
d.
dened (*p. from unburden*) Thrown off, rid of a
eased of a burden on the mind.
dening (*p. a. from unburden*) Throwing off,
ng of a load, disclosing what lies heavy on the
d.
dening (*s. from the part.*) The act of casting off a
the act of disclosing what lies heavy on the
d.
ied (*adj. from un, and bury*) Not buried.
led (*adj. from un, and buried*) Not buried.
ned (*adj. from un, and burned*) Not burned.

U N C

Unburn'ing (*adj. from un, and burning*) Not consumed
by fire. *Shakespeare.*
Unburn'ished (*adj. from un, and burnished*) Not bur-
nished.
Unbu'rnt (*adj. from un, and burnt*) Not burnt.
Unbu'rst (*adj. from un, and burst*) Not burst.
Unbur'then (*v. t. the more formal spelling*) To unburden.
Unbur'thened (*p. from unburthen*) Unburdened.
Unbur'thening (*p. a. from unburthen*) Unburdening.
Unbur'thening (*s. from the part.*) The act of unbur-
dening.
Unbus'kined (*adj. from un, and buskined*) Not dressed
in buskins.
Unbut'tered (*adj. from un, and buttered*) Not but-
tered.
Unbut'ton (*v. t. from un, and button*) To loose any
thing buttoned.
Unbut'toned (*p. from unbutton*) Loosed from the but-
tons.
Unbut'toning (*p. a. from unbutton*) Loosing any thing
buttoned.
Unbut'toning (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing any
thing buttoned.
Uncal'ged (*adj. from un, and caged*) Not put into a
cage.
Uncal'cined (*adj. from un, and calcined*) Not calcined.
Uncalk'ed (*adj. from un, and calk*) Not calked.
Uncal'led (*adj. from un, and call*) Not called, not in-
vited.
Uncal'm (*v. t. from un, and calm*) To disturb.
Uncalm'ed (*p. from uncalm*) Disturbed.
Uncalm'ing (*p. a. from uncalm*) Disturbing.
Uncalum'niated (*adj. from un, and calumniated*) Not
calumniated.
Uncam'rated (*adj. from un, and camerated*) Not came-
rated, not arched.
Uncam'phorated (*adj. from un, and camphorated*) Not
impregnated with camphire.
Uncan'celled (*adj. from un, and cancelled*) Not can-
celled.
Uncan'did (*adj. from un, and candid*) Not candid.
Uncan'died (*adj. from un, and candied*) Not candied.
Uncan'ed (*adj. from un, and caned*) Unbeaten, not
beaten with a cane.
Uncan'kered (*adj. from un, and cankered*) Not can-
kered.
Uncanon'ical (*adj. from un, and canonical*) Not cano-
nical.
Uncanon'ically (*adv. from uncanonical*) In a manner
not agreeable to the canons.
Uncanon'icalneis (*s. from uncanonical*) The state or qua-
lity of being uncanonical.
Uncanon'ized (*adj. from un, and canonized*) Not cano-
nized.
Uncan'opied (*adj. from un, and canopied*) Not canopied.
Uncan'toned (*adj. from un, and cantoned*) Not cantoned.
Uncan'tonized (*adj. from un, and cantonized*) Not can-
tonized.
Uncan'vassed (*adj. from un, and canvassed*) Not can-
vassed.
Uncap'able (*adj. from un, and capable*) Incapable.
Uncap'ableness (*s. from incapable*) Incapableness.
Uncap'ar'foned (*adj. from un, and caparifoned*) Not
caparifoned.
Uncap'ped (*adj. from un, and cap*) Deprived of a cap,
having no cap.
Uncard'ed (*adj. from un, and carded*) Not carded.
Uncar'ed (*adj. from un, and cared*) Not regarded, not
attended to; *with for: as, "it was uncared for."* *Sc.*
Uncar'oled (*adj. from un, and caroled*) Not praised,
not celebrated.
Uncar'nate (*adj. an uncommon word*) Not carnal, not
fleishly. *Brown.*
Uncar'peted (*adj. from un, and carpeted*) Not furnished
with carpets.
Uncar'ried (*adj. from un, and carried*) Not carried.
Uncart'ed (*adj. from un, and carted*) Not exposed in a
cart; not used with carts.
Uncarv'ed (*adj. from un, and carved*) Not carved.
Uncas'ie (*v. t. from un, and case*) To disengage from a
case or covering; to flay.
Uncas'ed (*p. from uncase*) Disengaged from a case or
covering.
Uncas'ing (*p. a. from uncase*) Disengaging from a case
or covering.
Uncas'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disengaging
from a case or covering.
Uncas'keted (*adj. from un, and casket*) Not put up in
a casket.
Uncas't (*adj. from un, and cast*) Not cast.

U N C

Uncas'tle (*v. t. from un, and castle*) To drive out of a castle.

Uncast'led (*adj. from un, and castled*) Not furnished with castles, driven out of a castle.

Uncast'ling (*p. a. from uncastle*) Driving out of a castle.

Uncas'trated (*adj. from un, and castrated*) Not castrated.

Uncatch'ed (*adj. from un, and catched*) Not caught.

Uncat'echised (*adj. from un, and catechised*) Not catechised.

Uncau'ght (*adj. from un, and caught*) Not caught.

Uncau'fed (*adj. from un, and caufed*) Not caused, having no precedent cause.

Uncau'terized (*adj. from un, and cauterized*) Not cauterized.

Uncau'tious (*adj. from un, and cautious*) Incautious, not wary.

Uncea'ring (*adj. from un, and ceasing*) Not ceasing.

Uncei'led (*adj. from un, and ceiled*) Not ceiled.

Unce'l'ibrated (*adj. from un, and celebrated*) Not celebrated.

Unce'men'ted (*adj. from un, and cemented*) Not cemented.

Unce'n'surable (*adj. from un, and censurable*) Not censurable.

Unce'n'sured (*adj. from un, and censured*) Not censured.

Unce'n'tred (*adj. from un, and centred*) Not fixed on a centre.

Unce'r'tain (*adj. from un, and certain*) Not certain, dubious.

Unce'r'tained (*adj. from uncertain*) Made uncertain. *Ral.*

Unce'r'tainly (*adv. from uncertain*) With uncertainty; with doubt.

Unce'r'tainness (*s. from uncertain*) Uncertainty.

Unce'r'tainty (*s. from uncertain*) The state of being uncertain, the want of certainty, something unknown.

Unce'r'tified (*adj. from un, and certified*) Not certified.

Unce's'sant (*adj. from un, and cessant*) Incessant.

Unce's'santly (*adv. from unce's'sant*) Incessantly.

Unce's'sed (*adj. from un, and cessed*) Not cessed, not assessed.

Uncha'f'ed (*adj. from un, and chafed*) Not chafed.

Unchai'n (*v. t. from un, and chain*) To free from chains, to loose a chain.

Unchai'n'ed (*p. from unchain*) Freed from chains.

Unchai'n'ing (*p. a. from unchain*) Freeing from chains.

Unchai'n'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from chains.

Unchai'r'ed (*adj. from un, and chair*) Not chaired.

Unchai'ked (*adj. from un, and chalked*) Not marked with chalk, not manured with chalk.

Unchal'l'enged (*adj. from un, and challenged*) Not challenged.

Uncham'bered (*adj. from un, and chambered*) Not shut up in a chamber, not made hollow.

Uncham'bered (*adj. from un, and chamfered*) Not chamfered, not sloped off at the edge.

Unchan'geable (*adj. from un, and changeable*) Not subject to change, immutable.

Unchan'geableness (*s. from unchangeable*) Immutability.

Unchan'geably (*adv. from unchangeable*) Immutably, without change.

Unchan'ged (*adj. from un, and changed*) Not changed.

Unchan'ging (*adj. from un, and changing*) Stable, not changing.

Unchan'nelled (*adj. from un, and channelled*) Not cut into channels.

Unchant'ed (*adj. from un, and chanted*) Not chanted, not celebrated in song.

Unchar'acterized (*adj. from un, and characterized*) Not characterized.

Uncha'r'ge (*v. t. from un, and charge*) To draw a charge, to retract an accusation.

Uncha'r'ged (*p. from uncharge*) Freed from a charge, unloaded as a gun; not impressed with any bearing in heraldry.

Uncha'r'ging (*p. a. from uncharge*) Extrading a charge, retracting an accusation.

Uncha'r'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing a charge.

Unchar'itable (*adj. from un, and charitable*) Void of charity, unkind; censorious.

Unchar'itableness (*s. from uncharitable*) The want of charity, the state of being uncharitable.

Unchar'itably (*adv. from uncharitable*) Without charity, ungenerously, censoriously.

Unchar'ked (*adj. from un, and charked*) Not charked.

Uncha'r'm (*v. t. from un, and charm*) To deliver from the influence of a charm.

Unchar'm'ed (*p. from uncharm*) Delivered from the influence of a charm.

Unchar'm'ing (*p. a. from uncharm*) Delivering from the influence of a charm; not charming.

U N C

Uncharm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from the influence of a charm.

Unchar're'd (*adj. from un, and ehar*) Not charred.

Uncha'r'ry (*adj. from un, and chary*) Not wary, cautious.

Uncha's'ed (*adj. from un, and chase*) Not chased, pursued.

Uncha's'te (*adj. from un, and chaste*) Not chaste, continent; not pure.

Uncha's'tened (*adj. from un, and chastened*) Not chastened.

Uncha's'tif'ed (*adj. from un, and cha's'tifed*) Not cha's'tifed.

Uncha's'tity (*s. from unchaste*) Incontinence, the want of chastity.

Uncha's'tly (*adv. from unchaste*) Without chastity.

Uncha's'tness (*s. from unchaste*) The want of chastity.

Unche'ck'ed (*adj. from un, and checked*) Not checked, unrestrained.

Unchee'r'ed (*adj. from un, and cheered*) Not cheered.

Unchee'r'ful (*adj. from un, and cheerful*) Not cheerful, melancholy.

Unchee'r'fulness (*s. from uncheerful*) The want of cheerfulness, melancholy.

Unche'r'ished (*adj. from un, and cherished*) Not cherished.

Unchev'roned (*adj. from un, and chevroned*) Not adorned with a chevron.

Unchev'ron (*adj. from un, and chewed*) Not chewed.

Unchid'den (*adj. from un, and chidden*) Not chidden.

Unchil'd (*v. t. from un, and child*) To deprive of children.

Unchil'd'ed (*p. from unchild*) Deprived of children.

Unchil'd'ing (*p. a. from unchild*) Depriving of children.

Unchil'd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of children.

Unchil'd'like (*adj. from un, and childlike*) Unchildlike, unbecoming a child.

Uncho'ke (*v. t. from un, and choke*) To unstop, to move obstructions.

Uncho'ked (*p. from unchoke*) Unstopped.

Uncho'king (*p. a. from unchoke*) Unstopping, removing obstructions.

Uncho'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of unstopping, the act of removing obstructions.

Uncho'p'ed (*adj. from un, and chopped*) Not chopped.

Unchris't'ened (*adj. from un, and christened*) Not christened.

Unchris't'ian (*adj. from un, and christian*) Contrary to christianity, unbecoming a profession of christianity, infidel, unconverted.

Unchris't'ian (*v. t. from the adj.*) To judge as destitute of christianity, to treat as destitute of christianity.

Unchris't'ianed (*p. from unchristian*) Judged as destitute of christianity.

Unchris't'ianing (*p. a. from unchristian*) Judging as destitute of christianity, treating as destitute of christianity.

Unchris't'ianize (*v. t. from un, and christianize*) To judge as destitute of christianity, to shut out from the privileges of the christian religion.

Unchris't'ianized (*p. from unchristianize*) Judged as destitute of christianity, shut out from the privileges of christianity.

Unchris't'ianizing (*p. a. from unchristianize*) Judging as destitute of christianity, shutting out from the privileges of christianity.

Unchris't'ianizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting out from the privileges of christianity.

Unchris't'ianly (*adv. from unchristian*) In a manner befitting a christian.

Unchris't'ianness (*s. from unchristian*) The want of christianity, a contrariety to the christian religion.

Unchron'icled (*adj. from un, and chronicled*) Not chronicled.

Unchur'ch (*v. t. from un, and church*) To excommunicate, to deprive of the privileges of the church.

Unchur'ched (*p. from unchurch*) Excommunicated, deprived of the privileges of the church; not churching.

Unchur'ching (*p. a. from unchurch*) Excommunicating, depriving of the privileges of the church.

Unchur'ching (*s. from the part.*) The act of excommunicating.

Unchurn'ed (*adj. from un, and churn*) Not churned.

UN'CIA (*s. from the Lat.*) An ounce, the twelfth part of a pound; a number prefixed to any quantity in algebraical notations.

UN'CIÆ (*s. plu. from uncia*) The numbers prefixed to algebraical quantities.

Un'cial (*adj. from uncia*) Belonging to letters of a size anciently used in inscriptions.

U N C

al (*s. from the adj.*) A letter of a larger size formerly used in inscriptions.
 atrized (*adj. from un, and cicatrized*) Not cicatrized.
 ulated (*adj. from un, and circulated*) Not circulated.
 umcised (*adj. from un, and circumcised*) Not circumcised.
 umcisation (*s. from un, and circumcission*) The action of circumcising, people uncircumcised.
 umscribed (*adj. from un, and circumscribed*) Not circumscribed.
 umscript (*adj. from un, and circumscribed*) Not circumscribed, unlimited. *Chaucer.*
 umspect (*adj. from un, and circumspect*) Not circumspect.
 umstantial (*adj. from un, and circumstantial*) Not circumstantial. *Brown.*
 umstantial (*adj. from un, and circumstantial*) Not placed in particular circumstances, not described in particular circumstances.
 is (*s. plu. an old spelling*) Ounces. *Chaucer.*
 ted (*adj. from un, and cited*) Not cited, not summoned.
 vil (*adj. from un, and civil*) Uncomplaisant, unpolite, not civil.
 vil'ity (*s. from uncivil*) Incivility.
 vilized (*adj. from un, and civilized*) Not civilized, indecent.
 villy (*adv. from uncivil*) Without civility, without complaisance.
 ad (*adj. from un, and clad*) Not clad.
 aimed (*adj. from un, and claimed*) Not claimed.
 ammed (*adj. from un, and clammed*) Freed from obstruction of glutinous matter.
 amped (*adj. from un, and clamped*) Not fastened with a clamp.
 ap'ped (*adj. from un, and clapped*) Not clapped, unapplauded.
 apt (*adj. from un, and clapt*) Unclapped, unapplauded.
 ar'ified (*adj. from un, and clarified*) Not clarified.
 asp (*v. t. from un, and clasp*) To open what is fastened with a clasp.
 al'ped (*p. from unclasp*) Freed from the confinement of a clasp.
 asp'ing (*p. a. from unclasp*) Opening what is shut with a clasp.
 asp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening what fastened with a clasp.
 as'ic (*adj. from un, and clastic*) Not clastic.
 as'ical (*adj. from unclastic*) Not clastic.
 as'ically (*adv. from unclastic*) In a manner opposed to that of the clastics.
 aw'ed (*adj. from un, and clawed*) Not torn with claws.
 ay' (*v. t. from un, and clay*) To free from clay.
 ay'ed (*p. from unclay*) Freed from clay.
 ay'ing (*p. a. from unclay*) Freeing from clay, taking off clay.
 ay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from clay.
 CLE (*s. from the French uncle*) The father's brother, the mother's brother.
 ear'n (*adj. from un, and clean*) Foul, dirty; impure, unchaste.
 ear'linefs (*s. from uncleanly*) The want of cleanliness.
 ear'ly (*adv. from unclean*) With foulness, with impurity.
 ear'ly (*adj. from unclean*) Foul, dirty; impure, indecent, unchaste.
 ear'nefs (*s. from unclean*) Want of cleanliness, nastiness; the want of ceremonial purity; incontinence, wickedness; sin, wickedness.
 ear'ied (*adj. from un, and cleaned*) Not cleaned.
 ear'r (*adj. from un, and clear*) Not clear, muddy.
 ear'ed (*adj. from un, and cleared*) Not cleared.
 it (*adj. from un, and clift*) Not cleaved, not split.
 e'ment (*adj. from un, and clement*) Not clement, clement.
 en'ch (*v. t. from un, and clench*) To open the closed hand, to raise the point of a bended nail.
 en'ched (*p. from unclench*) Opened as the closed hand, raised as the point of a bended nail.
 en'ching (*p. a. from unclench*) Opening the closed hand, raising the point of a bended nail.
 en'ching (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening the closed hand, the act of raising the point of a bended nail.
 er'ical (*adj. from un, and clerical*) Not suited to the clergy.
 ew'er (*adj. from un, and clever*) Not clever.

U N C

Unclew'ernefs (*s. from unclever*) The state of being unclever.
 Unclew' (*v. t. from un, and clew*) To undo. *Shakefp.*
 Unclew'ed (*p. from unclaw*) Undone.
 Unclew'ing (*p. a. from unclaw*) Undoing.
 Unclew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of undoing.
 Uncli'ented (*adj. from un, and cliented*) Not cliented, not provided with a client.
 Uncli'mbed (*adj. from un, and climbed*) Not climbed.
 Uncli'nch (*v. t. from un, and clinch*) To open the closed hand, to raise the point of a bended nail.
 Unclin'ched (*p. from unclinch*) Opened as the closed hand, raised as the point of a bended nail.
 Unclin'ching (*p. a. from unclinch*) Opening the closed hand, raising the point of a bended nail.
 Unclin'ching (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening the closed hand, the act of raising the point of a bended nail.
 Unclip'ped (*s. from un, and clipped*) Not clipped.
 Uncloak' (*v. t. from un, and cloak*) To take off a cloak, to free from the incumbrance of a cloak.
 Uncloak'ed (*p. from uncloak*) Freed from the incumbrance of a cloak, having no cloak.
 Uncloak'ing (*p. a. from uncloak*) Taking off the cloak.
 Uncloak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the cloak.
 Uncloath' (*v. t. from un, and cloath*) To strip, to make naked.
 Uncloath'ed (*p. from uncloath*) Stripped, made naked.
 Uncloath'ing (*p. a. from uncloath*) Stripping, making naked.
 Uncloath'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping off the cloaths.
 Unclog' (*v. t. from un, and clog*) To rid from obstructions, to disencumber, to set at liberty.
 Unclog'ged (*p. from unclog*) Set at liberty, freed from obstructions.
 Unclog'ging (*p. a. from unclog*) Setting at liberty, freeing from obstructions.
 Unclog'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting at liberty, the act of freeing from obstructions.
 Unclois'ter (*v. t. from un, and cloister*) To set at liberty, to free from a cloister. *Johnson.*
 Unclois'tered (*adj. from un, and cloistered*) Not cloistered, not shut up in a cloister; delivered from a cloister.
 Unclois'tering (*p. a. from uncloister*) Freeing from a cloister.
 Unclois'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from a cloister.
 Unclo'ie (*v. t. from un, and close*) To open.
 Unclo'ied (*p. from unclosed*) Opened, not separated by inclosures.
 Unclo'id (*adj. an old spelling*) Unclosed, untied. *Chau.*
 Unclo'ing (*p. a. from uncloise*) Opening, laying open.
 Unclo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying open.
 Unclo'ted (*adj. from un, and clotted*) Not clotted, not formed into clots.
 Unclo'ud'ed (*adj. from un, and clouded*) Not clouded.
 Unclo'ud'ednefs (*s. from unclouded*) The state of being unclouded.
 Unclo'ud'y (*adj. from un, and cloudy*) Free from clouds.
 Unclo'ven (*adj. from un, and cloven*) Not cloven.
 Unclo'u't (*v. t. from un, and clout*) To free from clouts.
 Unclo'u'ted (*p. from unclout*) Freed from clouts, not clouted, not clotted.
 Unclo'u'ting (*p. a. from unclout*) Freeing from clouts.
 Unclo'u'ting (*s. from unclout*) The act of freeing from clouts.
 Unclo'u'y (*v. t. from un, and cloy*) To unstop as a piece of ordnance that has been spiked up.
 Uncloy'ed (*p. from unclay*) Unstopped; freed from obstructions.
 Uncloy'ing (*p. a. from unclay*) Unstopping, freeing from obstructions.
 Uncloy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unstopping.
 Unclu'tch (*v. t. from un, and clutch*) To open, to open the closed hand.
 Unclut'ched (*p. from unclutch*) Opened as the closed hand.
 Unclut'ching (*p. a. from unclutch*) Opening the closed hand.
 Unclut'ching (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening the closed hand.
 Uncoa'ch (*v. t. from un, and coach, a colloquial word*) To take out of a coach, to force out of a coach.
 Uncoag'ulated (*adj. from un, and coagulated*) Not coagulated.
 Uncoa't (*v. t. from un, and coat*) To strip off the coat, to uncover, to lay bare.
 Uncoat'ed (*p. from uncoat*) Stripped of the coat, laid bare, uncovered.
 Uncoat'ing

UNC

Uncoat'ing (*p. a. from uncoat*) Stripping off the coat, uncovering.
Uncoat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping off the coat.
Uncock (*v. t. from un, and cock*) To let down as the brim of a hat, to let down the hammer of a gun.
Uncock'ed (*p. from uncock*) Let down as a cock, not cocked.
Uncock'ing (*p. a. from uncock*) Letting down the cock, taking down the cock of a hat or gun.
Uncock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of letting down the cock.
Uncod'ded (*adj. from un, and cod*) Not formed in cods.
Uncod'ded (*adj. from un, and codle*) Not codled.
Uncossered (*adj. from un, and cossered*) Not cossered, not laid up in a cosser.
Uncosined (*adj. from un, and cosined*) Not put into a coffin.
Uncogged (*adj. from un, and cogged*) Not furnished with cogs.
Uncohesive (*adj. from un, and cohesive*) Not cohesive.
Uncohabited (*adj. from un, and cohabited*) Not cohabited.
Uncoiff (*v. t. from un, and coif*) To deprive of a headdress, to pull off the cap.
Uncoiffed (*p. from uncoiff*) Deprived of a headdress, having the cap pulled off.
Uncoiffing (*p. a. from uncoiff*) Pulling off the headdress, pulling off the cap.
Uncoiff'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling off the headdress.
Uncoil (*v. t. from un, and coil*) To open a coil, to open a part which is coiled or wrapped over another.
Uncoiled (*p. from uncoil*) Opened from a coil.
Uncoiling (*p. a. from uncoil*) Opening a coil.
Uncoiling (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening a coil.
Uncoined (*adj. from un, and coined*) Not coined.
Uncollar (*v. t. from un, and collar*) To take off a collar, to free from a collar.
Uncollared (*p. from uncollar*) Freed from a collar.
Uncollaring (*p. a. from uncollar*) Freeing from a collar.
Uncollaring (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the collar.
Uncollated (*adj. from un, and collated*) Not collated.
Uncollected (*adj. from un, and collected*) Not collected.
Uncolonized (*adj. from un, and colonized*) Not colonized.
Uncoloured (*adj. from un, and coloured*) Not coloured.
Uncombed (*adj. from un, and combed*) Not combed.
Uncome (*s. an old word in farriery*) A felon, a whitlow.
Uncomeatable (*adj. from un, and comeatable*) Unattainable.
Uncomeat'ableness (*s. from uncomeatable*) The state of being unattainable.
Uncomelier (*adj. comp. of uncomely*) Uncomely in a greater degree.
Uncomeliest (*adj. sup. of uncomely*) Uncomely in the greatest degree.
Uncomeliness (*s. from uncomely*) The want of comeliness.
Uncomely (*adj. from un, and comely*) Not comely.
Uncomfortable (*adj. from un, and comfortable*) Not comfortable, gloomy, melancholy.
Uncomfortableness (*s. from uncomfortable*) The state of being uncomfortable.
Uncomfortably (*adv. from uncomfortable*) Without comfort, without cheerfulness.
Uncomforted (*adj. from un, and comforted*) Not comforted.
Uncommanded (*adj. from un, and commanded*) Not commanded.
Uncommem'orated (*adj. from un, and commemorated*) Not commemorated.
Uncommend'ed (*adj. from un, and commended*) Not commended.
Uncommensurability (*s. from uncommensurable*) The state of being uncommensurable; incommensurability.
Uncommensurable (*adj. from un, and commensurable*) Incommensurable.
Uncommensurableness (*s. from uncommensurable*) Incommensurableness.
Uncommensurate (*adj. from un, and commensurate*) Not commensurate.
Uncomm'inated (*adj. from un, and comminuted*) Not comminuted.
Uncommiserated (*adj. from un, and commiserated*) Not commiserated.
Uncommis'sioned (*adj. from un, and commissioned*) Not commissioned.
Uncommitt'ed (*adj. from un, and committed*) Not committed.

UNC

Uncommo'dious (*adj. from un, and commodious*) Incommo'dious.
Uncommon (*adj. from un, and common*) Not common.
Uncommoner (*adj. comp. of uncommon*) Uncommoner in a greater degree.
Uncommonest (*adj. sup. of uncommon*) Uncommonest in the greatest degree.
Uncommonly (*adv. from uncommon*) In an uncommon manner, to an uncommon degree.
Uncommonness (*s. from uncommon*) The state or circumstance of being uncommon.
Uncommunicability (*s. from uncommunicable*) Incommunicability.
Uncommunicable (*adj. from un, and communicable*) Incommunicable.
Uncommunicated (*adj. from un, and communicated*) Not communicated.
Uncommunicative (*adj. from un, and communicative*) Not communicative.
Uncommutable (*adj. from un, and commutable*) Incommutable.
Uncompact (*adj. from un, and compact*) Not compact.
Uncompact'ed (*adj. from un, and compacted*) Not compacted.
Uncomp'panied (*adj. from un, and companied*) Having no companion.
Uncom'parable (*adj. from un, and comparable*) Incomparable, not comparable.
Uncompa'red (*adj. from un, and compared*) Not compared.
Uncompas'sed (*adj. from un, and compassed*) Not compassed.
Uncompassionate (*adj. from un, and compassionate*) Incompassionate.
Uncompat'ible (*adj. from un, and compatible*) Incompatible.
Uncompel'able (*adj. from un, and compellable*) Not compellable.
Uncompel'led (*adj. from un, and compelled*) Not compelled.
Uncompens'able (*adj. from un, and compensable*) Incomparable of being compensated.
Uncom'petent (*adj. from un, and competent*) Incompetent.
Uncomplaining (*adj. from un, and complaining*) Incomplaining.
Uncomplaisance (*s. from un, and complaisance*) The want of complaisance.
Uncomplaisant (*adj. from un, and complaisant*) Incomplaisant.
Uncomplex't (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Uncomplex.
Uncomplete (*adj. from un, and complete*) Not complete, incomplete.
Uncomplete'd (*adj. from uncomplete*) Not completed.
Uncomplicated (*adj. from un, and complicated*) Uncomplicated.
Uncom'plimented (*adj. from un, and complimented*) Not complimented.
Uncomply'ing (*adj. from un, and complying*) Not complying.
Uncompos'ed (*adj. from un, and composed*) Not composed.
Uncompounded (*adj. from un, and compounded*) Simple, not compounded.
Uncompoundedness (*s. from uncompounded*) The state of being uncompounded.
Uncompre'hensible (*adj. from un, and comprehensible*) Incomprehensible.
Uncompre'hensive (*adj. from un, and comprehensive*) Incomprehensive.
Uncompressed (*adj. from un, and compressed*) Not compressed.
Uncompress'ible (*adj. from un, and compressible*) Incompressible.
Uncompress'ed (*adj. from un, and compressed*) Not compressed.
Uncompre'st (*adj. from un, and compressed*) Not compressed.
Uncomprised (*adj. from un, and comprised*) Not comprised.
Uncom'promised (*adj. from un, and compromised*) Not compromised.
Uncompul'sive (*adj. from un, and compulsive*) Not compulsive.
Uncomput'ed (*adj. from un, and computed*) Not computed.
Unconcam'rated (*adj. from un, and concamerated*) Not concamerated, not vaulted.
Unconcatenated (*adj. from un, and concatenated*) Unconcatenated.
Unconceal'ed (*adj. from un, and concealed*) Not concealed.
Unconced'ed (*adj. from un, and conceded*) Not conceded.
Unconceit'ed (*adj. from un, and conceited*) Not conceited.
Unconceiv'able (*adj. from un, and conceivable*) Unconceivable, inconceivable.

U N C

Unconceivableness (s. from unconceivable) The state of being inconceivable.
 Unconceivably (adv. from unconceivable) Inconceivably.
 Unconceived (adj. from un, and conceived) Not conceived.
 Unconcern (s. from un, and concern) Negligence, unconcernedness.
 Unconcerned (adj. from unconcern) Negligent, having interest, unanxious.
 Unconcernedly (adv. from unconcerned) Without concern, without anxiety.
 Unconcernedness (s. from unconcerned) The state of being unconcerned.
 Unconcerning (adj. from unconcern) Not interesting, affecting.
 Unconcernment (s. from unconcern) The state of having no concern or interest.
 Unconcluded (adj. from un, and concluded) Not concluded.
 Unconcludent (adj. from un, and conclude) Inconcludent.
 Unconcluding (adj. from un, and concluding) Inconcluding, not decisive.
 Unconcludingness (s. from unconcluding) The state of being inconclusive.
 Unconclusive (adj. from un, and conclusive) Inconclusive.
 Unconcocted (adj. from un, and concocted) Not concocted.
 Unconcordant (adj. from un, and concordant) Not concordant.
 Unconcreted (adj. from un, and concreted) Not concreted.
 Unconcurrent (adj. from un, and concurrent) Not concurrent.
 Uncondemnable (adj. from un, and condemnable) Not condemnable.
 Uncondemned (adj. from un, and condemned) Not condemned.
 Uncondensated (adj. from un, and condensated) Not condensated.
 Uncondited (adj. from un, and condited) Not condited, not preserved in pickle.
 Unconditional (adj. from un, and conditional) Not conditional.
 Unconditionally (adv. from unconditional) Without conditions.
 Unconditioned (adj. from un, and conditioned) Not conditioned, having no stipulation.
 Unconsoled (adj. from un, and consoled) Not consoled.
 Unconducted (adj. from un, and conducted) Not conducted.
 Unconfederated (adj. from un, and confederated) Not confederated.
 Unconferred (adj. from un, and conferred) Not conferred.
 Unconfessed (adj. from un, and confessed) Not confessed.
 Unconfined (adj. from un, and confine) Unbounded.
 Unconfined (adj. from un, and confine) Not confined, free from restraint; having no limits, unbounded.
 Unconfirmed (adj. from un, and confirmed) Not confirmed; weak, irresolute; not confirmed by the bishop.
 Unconform (adj. from un, and conform) Unlike, dissimilar.
 Unconformable (adj. from unconform) Not conformable, inconsistent.
 Unconformed (adj. from unconform) Not conformed.
 Unconformity (s. from unconform) Incongruity, inconsistency.
 Unconfounded (adj. from un, and confounded) Not confounded.
 Unconfronted (adj. from un, and confronted) Not confronted.
 Unconfused (adj. from un, and confused) Not confused.
 Unconfusedly (adv. from unconfused) Without confusion.
 Unconfutable (adj. from un, and confutable) Not capable of refutation, irrefragable.
 Uncongealed (adj. from un, and congealed) Not congealed, not congealed by cold.
 Uncongenial (adj. from un, and congenial) Not congenial.
 Unconglobed (adj. from un, and conglobated) Not conglobated.
 Unconglomerated (adj. from un, and conglomerated) Not conglomerated.
 Unconglutinated (adj. from un, and conglutinated) Not conglutinated.
 Uncongratulated (adj. from un, and congratulated) Not congratulated.

U N C

Uncongregated (adj. from un, and congregated) Not congregated.
 Uncongruous (adj. from un, and congruous) Incongruous.
 Unconjoined (adj. from un, and conjoined) Not conjoined.
 Unconjugal (adj. from un, and conjugal) Unbefitting the marriage relation.
 Unconjured (adj. from un, and conjured) Not conjured.
 Unconnected (adj. from un, and connected) Not connected.
 Unconnectedly (adv. from unconnected) Without connection.
 Unconquering (s. obsolete) Ignorance. Chaucer.
 Unconquering (adj. obsolete) Ignorant, unskillful. Ch.
 Unconquering (adj. from un, and conquering) Not conquering. Milton.
 Unconquerable (adj. from un, and conquerable) Not conquerable, invincible.
 Unconquerableness (s. from unconquerable) The state of being unconquerable.
 Unconquerably (adv. from unconquerable) In a manner not to be conquered.
 Unconquered (adj. from un, and conquered) Not conquered, not subdued.
 Unconscientious (adj. from un, and conscientious) Not conscientious.
 Unconscionable (adj. from un, and conscionable) Exceeding the bounds of a good conscience, exceeding the bounds of right or justice; enormous, vast; but this is a colloquial or droll sense.
 Unconscionableness (s. from unconscionable) The state or quality of being unconscionable.
 Unconscionably (adv. from unconscionable) Unreasonably.
 Unconscious (adv. from un, and conscious) Not conscious.
 Unconsecrated (adj. from un, and consecrated) Not consecrated.
 Unconsented (adj. from un, and consented) Not yielded. Wake.
 Unconsequential (adj. from un, and consequential) Not consequential.
 Unconsiderable (adj. from un, and considerable) Inconsiderable.
 Unconsiderate (adj. from un, and considerate) Not considerate.
 Unconsidered (adj. from un, and considered) Not considered.
 Unconsigned (adj. from un, and consigned) Not consigned.
 Unconsociated (adj. from un, and consociated) Not consociated.
 Unconsoleable (adj. from un, and consolable) Inconsoleable.
 Unconsolidated (adj. from un, and consolidated) Not consolidated.
 Unconsonant (adj. from un, and consonant) Not consonant, not fit.
 Unconsonous (adj. from un, and consonous) Not consonous.
 Unconstant (adj. from un, and constant) Not constant, inconstant.
 Unconstituted (adj. from un, and constituted) Not constituted.
 Unconstitutional (adj. from un, and constitutional) Not constitutional, not agreeable to the constitution of the state.
 Unconstrainable (adj. from un, and constrainable) Incapable of being constrained.
 Unconstrained (adj. from un, and constrained) Free, not constrained.
 Unconstrainedly (adv. from unconstrained) Without constraint.
 Unconstraint (s. from un, and constraint) Ease, freedom, the state of being unconstrained.
 Unconstricted (adj. from un, and constricted) Not constricted.
 Unconstructed (adj. from un, and constructed) Not constructed.
 Unconsulted (adj. from un, and consulted) Not consulted.
 Unconsulting (adj. from un, and consulting) Imprudent, rash, not taking advice. Sidney.
 Unconsumed (adj. from un, and consumed) Not consumed.
 Unconsuming (adj. from un, and consuming) Not consuming.
 Unconsummate (adj. from un, and consummate) Not consummated.

Uncon-

U N C

Unconsummated (*adj. from un, and consummated*) Not consummated.
Uncontaminated (*adj. from un, and contaminated*) Not contaminated.
Uncontemned (*adj. from un, and contemned*) Not contemned.
Uncontempered (*adj. from un, and contempered*) Not contempered.
Uncontended (*adj. from un, and contended*) Not contended.
Uncontented (*adj. from un, and contented*) Not contented, discontented.
Uncontenting (*adj. from un, and contenting*) Not giving content.
Uncontentingness (*s. from uncontenting*) The want of power to give content. Boyle.
Uncontestable (*adj. from un, and contestable*) Incontestable.
Uncontestably (*adv. from uncontestable*) In a manner not to be contested.
Uncontested (*adj. from un, and contested*) Not contested.
Uncontinence (*s. from un, and continence*) Incontinence.
Uncontinent (*adj. from un, and continent*) Incontinent.
Uncontracted (*adj. from un, and contracted*) Not contracted.
Uncontradicted (*adj. from un, and contradicted*) Not contradicted.
Uncontrasted (*adj. from un, and contrasted*) Not contrasted.
Uncontrite (*adj. from un, and contrite*) Not contrite.
Uncontrollable (*adj. from un, and controllable*) Not controllable.
Uncontrollably (*adv. from uncontrollable*) Without control.
Uncontrolled (*adj. from un, and controlled*) Not controlled.
Uncontroverted (*adj. from un, and controverted*) Not controverted.
Uncontrollable (*adj. from un, and controulable*) Uncontrollable.
Uncontrouled (*adj. from un, and controuled*) Uncontroled.
Uncontroulably (*adv. from uncontroulable*) Without control, uncontrollably.
Uncontrouledly (*adv. from uncontrouled*) Without control.
Unconvened (*adj. from un, and convened*) Not convened.
Unconvenient (*adj. from un, and convenient*) Inconvenient.
Unconversable (*adj. from un, and conversable*) Not conversable.
Unconverted (*adj. from un, and converted*) Not converted.
Unconveyed (*adj. from un, and conveyed*) Not conveyed.
Unconvicted (*adj. from un, and convicted*) Not convicted.
Unconvincing (*adj. from un, and convinced*) Not convinced.
Unconvoyed (*adj. from un, and convoyed*) Not convoyed.
Uncooked (*adj. from un, and cooked*) Not cooked, not dressed for table.
Uncoop (*v. t. from un, and coop*) To take out of a coop, to set at liberty.
Uncooped (*p. from uncoop*) Taken out of a coop, set at liberty.
Uncooping (*p. a. from uncoop*) Taking out of a coop, setting at liberty.
Uncooping (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out of a coop, the act of setting at liberty.
Uncopied (*adj. from un, and copied*) Not copied.
Uncord (*v. t. from un, and cord*) To loose from the bandage of a cord.
Uncorded (*p. from uncord*) Loosed from the bandage of a cord, not bound with cords, not furnished with cords.
Uncord'ing (*p. a. from uncord*) Freeing from the bandage of a cord, taking off the cords.
Uncord'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from the bandage of cords.
UNCORE (*s. a law term*) A plea in which a tender of payment is alledged.
Uncork (*v. t. from un, and cork*) To draw the cork, to free from the cork.
Uncorked (*p. from uncork*) Freed from the cork.

U N C

Uncork'ing (*p. a. from uncork*) Drawing the cork.
Uncork'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing the cork.
Uncor'porate (*adj. from un, and corporate*) Not in a body.
Uncorpo'real (*adj. from un, and corporeal*) Imporeal.
Uncorrec't (*adj. from un, and correct*) Not correct, incorrect.
Uncorrected (*adj. from uncorrect*) Not corrected.
Uncorrectly (*adv. from uncorrect*) Incorrectly.
Uncorroborated (*adj. from un, and corroborated*) Not corroborated.
Uncorroded (*adj. from un, and corroded*) Not corroded.
Uncorrupt (*adj. from un, and corrupt*) Not corrupt, honest, upright, not tainted, not influenced by motives.
Uncorrupted (*adj. from uncorrupt*) Not corrupted, unvitiated.
Uncorruptibility (*s. from uncorruptible*) The state of being incorruptible.
Uncorruptible (*adj. from un, and corruptible*) Incorruptible.
Uncorruption (*s. from un, and corruption*) Incorruption.
Uncorrupt'ness (*s. from uncorrupt*) Integrity, uprightness.
Uncovenable (*adj. obsolete*) Inconvenient, troublesome.
Uncovenanted (*adj. from un, and covenanted*) Not covenanted, not confirmed by covenant.
Uncover (*v. t. from un, and cover*) To divest of a covering, to deprive of cloaths; to strip off the roof, to take off the hat.
Uncovered (*p. from uncover*) Divested of a covering, deprived of a cover, laid bare.
Uncovering (*p. a. from uncover*) Divesting of a covering, laying bare.
Uncovering (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing a cover, the act of laying bare.
Uncoveted (*adj. from un, and coveted*) Not coveted.
Uncounselable (*adj. from un, and counselable*) Incapable of being advised.
Uncounselled (*adj. from un, and counselled*) Not counselled.
Uncountable (*adj. from un, and countable*) Innumerable.
Uncounted (*adj. from un, and counted*) Not counted.
Uncountenanced (*adj. from un, and countenanced*) Not countenanced, not encouraged.
Uncounterfeit (*adj. from un, and counterfeit*) Not counterfeit.
Uncounterfeited (*adj. from un, and counterfeited*) Not counterfeited.
Uncouple (*v. t. from un, and couple*) To loose from couples.
Uncouple (*v. int.*) To loose dogs from their couples.
Uncoupled (*adj. from uncouple*) Loosed from couples.
Uncouplid (*adj. an old word*) Uncoupled.
Uncoupling (*p. a. from uncouple*) Looking from couples.
Uncoupling (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking from couples.
Uncourted (*adj. from un, and courted*) Not courted.
Uncourteous (*adj. from un, and courteous*) Not courteous, uncivil.
Uncourteously (*adv. from uncourteous*) Uncivilly, impolitely.
Uncourteousness (*s. from uncourteous*) The state of being uncourteous.
Uncourtliness (*s. from uncourtly*) The state of being uncourtly.
Uncourtly (*adj. from un, and courtly*) Not courtly, uncivil, inelegant of manners.
UNCOUTH (*adj. from the Sax. uncouth*) Odd, unusual.
Uncouthly (*adv. from uncouth*) Oddly, strangely.
Uncouthness (*s. from uncouth*) The state or quality of being uncouth.
Uncrazed (*adj. from un, and crazed*) Not crazed.
Uncreated (*adj. from un, and created*) Not created, not folded in a crease.
Uncreate (*v. t. from un, and create*) To reduce to a state of nonexistence.
Uncreated (*adj. from uncreate*) Not yet created, not produced by creation.
Uncreatedness (*s. from uncreated*) The state of not being created.

UNC

ing (*p. a. from uncreate*) Reducing to a state of nonexistence.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to a state of nonexistence.
 ible (*adj. from un, and credible*) Incredible.
 ible (*adj. from un, and creditable*) Not creditable.
 itableness (*s. from uncreditable*) The want of credit.
 itably (*adv. from uncreditable*) Without credit, creditably.
 ulous (*adj. from un, and credulous*) Incredible.
 ed (*adj. from un, and crested*) Not crested.
 le (*v. t. from un, and crinkle*) To free from folds, to free from folds.
 led (*p. from uncrinkle*) Freed from crinkles, freed from folds.
 ling (*p. a. from uncrinkle*) Freeing from crinkles, freeing from folds.
 ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from crinkles.
 k (*v. t. from un, and crook*) To reduce from crookedness.
 ked (*p. from uncrook*) Reduced from crookedness.
 k'ing (*p. a. from uncrook*) Reducing from crookedness.
 k'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing from crookedness.
 pped (*adj. from un, and cropped*) Not cropped.
 pt (*adj. from un, and crop*) Uncropped.
 ed (*adj. from un, and crossed*) Not crossed, not crossed.
 ed (*adj. from un, and crowded*) Not crowded.
 wn (*v. t. from un, and crown*) To divest of a crown, to deprive of sovereignty.
 wn'ed (*p. from uncrown*) Deprived of a crown.
 wn'ing (*p. a. from uncrown*) Depriving of a crown.
 wn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of a crown.
 ched (*adj. from un, and crucify*) Not crucified.
 d'ed (*adj. from un, and cruddled*) Not cruddled.
 mbled (*adj. from un, and crumbled*) Not crumbled.
 mbled (*v. t. from un, and crumple*) To free from crumpling.
 m'led (*p. from uncrumple*) Freed from folds.
 m'pling (*p. a. from uncrumple*) Freeing from folds.
 m'pling (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from crumpling.
 d'ed (*adj. from un, and crushed*) Not crushed.
 d'ed (*adj. from un, and crufted*) Not crufted.
 TION (*s. from the Lat. unguo to anoint*) The act of anointing, an ointment, any thing lenitive; that which is conducive to piety or devotion.
 rian (*adj. not used*) Unctuous. *Cole.*
 osity (*s. from unctuous*) The state or quality of being unctuous.
 TUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. unguo unctus to anoint*) clammy, oily.
 ousness (*s. from unctuous*) The state or quality of being unctuous.
 bed (*adj. from un, and cubbed*) Not cubbed.
 k'olded (*adj. from un, and cuckolded*) Not cuckolded.
 g'elled (*adj. from un, and cudgelled*) Not cudgelled.
 led (*adj. from un, and culled*) Not culled.
 pable (*adj. from un, and culpable*) Not culpable.
 ivated (*adj. from un, and cultivated*) Not cultivated.
 ured (*adj. from un, and cultured*) Not cultivated.
 umbered (*adj. from un, and cumbered*) Not cumbered.
 uinge (*s. obsolete*) Ignorance. *Cb.*
 uinge (*adj. from the sub. obsolete*) Ignorant. *Cb.*
 ible (*adj. from un, and curable*) Incurable.
 ible (*s. from the adj.*) An incurable, one who cannot be cured.
 ibility (*s. from incurable*) Incurableness. *Scott.*
 b (*v. t. from un, and curb*) To free from the curb.
 ible (*adj. from un, and curbable*) Incapable of being curbed. *Shakespeare.*
 ed (*p. from uncurb*) Freed from the curb, uncurbed.
 ing (*p. a. from uncurb*) Freeing from the curb, freeing from restraint.

UND

Uncurb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from the curb.
 Uncurd'led (*adj. from un, and curdled*) Not curdled.
 Uncu'ed (*adj. from un, and cured*) Not cured.
 Uncu'rious (*adj. from un, and curious*) Not curious.
 Uncu'il (*v. t.*) To fall out of curl.
 Uncu'le (*v. t. from un, and curl*) To untwist, to put out of curl.
 Uncurl'ed (*p. from uncurl*) Untwisted, put out of curl.
 Uncurl'ing (*p. a. from uncurl*) Untwisting, putting out of curl.
 Uncurl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of curl.
 Uncur'rent (*adj. from un, and current*) Not current.
 Uncur'ried (*adj. from un, and curried*) Not curried.
 Uncu'rf (*v. t. from un, and curse*) To free from a curse.
 Uncurs'ed (*p. from uncurs*) Freed from a curse.
 Uncurs'ing (*p. a. from uncurs*) Freeing from a curse.
 Uncurs'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from execration.
 Uncu'rst (*adj. from un, and curse*) Not cursed, not execrated.
 Uncurtail'ed (*adj. from un, and curtailed*) Not curtailed.
 Uncurtained (*adj. from un, and curtained*) Not curtained, not inclosed with curtains.
 Uncush'ioned (*adj. from un, and cushioned*) Not cushioned.
 UN/CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A hook; an instrument in surgery to extract a dead child from the womb.
 Uncus'tomable (*adj. from un, and customable*) Not liable to pay custom.
 Uncus'tomed (*adj. from un, and customed*) Not liable to pay custom.
 Uncut (*adj. from un, and cut*) Whole, not cut.
 Uncuth (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A guest who lodges but one night in a house. *D. of A.*
 Undab'bled (*adj. from un, and dabbled*) Not dabbled.
 Undag'gle (*adj. from un, and daggled*) Not daggled.
 Unda'm (*v. t. from un, and dam*) To open, to free from restraint.
 Undam'aged (*adj. from un, and damaged*) Not damaged.
 Undam'med (*p. from undam*) Opened, freed from the restraint of a dam.
 Undam'ming (*p. a. from undam*) Opening a dam, freeing from the restraint of a dam.
 Undam'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening a dam.
 Undam'nified (*adj. from un, and damified, but not used of late*) Not damaged.
 Undand'led (*adj. from un, and dandled*) Not dandled.
 Undaung'ered (*adj. obsolete*) Not endangered. *Ch.*
 Undaunted (*adj. from un, and daunted*) Not daunted.
 Undauntedly (*adv. from undaunted*) Boldly, intrepidly.
 Undazz'led (*adj. from un, and dazzled*) Not dazzled.
 Unde' (*adj. in heraldry, a different spelling*) Undee, waved.
 Undeaf'f (*v. t. from un, and deaf*) To free from deafness. *Shakespeare.*
 Undeaf'ed (*p. from undeaf, but not much used*) Freed from deafness.
 Undeaf'ing (*p. a. from undeaf, but not used*) Freeing from deafness.
 Undeba'fed (*adj. from un, and debased*) Not debased.
 Undeba'ted (*adj. from un, and debated*) Not debated.
 Undebauch'ed (*adj. from un, and dabauched*) Not debauched.
 Undebilitated (*adj. from un, and debilitated*) Not debilitated.
 UNDE/CAGON (*s. from the Greek ενδεκα eleven, and γωνια an angle*) A plain figure consisting of eleven equal sides and angles.
 Undecay'ed (*adj. from un, and decayed*) Not decayed.
 Undecay'ing (*adj. from un, and decaying*) Not decaying.
 Undeceiv'able (*adj. from undeceive*) Not liable to be deceived.
 Undeceiv'e (*v. t. from un, and deceive*) To set right, to free from the influence of a false representation.
 Undeceiv'ed (*p. from undeceive*) Set right, freed from the influence of a false representation.
 Undeceiv'ing (*p. a. from undeceive*) Freeing from the influence of a false representation.
 Undeceiv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from the influence of a false representation.
 UN/DECEMVIR (*s. from the Lat. undecim eleven, and vir a man*) A magistrate who had ten colleagues joined in the same commission.

UND

Undecem'virate (*s. from undecemvir*) The office or dignity of the undecemviri.
UNDECIMVIRI (*s. plu. of undecemvir*) Eleven magistrates joined in one commission.
 Unde'cent (*adj. from un, and decent*) Indecent.
 Unde'cently (*adv. from undecent*) Indecently.
 Unde'centness (*s. from undecent*) The state of being indecent. *Scott.*
 Undeci'ded (*adj. from un, and decided*) Not decided.
 Undeci'sive (*adj. from un, and decisive*) Not decisive.
 Unde'ck (*v. t. from un, and deck*) To deprive of ornaments.
 Undeck'ed (*p. from undeck*) Deprived of ornaments.
 Undeck'ing (*p. a. from undeck*) Depriving of ornaments.
 Undeck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of ornaments.
 Undecla'red (*adj. from un, and declared*) Not declared.
 Undecli'nable (*adj. from un, and declinable*) Not admitting a change of termination, undeclined.
 Undecli'ned (*adj. from un, and declined*) Not declined, not varied in the termination.
 Undeco'cted (*adj. from un, and decocted*) Not decocted.
 Undeco'yed (*adj. from un, and decoyed*) Not decoyed.
 Undecree'd (*adj. from un, and decreed*) Not decreed.
 Undecri'ed (*adj. from un, and decried*) Not decried.
 Undedicated (*adj. from un, and dedicated*) Not dedicated.
 Undedu'cible (*adj. from un, and deducible*) Not deducible.
 Undedu'sted (*adj. from un, and dedusted*) Not dedusted.
 UNDEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Waved, resembling waves.
 Undeed'ed (*adj. from un, and deed*) Not signalized by actions. *Shakespeare.*
 Undefa'ceable (*adj. from un, and deface*) Incapable of being defaced. *Scott.*
 Undefa'ced (*adj. from un, and defaced*) Not defaced.
 Undefa'tigable (*adj. from un, and defatigable*) Indefatigable.
 Unde'fensible (*adj. from un, and defeasible*) Not defeasible.
 Unde'fated (*adj. from un, and defeated*) Not defeated.
 Unde'fectible (*adj. from un, and defensible*) Not defensible.
 Unde'fend'ed (*adj. from un, and defended*) Not defended, not forbidden. *Chaucer.*
 Unde'fensible (*adj. from un, and defensible*) Indefensible.
 Unde'fer'ed (*adj. from un, and deferred*) Not deferred.
 Unde'fied (*adj. from un, and defied*) Not defied, not challenged.
 Unde'fied (*adj. from un, and defiled*) Not defiled.
 Unde'fied (*s. from the adj.*) One who is not defiled, those who are not defiled.
 Unde'fiable (*adj. from un, and definable*) Not definable.
 Unde'fined (*adj. from un, and defined*) Not defined.
 Unde'flour'ed (*adj. from un, and defloured*) Not defloured.
 Unde'form'ed (*adj. from un, and deformed*) Not deformed.
 Unde'fraud'ed (*adj. from un, and defrauded*) Not defrauded.
 Unde'fray'ed (*adj. from un, and defrayed*) Not defrayed.
 Unde'graded (*adj. from un, and degraded*) Not degraded.
 Unde'jected (*adj. from un, and dejected*) Not dejected.
 Unde'ified (*p. from undeify*) Not deified.
 Unde'ify (*v. t. from un, and deify*) To divest of divinity.
 Unde'ifying (*p. a. from undeify*) Divesting of divinity.
 Unde'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of divesting of divinity.
 Unde'lay'ed (*adj. from un, and delayed*) Not delayed.
 Unde'lib'erated (*adj. from un, and deliberated*) Not deliberated.
 Unde'licate (*adj. from un, and delicate*) Indelicate.
 Unde'light'ed (*adj. from un, and delighted*) Not delighted.
 Unde'light'ful (*adj. from un, and delightful*) Not delightful.
 Unde'line'ated (*adj. from un, and delineated*) Not delineated.
 Unde'liv'ered (*adj. from un, and delivered*) Not delivered.
 Unde'lu'ded (*adj. from un, and deluded*) Not deluded.
 Unde'lv'ed (*adj. from un, and delved*) Not delved.
 Unde'mand'ed (*adj. from un, and demanded*) Not demanded.
 Unde'mised (*adj. from un, and demised*) Not demised.
 Unde'molished (*adj. from un, and demolished*) Not demolished.

UND

Undemon'strable (*adj. from un, and demonstrable*) demonstrable.
 Unde'næ (*s.*) Earthly spirits.
 Undeni'able (*adj. from un, and deniable*) Incontestable, not to be denied.
 Undeni'ably (*adv. from undeniable*) In a manner to be denied.
 Undenoun'ced (*adj. from un, and denounced*) Not denounced.
 Unde'part'able (*adj. from un, and depart*) Inseparable.
 Unde'pend'ent (*adj. from un, and dependent*) Independent.
 Unde'pic'ted (*adj. from un, and depicted*) Not depicted.
 Unde'plo'ed (*adj. from un, and deplored*) Not deplored.
 Unde'posed (*adj. from un, and deposed*) Not deposed.
 Unde'pr'aved (*adj. from un, and depraved*) Not depraved.
 Unde'pre'cated (*adj. from un, and deprecated*) Not deprecated.
 Unde'pri'ved (*adj. from un, and deprived*) Not deprived.
 Unde'put'ed (*adj. from un, and deputed*) Not deputed.
 UN'DER (*prep. from the Gothic*) In a state of subordination; in the next stage of subordination, in a state of inferiority; in a state that requires protection; below; in some particular state or circumstance; respect to; represented by, attested by.
 Un'der (*adj. from the prep.*) Inferior.
 Un'der (*adv. from the prep.*) In a less degree.
 Under'a'ft (*v. t. from under, and aft*) To perform in a manner below what is required or expected.
 Under'a'ft (*p. from undera'ft*) Performed in a manner below what is required or expected.
 Under'a'fting (*p. a. from undera'ft*) Performing in a manner below what is required or expected.
 Under'a'fting (*s. from the part.*) The act of performing below what is required or expected.
 Under'a'ction (*s. from undera'ft*) A subordinate action, an action not essential to the main story.
 Underbea'r (*v. t. from under, and bear*) To support, endure; to line, to guard by something additional.
 Underbea'r (*s. from under, and bearer*) One who sustains the weight of the corps at funeral, distinguished from those who hold up the pall.
 Underbea'ring (*p. a. from underbear*) Supporting during.
 Underbea'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of supporting that which supports.
 Underbi'd (*v. t. from under, and bid*) To offer any thing less than it is worth.
 Underbi'd (*v. int.*) To offer too low a price.
 Underbi'd'ing (*p. a. from underbid*) Offering too low a price.
 Underbi'd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bidding low a price.
 Underbi'nd (*v. t. from under, and bind*) To bind underneath.
 Underbi'nding (*p. a. from underbind*) Binding underneath.
 Underbi'nd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding underneath.
 Underbo'rn, Underbo'rne (*p. from underbear*) Supported, endured; lined, guarded with something additional.
 Underbou'nd (*p. from underbind*) Bound underneath.
 Undercham'berlain (*s. from under, and chamberlain*) An officer in the exchequer who cleaves the tallies by the clerk.
 Underclerk (*s. from under, and clerk*) A subordinate clerk.
 Underdo' (*s. from under, and do*) To act below abilities, to do less than is required or expected.
 Underdo'ing (*p. a. from underdo*) Acting below abilities, doing less than is required or expected.
 Underdo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing less than is required or expected.
 Underdo'ne (*adj. from underdo*) Done less than requisite.
 Undere'schea'tor (*s. from under, and escheator*) A subordinate escheator.
 Underfac'tion (*s. from under, and faction*) A subordinate faction, the subdivision of a faction.
 Underfel'low (*s. from under, and fellow*) A mean, a sorry wretch.
 Underfil'ling (*s. from under, and filling*) The part of an edifice.
 Underfo'ng (*v. t. obsolete*) To take in the hand.
 Underfoo't (*adv. from under, and foot*) Under the foot, to a disadvantage, for less than it is worth.
 Underfur'nish (*v. t. from under, and furnish*) To furnish with less than enough.
 Underfur'nished (*p. from under, and furnish*) Supplied with less than enough.

UND

nothing (*p. a. from underfurnish*) Supplying
 less than enough.
 nothing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnish-
 ing less than enough.
 under (*v. t. from under, and gird*) To bind below,
 at the bottom.
 under (*p. from undergird*) Bound below, girded
 at the bottom.
 under (*p. a. from undergird*) Binding below,
 at the bottom.
 under (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding below.
 under (*v. t. from under, and go*) To suffer, to suf-
 fer to pass through, to support under.
 under (*p. a. from undergo*) Suffering, sustaining,
 through.
 under (*s. from the part.*) The act of sustaining.
 under (*p. from undergo*) Born, sustained.
 under (*s. from under, and ground*) A space un-
 der.
 under (*adv. from the sub.*) In a place under the
 ground.
 under (*adj. from undergrow*) Undergrown, low
 stature. *Chaucer.*
 under (*adj. from under, and grown*) Not grown
 usual size, low of stature.
 under (*s. from under, and growth*) That which
 grows under the tall wood.
 under (*adj. from under, and hand*) Clandestine,
 secretly, secret, fly.
 under (*adv. from the adj.*) Clandestinely, with
 secret secrecy.
 under (*adj. from un, and derided*) Not derided.
 under (*adj. from un, and derived*) Not derived.
 under (*s. from under, and labourer*) A subor-
 dinate labourer.
 under (*p. from underlay*) Strengthened by some-
 thing laid under.
 under (*v. t. from under, and lay*) To strengthen with
 something laid under.
 under (*s. from underlay*) That which is laid un-
 der to bear up any thing.
 under (*p. a. from underlay*) Strengthening by
 something under.
 under (*s. from the part.*) The act of strengthening
 something under.
 under (*s. from under, and leaf*) The name of an
 under-leaf.
 under (*v. t. from under, and line*) To mark with
 lines below the words.
 under (*p. from underline*) Marked with lines un-
 der the words.
 under (*s. from under*) An inferior agent, a mean
 agent.
 under (*p. a. from underline*) Marking with lines
 under the words.
 under (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with
 lines under the words.
 under (*adj. from under, and masted*) Low masted.
 under (*v. t. from under, and mine*) To dig under,
 to injure by clandestine means.
 under (*p. from undermine*) Dug under, fapped,
 by clandestine means.
 under (*s. from undermine*) One who undermines.
 under (*p. a. from undermine*) Digging under,
 injuring by clandestine means.
 under (*s. from the part.*) The act of digging un-
 der the act of injuring by clandestine means.
 under (*adj. from under, and most*) Lowest in
 condition.
 under (*s. from the Sax, but now grown obsolete or*)
 The third hour of the day; the afternoon, the
 evening. *Chaucer.*
 under (*adv. from under, and neath*) Below, be-
 neath.
 under (*prep. from the adv.*) Under.
 under (*v. t. obsolete*) To undertake; to receive. *Ch.*
 under (*p. obsolete, from undernane*) Received.
 under (*v. t. obsolete*) To receive. *Chaucer.*
 under (*s. from under, and officer*) An inferior of-
 ficer, subordinate officer.
 under (*adj. from un, and derogatory*) Not de-
 rogatory.
 under (*s. from under, and part*) A subordinate part,
 not essential.
 under (*v. from under, and petticoat*) The pet-
 ticoat worn next to the shift.
 under (*v. t. from under, and pin*) To prop, to sup-
 port.
 under (*p. from underpin*) Propped, supported.

UND

Underpinning (*p. a. from underpin*) Propping, sup-
 porting.
 Underpinning (*s. from the part.*) The act of propping,
 the act of supporting by something placed under.
 Underplot (*s. from under, and plot*) A series of events
 subordinate to the main design; a clandestine scheme.
 Underpraise (*v. t. from under, and praise*) To praise
 below what is deserved.
 Underpraised (*p. from underpraise*) Praised below what
 is deserved.
 Underpraising (*p. a. from underpraise*) Praising below
 what is deserved.
 Underpraising (*s. from the part.*) The act of praising be-
 low what is deserved.
 Underprize (*v. t. from under, and prize*) To prize at
 less than the value.
 Underprized (*p. from underprize*) Prized at less than
 the value.
 Underprizing (*p. a. from underprize*) Prizing at less
 than the value.
 Underprizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of prizing at
 less than the value.
 Underprop (*v. t. from under, and prop*) To support,
 to sustain.
 Underproportioned (*adj. from under, and proportioned*)
 Having too little proportion, below the due proportion.
 Underproped (*p. from underprop*) Supported, sus-
 tained.
 Underpropping (*p. a. from underprop*) Sustaining, sup-
 porting.
 Underpropping (*s. from the part.*) The act of supporting.
 Underpuller (*s. from under, and puller*) One who pulls
 under another, a mean strudge. *Collier.*
 Underput (*adj. from under, and put*) Put under, sub-
 ject. *Chaucer.*
 Underputting (*s. from underput, obsolete*) Subjection. *Ch.*
 Underrate (*v. t. from under, and rate*) To rate too low.
 Underrated (*s. from the verb*) A price below what is
 common.
 Underrating (*p. from underrate*) Rated too low.
 Underrating (*p. a. from underrate*) Rating too low.
 Underrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rating too
 low.
 Underrun (*v. t. a sea term*) To examine a cable or rope
 to see if it be damaged or tangled.
 Underrun (*p. from the verb*) Passed or examined as a
 rope to see if it be sound and clear from entangle-
 ments.
 Underrunning (*p. a. from underrun*) Examining a rope
 to see if it be in a proper state.
 Underrunning (*s. from the part.*) The act of examining
 a rope to see if it be fit for use.
 Underlay (*v. int. from under, and lay, but not used*) To
 speak diminutively of any one. *Spenser.*
 Undersecretary (*s. from under, and secretary*) An in-
 ferior secretary.
 Underfell (*v. t. from under, and sell*) To sell cheaper
 than another.
 Underfelling (*p. a. from underfell*) Selling at a less
 price than another.
 Underfervant (*s. from under, and servant*) The infe-
 rior servant, a servant under another.
 Underfett (*v. t. from under, and fet*) To prop, to support.
 Underfett (*p. from the verb*) Propped, supported.
 Underfetter (*s. from underfett*) A prop, a support, a pedestal.
 Underfetting (*p. a. from underfett*) Propping, supporting.
 Underfetting (*s. from the part.*) The act of propping.
 Underfether (*s. from under, and fether*) The deputy of
 the sheriff.
 Underfether (*s. from underfether*) The business or of-
 fice of an under sheriff.
 Underfoot (*adj. from under, and shoot*) Moved as a
 wheel by water passing under it.
 Underfhrub (*s. from under, and shrub*) A small kind
 of woody plant.
 Underfitter (*s. a law term*) An inmate, a lodger.
 Underfoid (*p. from underfoid*) Sold at a less price than
 common, defeated by having commodities sold at a
 less price by others.
 Underfong (*s. from under, and fong*) A chorus, the
 burden of a song.
 Underfort (*s. from under, and fort*) An inferior fort,
 the lower fort of people. *Scott.*
 Underfand (*v. t. from under, and fand*) To conceive,
 to comprehend, to have knowledge of.
 Underfand (*v. int.*) To have the use of the intellects,
 to receive information.
 Underfand (*p. a. from underfand*) Conceiving,
 comprehending, having knowledge of, receiving in-
 formation.

UND

Understand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The intellectual powers; skill, intelligence.

Understand'ingly (*adv. from understanding*) With understanding.

Understo'nd (*v. t. obsolete*) To bear, to support. *Milton.*

Understo'o'd (*v. t. pret. of understand*) Did understand.

Understo'o'd (*p. from understand*) Conceived, known by the intellect, known by intelligence.

Understrap'per (*s. from under, and strap*) A petty agent. *Swift.*

Underta'ke (*v. t. from under, and take*) To attempt, to engage in; to have the charge of; to attack, to encounter.

Underta'ke (*v. int.*) To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound; *with for: as, "Undertake for me."*

Underta'ken (*p. from undertake*) Attempted, engaged with.

Underta'ker (*s. from undertake*) One who engages in any project, one who undertakes to build at an estimated price; one who manages funerals.

Underta'king (*p. a. from undertake*) Attempting, engaging in, venturing, promising, standing bound for another.

Underta'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of engaging in any affair; an attempt, an enterprise.

Underten'ant (*s. from under, and tenant*) A tenant, a tenant who holds under another tenant.

Undertide (*s. an obsolete or local word*) Eventide. *Pb.*

Undertoo'k (*v. t. pret. of undertake*) Did undertake.

Undertoo'k (*p. from undertake*) Undertaken.

Undertreas'urer (*s. from under, and treasurer*) A subordinate treasurer.

Undervalua'tion (*s. from undervalue*) An estimate below the value.

Undervalue (*v. t. from under, and value*) To estimate below the value.

Undervalue (*s. from the verb*) A rate below the value, a low price.

Undervalued (*p. from undervalue*) Estimated below the value, valued at a low price; despised.

Undervaluer (*s. from undervalue*) One who undervalues.

Undervaluing (*p. a. from undervalue*) Estimating below the value, despising.

Undervaluing (*s. from the part.*) The act of estimating below the value.

Underwe'nt (*v. t. pret. of undergo*) Did undergo.

Underwood (*s. from under, and wood*) The low wood that grows among timber trees.

Underwo'rk (*v. t. from under, and work*) To injure by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

Underwork'ed (*p. from underwork*) Injured by clandestine measures; not sufficiently wrought.

Underwork'ing (*p. a. from underwork*) Injuring by clandestine measures; labouring for less than enough.

Underwork'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of injuring by clandestine measures, the act of labouring for less than enough.

Underwork'man (*s. from under, and workman*) An inferior labourer.

Underwrite (*v. t. from under, and write*) To write under; to sign a policy, to insure.

Underwri'ter (*s. from underwrite*) An insurer, one that writes his name under certain conditions.

Underwrit'ing (*p. a. from underwrite*) Writing under, insuring, writing the name under certain conditions.

Underwrit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of insuring by writing the name under certain conditions.

Underwrit'ten (*p. from underwrite*) Subscribed.

Underwro'te (*v. t. pret. of underwrite*) Did underwrite.

Underwroug'ht (*p. from underwork*) Underworked, injured by clandestine measures, not sufficiently wrought.

Undescrib'ed (*adj. from un, and described*) Not described.

Undescrib'ed (*adj. from un, and deseri'd*) Not deseri'd.

Undescrip't (*adj. from un, and descript*) Indescript, not described.

Undesert'ed (*adj. from un, and deseri'd*) Not deseri'd.

Undeserv'ed (*adj. from un, and deserv'd*) Not deserv'd.

Undeserv'edly (*adv. from undeserv'd*) Without desert.

Undeserv'er (*s. from undeserve*) One who has no merit.

Undeserv'ing (*adj. from un, and deserv'ing*) Not deserv'ing.

Undeserv'ingly (*adv. from undeserv'ing*) In a manner not deserv'd.

Undesign'ed (*adj. from un, and design'd*) Not designed.

Undesign'edly (*adv. from undesign'd*) In a manner not designed, without design.

UND

Undesign'ing (*adj. from un, and design'ing*) Done out design, having no artful schemes, sincere.

Undesir'able (*adj. from un, and desire*) Not desired.

Undesir'ed (*adj. from un, and desire*) Not desired.

Undesir'ing (*adj. from un, and desir'ing*) Negligent, ing no desire.

Undespatch'ed (*adj. from un, and despatch'd*) Not despatch'd.

Undespi'sed (*adj. from un, and despi'sed*) Not despi'sed.

Undestroy'able (*adj. from un, and destroy*) Not destroy'd.

Undestroy'ed (*adj. from un, and destroy'd*) Not destroy'd.

Undestru'ctible (*adj. from un, and destruc'tible*) Indestructible.

Undetatch'ed (*adj. from un, and detatch'd*) Not detatch'd.

Undetec'ted (*adj. from un, and detec'ted*) Not detec'ted.

Undeter'minable (*adj. from un, and deter'minable*) Indeterminable.

Undeter'minate (*adj. from un, and deter'minate*) Undetermined, not fixed.

Undeter'minateness (*s. from undeter'minate*) The quality of being undetermined, undetermination.

Undeter'mination (*s. from undeter'minate*) The act of being undetermined, uncertainty.

Undeter'mined (*adj. from un, and deter'mined*) Undetermined, undecided.

Undeter're'd (*adj. from un, and deter're'd*) Not deter're'd.

Undetes'ted (*adj. from un, and detes'ted*) Not detes'ted.

Undevil'ed (*adj. from un, and devil'ed*) Not devil'ed.

Undevoted (*adj. from un, and devoted*) Not devoted.

Undevour'ed (*adj. from un, and devour'd*) Not devour'd.

Undevou't (*adj. from un, and devout*) Not devout.

Undevout'ly (*adv. from undevout*) Without devotion.

Undiaph'anous (*adj. from un, and diaphanous*) Not diaphanous, not transparent.

Undi'd (*v. t. pret. of undo*) Did undo.

Undiet'ed (*adj. from un, and dieted*) Not dieted.

Undiffus'ed (*adj. from un, and diffus'd*) Not diffus'd.

Undiffus'ive (*adj. from un, and diffus'ive*) Not diffus'ive.

Undigest'ed (*adj. from un, and digest'd*) Not digest'd.

Undigest'ible (*adj. from un, and digest'ible*) Not digest'ible.

Undi'ght (*v. t. obsolete*) To put off.

Undi'ght (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Put off.

Undight'ed (*p. from undight, obsolete*) Undressed.

Undign'ified (*adj. from un, and dign'ified*) Not dign'ified.

Undilat'ed (*adj. from un, and dilat'd*) Not dilat'd.

Undilig'ent (*adj. from un, and diligent*) Not diligent.

Undilut'ed (*adj. from un, and dilut'd*) Not dilut'd.

UNDIM'IA (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of swelling, oedema.

Undimin'ishable (*adj. from un, and dimin'ish*) Not diminish'd.

Undimin'ished (*adj. from un, and dimin'ished*) Not diminish'd.

Undim'med (*adj. from un, and dimm'd*) Not dimm'd.

Undim'pled (*adj. from un, and dimpl'd*) Not dimpl'd.

Undint'ed (*adj. from un, and dint'd*) Not dint'd.

Undip'ped (*adj. from un, and dip'ped*) Not dip'ped.

Undirect'ed (*adj. from un, and direct'd*) Not direct'd.

Undisfong'en (*p. obsolete*) Undertaken.

Undisfong'ith (*v. t. third person sing. obsolete*) Undisfong'eth.

Undim'melis (*s. obsolete*) Afternoon, evening.

Undispos'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To heave up by pole under.

Undiscern'ed (*adj. from un, and discern'd*) Not discern'd.

Undiscern'edly (*adv. from undiscern'd*) In a manner not to be discern'd.

Undiscern'ible (*adj. from un, and discern'ible*) Indiscernible.

Undiscern'ibly (*adv. from undiscern'ible*) Indiscernibly.

Undiscern'ing (*adj. from un, and discern'ing*) Not discern'ing, injudicious.

Undischarg'able (*adj. from un, and discharg'd*) Not discharg'd.

Undischarg'ed (*adj. from un, and discharg'd*) Not discharg'd.

Undisciplin'd (*adj. from un, and disciplin'd*) Not disciplin'd, not taught.

UND

undisclosed (adj. from *un*, and *disclosed*) Not disclosed.
undiscord'ing (adj. from *un*, and *discording*) Not discording.
undiscoverable (adj. from *un*, and *discoverable*) Incapable of being discovered.
undiscover'ed (adj. from *un*, and *discovered*) Not discovered.
undiscreet (adj. from *un*, and *discreet*) Indiscreet.
undiscreet'ly (adv. from *undiscreet*) Indiscreetly.
undiscretion (s. from *undiscreet*) Indiscretion.
undiscriminated (adj. from *un*, and *discriminated*) Not discriminated, not distinguished.
undiscuss'ed (adj. from *un*, and *discussed*) Not discussed.
undiseas'ed (adj. from *un*, and *diseased*) Not diseased.
undisgor'ged (adj. from *un*, and *disgorged*) Not disgorged.
undisgrac'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disgraced*) Not disgraced.
undisguis'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disguised*) Not disguised, open, sincere.
undisgust'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disgusted*) Not disgusted.
undishevel'led (adj. from *un*, and *dishevelled*) Not dishevelled.
undishonour'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dishonoured*) Not dishonoured.
undislocated (adj. from *un*, and *dislocated*) Not dislocated.
undislodg'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dislodged*) Not dislodged.
undismant'led (adj. from *un*, and *dismantled*) Not dismantled.
undismay'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dismayed*) Not dismayed.
undismember'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dismembered*) Not dismembered.
undismiss'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dismissed*) Not dismissed.
undisoblig'ing (adj. from *un*, and *disobliging*) Not disobliging, inoffensive. *Brown.*
undisparag'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disparaged*) Not disparaged.
undispell'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dispelled*) Not dispelled.
undispens'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dispensed*) Not dispensed.
undispers'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dispersed*) Not dispersed.
undisput'ous (adj. obsolete) Not spiteful. *Chaucer.*
undisplay'ed (adj. from *un*, and *displayed*) Not displayed.
undispos'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disposed*) Not disposed, not bestowed; indisposed.
undisprovable (adj. from *un*, and *disprovable*) Not capable of being disproved. *Scott.*
undispro'ved (adj. from *un*, and *disproved*) Not disproved.
undisputable (adj. from *un*, and *disputable*) Indisputable.
undisput'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disputed*) Not disputed.
undissect'ed (adj. from *un*, and *diseased*) Not diseased.
undisseiz'ed (adj. from *un*, and *diseized*) Not diseized.
undissemb'led (adj. from *un*, and *disesembled*) Not disesembled.
undisseminated (adj. from *un*, and *diseminated*) Not diseminated.
undisfever'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disevered*) Not disevered.
undissipat'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dissipated*) Not dissipated.
undissol'vable (adj. from *un*, and *dissolvable*) Indissoluble.
undissoluble (adj. from *un*, and *dissoluble*) Indissoluble.
undissolv'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dissolved*) Not dissolved.
undissol'vible (adj. from *un*, and *dissolvable*) Not dissolvable.
undissolv'ing (adj. from *un*, and *dissolving*) Not dissolving.
undissuad'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dissuaded*) Not dissuaded.
undistemper'ed (adj. from *un*, and *distempered*) Not distempered; undisturbed in the intellects.
undistill'ed (adj. from *un*, and *distilled*) Not distilled.
undistinct (adj. from *un*, and *distinct*) Indistinct.
undistinct'ly (adv. from *undistinct*) Indistinctly.
undistinguishable (adj. from *un*, and *distinguishable*) Not distinguishable.
undistinguish'ed (adj. from *un*, and *distinguished*) Not distinguished, wanting distinction.
undistinguish'ing (adj. from *un*, and *distinguishing*) Not distinguishing, making no difference.
undistort'ed (adj. from *un*, and *distorted*) Not distorted.
undistract'ed (adj. from *un*, and *distracted*) Not distracted, not perplexed by contrary thoughts or desires.

UND

undistract'edly (adv. from *undistracted*) Without distraction.
undistract'edness (s. from *undistracted*) The state or quality of being undistracted, freedom from distraction.
undistrain'ed (adj. from *un*, and *distrain*) Not distrained.
undistribut'ed (adj. from *un*, and *distributed*) Not distributed.
undisturb'ed (adj. from *un*, and *disturbed*) Not disturbed.
undisturb'edly (adv. from *undisturbed*) Without disturbance.
unditch'ed (adj. from *un*, and *ditch*) Not ditched, not furnished with a ditch.
undiver'sified (adj. from *un*, and *diversified*) Not diversified.
undivert'ed (adj. from *un*, and *diverted*) Not diverted.
undivest'ed (adj. from *un*, and *divested*) Not divested.
undividable (adj. from *un*, and *dividable*) Incapable of being divided.
undivided (adj. from *un*, and *divided*) Not divided.
undividable (adj. from *un*, and *divine*) Not capable of being known by divination. *Scott.*
undivisible (adj. from *un*, and *divisible*) Not divisible.
undivorc'ed (adj. from *un*, and *divorced*) Not divorced.
undivulg'ed (adj. from *un*, and *divulged*) Not divulged.
undo (v. t. from *un*, and *do*) To loose any thing fastened, to unravel; to reduce to a former state, to recall; to ruin, to bring to destruction; to explain. *Chaucer.*
undo'ing (p. a. from *undo*) Loosing, unravelling; reducing to a former state; ruining, bringing to destruction.
undo'ing (s. from the part.) Ruin, destruction; the act of unloosing.
undo'ne (p. from *undo*) Loosened, reduced to a former state; ruined, destroyed; not done, not performed.
undoom'ed (adj. from *un*, and *doomed*) Not doomed.
undouble (v. t. from *un*, and *double*) To unfold, to take out of a fold or double.
undoubled (p. from *undouble*) Unfolded, taken out of a fold or double.
undoubt'ing (p. a. from *undouble*) Unfolding, taking out of a fold or double.
undoubt'ing (s. from the part.) The act of unfolding, that which is undoubted.
undoubt'ed (adj. from *un*, and *doubted*) Free from doubt, unquestionable.
undoubtedly (adv. from *undoubted*) Without doubt, without question.
undoubt'ing (adj. from *un*, and *doubting*) Admitting no doubt.
undoubt'ous (adj. obsolete) Undoubted. *Chaucer.*
undown'ed (p. obsolete) Undone. *Chaucer.*
undrain'able (adj. from *un*, and *drainable*) Not capable of being drained. *Scott.*
undrain'ed (adj. from *un*, and *drained*) Not drained.
undraw (v. t. from *un*, and *draw*) To draw back.
undraw'ing (p. a. from *undraw*) Drawing back.
undraw'ing (s. from the part.) The act of drawing any thing back.
undraw'n (p. from *undraw*) Drawn back; not drawn by any external force.
undread'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dreaded*) Not dreaded.
undream'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dream*) Not thought on. *Shakespeare.*
undredg'ed (adj. from *un*, and *dredge*) Not dredged.
undren (s. obsolete) The afternoon. *Chaucer.*
undrench'ed (adj. from *un*, and *drenched*) Not drenched.
undres (s. in old deeds) Minors, persons under age.
undres's (v. t. from *un*, and *dress*) To strip, to take off the cloaths; to divest of ornaments.
undres's (s. from the verb) A loose dress, a negligent dress.
undres'sed (p. from *undress*) Stripped of cloaths, not prepared for use, not ornamented.
undres'sing (p. a. from *undress*) Stripping off the cloaths, divesting of ornaments.
undres'sing (s. from the part.) The act of putting off the cloaths.
undress't (adj. from *un*, and *dress*) Not dressed.
undried (adj. from *un*, and *dried*) Not dried.
undrill'ed (adj. from *un*, and *drill*) Not drilled.
undriv'en (adj. from *un*, and *driven*) Not impelled, not driven.
undross'y (adj. from *un*, and *droffy*) Not droffy, free from dross.
undrown'ed (adj. from *un*, and *drowned*) Not drowned.
undrub'bed (adj. from *un*, and *drubbed*, a droll word) Not drubbed, not beaten.
undub'bed (adj. from *un*, and *dubbed*) Not dubbed.
undubitable (adj. from *un*, and *dubitable*) Undoubted, unquestionable.

U N E

Undue (*adj. from un, and due*) Not right, not lawful; not agreeable to duty.
Undue'ly (*adv. from undue*) In an undue manner.
Undue'ness (*s. from undue*) Unmeetness, unfitness.
UNDULARY (*adj. from the Lat. undulo to rise in waves*) Rising in succession on waves, playing like waves.
UNDULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. undulo*) To drive backwards and forwards, to make to play as waves.
Undulate (*v. int.*) To play as waves.
Undulated (*p. from undulate*) Made to play like waves.
Undulating (*p. a. from undulate*) Playing like waves.
Undulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving like waves.
Undulation (*s. from undulate*) The rising of waves, the motion of waves, a tremulous motion.
Undulatory (*adj. from undulate*) Moving like waves.
Undulled (*adj. from un, and dulle*) Not dulle.
Unduly (*adv. a different spelling*) Unduely.
Unduped (*adj. from un, and duped*) Not duped.
Undusted (*adj. from un, and dusted*) Not dusted.
Undutious (*adj. from un, and dutious*) Undutiful.
Undutiful (*adj. from un, and dutiful*) Not dutiful, disobedient, irreverent.
Undutifully (*adv. from undutiful*) In a manner not consistent with duty.
Undutifulness (*s. from undutiful*) The want of respect, disobedience.
Undyed (*adj. from un, and dyed*) Not dyed, not coloured.
Undying (*adj. from un, and dying*) Not dying, not perishing.
Uneaned (*adj. from un, and eaned*) Not eaned.
Uneared (*adj. from un, and eared*) Not eared.
Unearned (*adj. from un, and earned*) Not earned.
Unearth (*v. t. from un, and earth*) To drive from a hold in the earth.
Unearthed (*p. from unearth*) Driven from a hold in the earth.
Unearth'ing (*p. a. from unearth*) Driving from a hold in the earth.
Unearth'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving from a hold in the earth.
Unearth'ly (*adj. from unearth*) Not earthly.
Uneased (*adj. from un, and eased*) Not eased, not freed from pain.
Uneasier (*adj. comp. of uneasy*) Uneasy in a greater degree.
Uneasiest (*adj. sup. of uneasy*) Uneasy in the greatest degree.
Uneasily (*adv. from uneasy*) With uneasiness.
Uneasiness (*s. from uneasy*) The state of being uneasy.
Uneasy (*adj. from un, and easy*) Not easy, painful, disturbed; restless, peevish, difficult to please.
Uneatable (*adj. from un, and eatable*) Not eatable.
Uneaten (*adj. from un, and eaten*) Not eaten, not devoured.
Uneath (*adv. obsolete*) With difficulty, with uneasiness; beneath. *Spenser.*
Unebbing (*adj. from un, and ebbing*) Not ebbing.
Unechoed (*adj. from un, and echoed*) Not echoed.
Uneclipsed (*adj. from un, and eclipsed*) Not eclipsed.
Uneclipsed (*adj. from un, and edified*) Not edified.
Unedifying (*adj. from un, and edifying*) Not edifying.
UNE'DO (*s. from the Lat.*) The fruit of the arbutus.
Uneffable (*adj. from un, and effable*) Ineffable.
Uneffaced (*adj. from un, and effaced*) Not effaced.
Uneffected (*adj. from un, and effected*) Not effected.
Uneffectual (*adj. from un, and effectual*) Ineffectual.
Uneffectuated (*adj. a formal word from un, and effectuated*) Not effected.
Uneffeminated (*adj. from un, and effeminated*) Not effeminated.
Unefficacious (*adj. from un, and efficacious*) Not efficacious.
Uneffused (*adj. from un, and effused*) Not poured out.
Unelectric (*adj. from un, and electric*) Not electric.
Unelected (*adj. from un, and elect*) Not elected.
Unelected (*adj. from unelect*) Not elected.
Unelectric (*adj. from un, and electric*) Not electric.
Unelegant (*adj. from un, and elegant*) Inelegant.
Unelevated (*adj. from un, and elevated*) Not elevated.
Unelegible (*adj. from un, and eligible*) Not eligible.
Uneloquent (*adj. from un, and eloquent*) Not eloquent.
Une'loquently (*adv. from uneloquent*) Without eloquence.
Unelucidated (*adj. from un, and elucidated*) Not elucidated.
Uneluded (*adj. from un, and eluded*) Not eluded.

U N E

Unelut'riated (*adj. from un, and elut'riated*) Not elut'riated.
Unelux'ated (*adj. from un, and eluxated*) Not eluxated.
Unema'ciated (*adj. from un, and emaciated*) Not emaciated.
Uneman'cipated (*adj. from un, and emancipated*) Not emancipated.
Unemar'ginated (*adj. from un, and emarginated*) Not emarginated.
Unemas'culated (*adj. from un, and emasculated*) Not emasculated.
Unembalm'ed (*adj. from un, and embalmed*) Not embalmed.
Unembar'assed (*adj. from un, and embarrassed*) Not embarrassed.
Unemba'ied (*adj. from un, and embased*) Not embased.
Unembat'tled (*adj. from un, and embattled*) Not embattled.
Unembay'ed (*adj. from un, and embayed*) Not embayed.
Unembell'ished (*adj. from un, and embellished*) Not embellished.
Unembezz'led (*adj. from un, and embezzled*) Not embezzled.
Unembla'zoned (*adj. from un, and emblazoned*) Not emblazoned.
Unembos'sed (*adj. from un, and embossed*) Not embossed.
Unembow'elled (*adj. from un, and embowelled*) Not embowelled.
Unembra'ced (*adj. from un, and embraced*) Not embraced.
Unembroid'ered (*adj. from un, and embroidered*) Not embroidered.
Unembroil'ed (*adj. from un, and embroiled*) Not embroiled.
Unemit'ted (*adj. from un, and emitted*) Not emitted.
Unempan'nelled (*adj. from un, and empannelled*) Not empannelled.
Unempas'sioned (*adj. from un, and empas'sioned*) Not empas'sioned.
Unemploy'ed (*adj. from un, and employed*) Not employed.
Unempoison'ed (*adj. from un, and empoisoned*) Not empoisoned.
Unempov'erished (*adj. from un, and impoverished*) Not impoverished.
Unempow'ered (*adj. from un, and empowered*) Not empowered.
Unempt'iable (*adj. from un, and empty*) Incapable of being emptied.
Unempt'ied (*adj. from un, and emptied*) Not emptied.
Unenam'elled (*adj. from un, and enamelled*) Not enamelled.
Unenam'oured (*adj. from un, and enamoured*) Not enamoured.
Unencamp'ed (*adj. from un, and encamped*) Not encamped.
Unenca'ved (*adj. from un, and encaved*) Not encaved.
Unenchaf'ed (*adj. from un, and encha'ed*) Not encha'ed.
Unenchain'ed (*adj. from un, and enchained*) Not enchained.
Unenchanted (*adj. from un, and enchanted*) Not enchanted.
Unenchaf'ed (*adj. from un, and encha'ed*) Not encha'ed.
Unencirc'led (*adj. from un, and encircled*) Not encircled.
Unenclo'sed (*adj. from un, and enclosed*) Not enclosed.
Unencom'passed (*adj. from un, and encompassed*) Not encompassed.
Unenco'red (*adj. from un, and encored*) Not encored.
Unencount'ered (*adj. from un, and encountered*) Not encountered.
Unencour'aged (*adj. from un, and encouraged*) Not encouraged.
Unencroach'ed (*adj. from un, and encroached*) Not encroached.
Unencumb'ered (*adj. from un, and encumbered*) Not encumbered.
Unencumb'ering (*adj. from un, and encumbering*) Not encumbering.
Unencyc'led (*adj. from un, and encyc'led*) Not encyc'led.
Unendam'aged (*adj. from un, and endamaged*) Not endamaged.
Unendan'gered (*adj. from un, and endangered*) Not endangered.
Unendea'led (*adj. from un, and endeared*) Not endeared.
Unend'ed (*adj. from un, and ended*) Not ended.
Unend'ing (*adj. from un, and ending*) Not ending.

U N E

dors'ed (*adj. from un, and endorsed*) Not endorsed.
 dowed'ed (*adj. from un, and endowed*) Not endowed.
 du'ed (*adj. from un, and endued*) Not endued.
 du'ring (*adj. from un, and enduring*) Not enduring.
 er'vated (*adj. from un, and enervated*) Not enervated.
 fee'bled (*adj. from un, and enfeebled*) Not enfeebled.
 feter'ed (*adj. from un, and fettered*) Not fettered.
 flila'ded (*adj. from un, and enfiladed*) Not enfiladed.
 fi're'd (*adj. from un, and enfi'ed*) Not enkindled.
 for'ced (*adj. from un, and enforced*) Not enforced.
 franch'ised (*adj. from un, and enfranchised*) Not enfranchised.
 ga'ged (*adj. from un, and engaged*) Not engaged.
 ga'ging (*adj. from un, and engaging*) Not engaging.
 gen'ered (*adj. from un, and engendered*) Not engendered.
 gra've'd (*adj. from un, and engraved*) Not engraved.
 gra'ven (*adj. from un, and engraven*) Not engraven.
 gros'sed (*adj. from un, and engrossed*) Not engrossed.
 han'ced (*adj. from un, and enhanced*) Not enhanced.
 join'ed (*adj. from un, and enjoined*) Not enjoined.
 joy'ed (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Uninjoyed. *Sc.*
 joy'ing (*adj. a different spelling*) Uninjoying. *Sc.*
 kind'led (*adj. from un, and enkindled*) Not enkindled.
 lar'ged (*adj. from un, and enlarged*) Not enlarged.
 row, contracted.
 light'ened (*adj. from un, and enlightened*) Not enlightened.
 li'vened (*adj. from un, and enlivened*) Not enlivened.
 bled (*adj. from un, and enobled*) Not enobled.
 pa'troned (*adj. from un, and enpatroned*) Not enpatroned.
 ra'ged (*adj. from un, and enraged*) Not enraged.
 rap'tured (*adj. from un, and enraptured*) Not enraptured.
 rich'ed (*adj. from un, and enriched*) Not enriched.
 ro'bed (*adj. from un, and enrobed*) Not enrobed.
 rol'led (*adj. from un, and enrolled*) Not enrolled.
 ro'oted (*adj. from un, and enrooted*) Not deeply rooted.
 sched'uled (*adj. from un, and enscheduled*) Not scheduled.
 seam'ed (*adj. from un, and enseamed*) Not enclosed with a seam.
 shr'ined (*adj. from un, and enshrined*) Not enshrined.
 sla'ved (*adj. from un, and enslaved*) Not enslaved.
 su'ed (*adj. from un, and ensured*) Not ensured.
 tail'ed (*adj. from un, and entailed*) Not entailed.
 tang'led (*adj. from un, and entangled*) Not entangled.
 ter'ed (*adj. from un, and entered*) Not entered.
 ter'prised (*adj. from un, and enterprised*) Not enterprised.
 tertain'ing (*adj. from un, and entertaining*) Giving no entertainment; affording no pleasure.
 thro'ned (*adj. from un, and enthroned*) Not enthroned.
 ticed (*adj. from un, and enticed*) Not enticed.
 ticing (*adj. from un, and enticing*) Not enticing.
 t're (*adj. from un, and entire*) Not entire.
 tilled (*adj. from un, and entitled*) Not entitled.
 tom'bed (*adj. from un, and entombed*) Not entombed.
 tran'ced (*adj. from un, and entranced*) Not entranced.
 rap'ped (*adj. from un, and entrapped*) Not entrapped.
 treat'ed (*adj. from un, and entreated*) Not entreated.
 vel'oped (*adj. from un, and enveloped*) Not enveloped.
 ven'omed (*adj. from un, and envenomed*) Not envenomed.
 vied (*adj. from un, and envied*) Not envied.
 vironed (*adj. from un, and environed*) Not environed.
 merated (*adj. from un, and enumerated*) Not enumerated.

U N E

Unen'vying (*adj. from un, and envying*) Not envying.
 Unepit'omised (*adj. from un, and epitomised*) Not epitomised.
 Une'quable (*adj. from un, and equable*) Not equable.
 Une'qual (*adj. from un, and equal*) Not equal, not even, not regular.
 Une'qualable (*adj. from un, and equal*) Incapable of being equaled. *Boyle.*
 Une'qualified (*adj. from unequal*) Not equalled, unparalleled.
 Une'qually (*adv. from unequal*) With inequality, with different degrees.
 Une'qualness (*s. from unequal*) The state of being unequal.
 Unequib'rated (*adj. from un, and equilibrated*) Not equally poised.
 Unequip'ped (*adj. from un, and equipped*) Not equipped.
 Unequ'itable (*adj. from un, and equitable*) Not equitable.
 Unequ'itably (*adv. from unequitable*) In a manner not equitable.
 Unequiv'alent (*adj. from un, and equivalent*) Not equivalent.
 Unequiv'ocal (*adj. from un, and equivocal*) Not equivocal, plain.
 Unera'ed (*adj. from un, and erased*) Not erased.
 Unere'ct'ed (*adj. from un, and erected*) Not erected.
 Uner'mined (*adj. from un, and ermined*) Not clothed in ermine.
 Uner'able (*adj. from un, and errable*) Incapable of error.
 Uner'ableness (*s. from unerrable*) An incapacity of error.
 Uner'ring (*adj. from un, and erring*) Not erring.
 Uner'ringly (*adv. from unerring*) Without error, without mistake.
 Unerupt'ed (*adj. from un, and erupted*) Not broken.
 Unerupt'ive (*adj. from un, and eruptive*) Not eruptive.
 Unescheat'ed (*adj. from un, and escheated*) Not escheated.
 Uneschew'able (*adj. from un, and eschew*) Unavoidable. *Carew.*
 Uneschw'able (*adj. obsolete*) Unavoidable. *Chaucer.*
 Unescort'ed (*adj. from un, and escorted*) Not escorted.
 Une'se (*s. obsolete*) Uneasiness. *Ch.*
 UNES'E'RA (*s. in botany*) The lesser centaury.
 Unesp'ied (*adj. from un, and espied*) Not espied, not discovered.
 Unespous'ed (*adj. from un, and espoused*) Not espoused.
 Unessay'ed (*adj. from un, and essayed*) Not essayed.
 Unessen'tial (*adj. from un, and essential*) Not essential; void of real being.
 Unestab'lished (*adj. from un, and established*) Not established.
 Unesteem'ed (*adj. from un, and esteemed*) Not esteemed.
 Unes'timable (*adj. from un, and estimable*) Not estimable.
 Unes'timated (*adj. from un, and estimated*) Not estimated.
 Unestrang'ed (*adj. from un, and estranged*) Not estranged.
 Unetch'ed (*adj. from un, and etched*) Not etched.
 Uneter'nal (*adj. from un, and eternal*) Not eternal.
 Unetern'ized (*adj. from un, and eternized*) Not eternized.
 Un'eth (*adv. obsolete*) Scarcely, hardly. *Chaucer.*
 Unethe'rial (*adj. from un, and ethereal*) Not ethereal.
 Un'ethes (*adv. obsolete*) Scarcely, hardly. *Ch.*
 Un'ethis, Un'eths (*adv. obsolete*) Hardly, scarcely. *Ch.*
 Unevac'uated (*adj. from un, and evacuated*) Not evacuated.
 Uneva'ded (*adj. from un, and evaded*) Not evaded.
 Unevangeli'zed (*adj. from un, and evangelized*) Not evangelized.
 Unevap'orated (*adj. from un, and evaporated*) Not evaporated.
 Une'ven (*adj. from un, and even*) Not even, not level, not equal.
 Une'venness (*s. from un, and even*) An inequality of surface, a want of smoothness; a turbulent state, a fluctuation of mind.
 Unevert'ed (*adj. from un, and everted*) Not overthrown.
 Unevid'enced (*adj. from un, and evidenced*) Not evidenced.
 Unev'ident (*adj. from un, and evident*) Not evident. *Urevin.*

U N E

Unevin'ced (*adj. from un, and evinced*) Not evinced.
 Unev'rated (*adj. from un, and evirated*) Not evirated,
 not deprived of manhood.
 Unevis'cerated (*adj. from un, and eviscerated*) Not
 eviscerated, not deprived of the bowels.
 Unev'itable (*adj. from un, and evitable*) Inevitable, un-
 avoidable.
 Unev'itably (*adv. from unavoidable*) Unavoidably.
 Unevol'ved (*adj. from un, and evolved*) Not evolved.
 Unexac'ted (*adj. from un, and exacted*) Not exacted.
 Unexagg'erated (*adj. from un, and exaggerated*) Not ex-
 aggerated.
 Unexalt'ed (*adj. from un, and exalted*) Not exalted.
 Unexam'ined (*adj. from un, and examined*) Not ex-
 amined.
 Unexamp'led (*adj. from un, and exempld*) Not exam-
 pled.
 Unexas'perated (*adj. from un, and exasperated*) Not
 exasperated.
 Unexcar'nated (*adj. from un, and excarnated*) Not clear-
 ed from flesh.
 Unexca'vated (*adj. from un, and excavated*) Not exca-
 vated.
 Unexcept'ed (*adj. from un, and excepted*) Not ex-
 cepted.
 Unexcept'ionable (*adj. from un, and exceptionable*) Not
 liable to exception.
 Unexcept'ionably (*adv. from unexceptionable*) In a
 manner not liable to exception.
 Unexchang'ed (*adj. from un, and exchanged*) Not ex-
 changed.
 Unexcis'ed (*adj. from un, and excised*) Not excised.
 Unexcit'ed (*adj. from un, and excited*) Not excited.
 Unexcog'itable (*adj. from un, and excogitable*) Incapable
 of being found out. *Raleigh.*
 Unexcog'itated (*adj. from un, and excogitated*) Not
 found out.
 Unexcommu'nicated (*adj. from un, and excommunica-
 ted*) Not excommunicated.
 Unexco'riated (*adj. from un, and excoriated*) Not exco-
 riated.
 Unexcul'pated (*adj. from un, and exculpated*) Not ex-
 culpated.
 Unexcu'sable (*adj. from un, and excusable*) Not excu-
 sable, inexcusable.
 Unexcus'ed (*adj. from un, and excused*) Not excused.
 Unex'ecuted (*adj. from un, and executed*) Not exe-
 cuted.
 Unexem'plified (*adj. from un, and exemplified*) Not ex-
 emplified.
 Unexe'mpt (*adj. from un, and exempt*) Not exe-
 mpt. *Milton.*
 Unex'ercised (*adj. from un, and exercised*) Not exer-
 cised.
 Unexert'ed (*adj. from un, and exerted*) Not exerted.
 Unexha'lable (*adj. from un, and exhalable*) Not capable
 of being exhaled.
 Unexha'led (*adj. from un, and exhaled*) Not exhaled.
 Unexhaust'ed (*adj. from un, and exhausted*) Not ex-
 hausted.
 Unexhib'ited (*adj. from un, and exhibited*) Not exhib-
 ited.
 Unexhil'arated (*adj. from un, and exhilarated*) Not ex-
 hilarated.
 Unexhort'ed (*adj. from un, and exhorted*) Not exhorted.
 Unexon'erated (*adj. from un, and exonerated*) Not ex-
 onerated.
 Unex'orcised (*adj. from un, and exorcised*) Not exor-
 cised.
 Unexpan'ded (*adj. from un, and expanded*) Not ex-
 panded.
 Unexpect'ed (*adj. from un, and expected*) Not ex-
 pected.
 Unexpect'edly (*adv. from unexpected*) In a manner not
 expected.
 Unexpect'edness (*s. from unexpected*) The state or cir-
 cumstance of not being expected. *Watts.*
 Unexpect'orated (*adj. from un, and expectorated*) Not
 expectorated.
 Unexpe'dient (*adj. from un, and expedient*) Inexpe-
 dient.
 Unexped'itated (*adj. from un, and expeditated*) Not
 expeditated.
 Unexpedit'ed (*adj. from un, and expeditd*) Not ex-
 pedited.
 Unexpel'led (*adj. from un, and expelled*) Not expelled.
 Unexpend'ed (*adj. from un, and expended*) Not ex-
 pended.
 Unexper'ience (*s. from un, and experience*) Inexper-
 ience.

U N F

Unexper'ienced (*adj. from un, and experienced*) Inex-
 perienced.
 Unexper'imental (*adj. from un, and experimental*) Inex-
 perimental.
 Unexper'imented (*adj. from un, and experimented*) Inex-
 perimented.
 Unexper't (*adj. from un, and expert*) Not expert.
 Unexpert'neis (*s. from unexpert*) The want of exper-
 tise.
 Unexp'iated (*adj. from un, and expiated*) Not ex-
 piated.
 Unexpi'red (*adj. from un, and expired*) Not expired.
 Unexplain'ed (*adj. from un, and explained*) Not ex-
 plained.
 Unexp'licable (*adj. from un, and explicable*) Inexplic-
 cable.
 Unexplic'it (*adj. from un, and explicit*) Not explicit.
 Unexplo'ded (*adj. from un, and exploded*) Not exploded.
 Unexplo'red (*adj. from un, and explored*) Not explored,
 out, not tried, not known.
 Unexport'ed (*adj. from un, and exported*) Not ex-
 ported.
 Unexpo'sed (*adj. from un, and exposed*) Not exposed.
 Unexpound'able (*adj. from un, and expounded*) Incapable
 of being expounded.
 Unexpound'ed (*adj. from un, and expounded*) Not ex-
 pounded.
 Unexpres'sed (*adj. from un, and expressed*) Not ex-
 pressed.
 Unexpres'sible (*adj. from un, and expressible*) Inex-
 pressible.
 Unexpres'sive (*adj. from un, and expressive*) Not ex-
 pressive.
 Unexpres't (*adj. from un, and exprest*) Not exprest.
 Unexpung'ed (*adj. from un, and expunged*) Not ex-
 punged.
 Unextend'ed (*adj. from un, and extended*) Not ex-
 tended.
 Unexter'minable (*adj. from un, and exterminate*) Incap-
 able of being exterminated.
 Unexter'minated (*adj. from un, and exterminated*) Not
 exterminated.
 Unexting'uishable (*adj. from un, and extinguishable*) In-
 capable of being extinguished.
 Unexting'uished (*adj. from un, and extinguished*) Not
 extinguished.
 Unextir'pated (*adj. from un, and extirpated*) Not ex-
 tirpated.
 Unextol'led (*adj. from un, and extolled*) Not extolled.
 Unextort'ed (*adj. from un, and extorted*) Not extorted.
 Unextra'cted (*adj. from un, and extracted*) Not ex-
 tracted.
 Unextrav'asated (*adj. from un, and extravasated*) Not
 extravasated.
 Unex'tricated (*adj. from un, and extricated*) Not ex-
 tricated.
 Unextru'ded (*adj. from un, and extruded*) Not ex-
 truded.
 Unfab'led (*adj. from un, and fabled*) Not fabled.
 Unfa'ce (*v. t. from un, and face*) To take off a
 covering.
 Unfa'ced (*p. from unface*) Deprived of a covering
 front.
 Unfa'cing (*p. a. from unface*) Taking off a front
 covering.
 Unfa'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off
 front covering.
 Unfa'ded (*adj. from un, and faded*) Not faded.
 Unfa'ding (*adj. from un, and fading*) Not fading,
 ding.
 Unfag'oted (*adj. from un, and fagoted*) Not fagoted.
 Unfail'ing (*adj. from un, and failing*) Not fail-
 ing.
 Unfa'i'r (*adj. from un, and fair*) Not fair.
 Unfair'ly (*adv. from unfair*) Dishonestly, dising-
 erously.
 Unfair'ness (*s. from unfair*) Dishonesty, dising-
 erousness.
 Unfaith'ful (*adj. from un, and faithful*) Not faith-
 ful, treacherous, infidel.
 Unfaith'fully (*adv. from unfaithful*) Treacherously,
 infidiously.
 Unfaith'fulness (*s. from unfaithful*) Treachery,
 infidelity.
 Unfal'lible (*adj. from un, and fallible*) Infallible.
 Unfal'lowed (*adj. from un, and fallowed*) Not fallowed.
 Unfal'sified (*adj. from un, and falsified*) Not falsified.
 Unfal'tering (*adj. from un, and faltering*) Not faltering.
 Unfa'med (*adj. from un, and famed*) Not famed.
 Unfami'liar (*adj. from un, and familiar*) Not familiar.

U N F

amous (adj. from un, and famous) Infamous.
 avied (adj. from un, and fancied) Not fancied.
 ng'ed (adj. from un, and fanged) Not furnished
 h fangs.
 n'ed (adj. from un, and fanned) Not fanned.
 ntastical (adj. from un, and fantastical) Not fan-
 tical.
 'ced (adj. from un, and farced) Not farced, not
 fed.
 m'ed (adj. from un, and farmed) Not farmed, not
 at a certain rent.
 'rowed (adj. from un, and farrowed) Not far-
 rowed.
 'ciated (adj. from un, and fasciated) Not fasciated.
 'ciated (adj. from un, and fascinated) Not fasci-
 ated.
 'hionable (adj. from un, and fashionable) Not
 ionable, grown out of fashion.
 'hionableness (s. from unfashionable) The state or
 umberance of being unfashionable. *Locke.*
 'hionably (adv. from unfashionable) Out of fashion,
 a manner not agreeing with the fashion.
 'hioned (adj. from un, and fashioned) Not fashion-
 not formed by art.
 'ven (v. t. from un, and fasten) To loose, to unfix.
 'vened (p. from unfasten) Loosed, unfixing.
 'vening (p. a. from unfasten) Loosing, unfixing.
 'vening (s. from the part.) The act of loosing.
 'thered (adj. from un, and fathered) Having no fa-
 ther, fatherless.
 'h'omable (adj. from un, and fathomable) Incapable
 being fathomed.
 'h'omably (adv. from unfathomable) In a manner
 to be fathomed.
 'h'omed (adj. from un, and fathomed) Not fa-
 thomed.
 'gured (adj. from un, and fatigued) Not fatigued.
 'fied (adj. from un, and fatted) Not fatted.
 't'y (adj. from un, and faulty) Not faulty.
 'vorable (adj. a modern spelling) Unfavourable.
 'vourably (adv. from unfavourable) Unfavourably.
 'vourable (adj. from un, and favourable) Not favo-
 urable.
 'vourably (adv. from un, and favourably) Unpro-
 piously, unkindly.
 'voured (adj. from un, and favoured) Not favoured.
 've (adj. obsolete) Unfown. *Chaucer.*
 'ved (adj. from un, and feared) Not feared.
 'ful (adj. from un, and fearful) Not fearful.
 'fible (adj. from un, and feasible) Not feasible, im-
 possible.
 'fied (adj. from un, and feasted) Not feasted.
 'thered (adj. from un, and feathered) Not fea-
 thered.
 'tured (adj. from un, and featured) Deformed,
 lating regularity of features. *Dryden.*
 'undated (adj. from un, and fecundated) Not fe-
 dated.
 'd (adj. from un, and fed) Not fed.
 'ed (adj. from un, and feed) Unpaid, not gratified
 in a fee.
 'ing (adj. from un, and feeling) Insensible, void
 mental feeling.
 'ingly (adv. from unfeeling) In an unfeeling
 manner.
 'igned (adj. from un, and feigned) Sincere, not
 feigned.
 'n'edly (adv. from unfeigned) Sincerely.
 'n'edness (s. from unfeigned) Sincerity, rea-
 son. *Scott.*
 'citated (adj. from un, and felicitated) Not felici-
 tated, not congratulated.
 'lled (adj. from un, and felled) Not felled.
 'lled (adj. from un, and fellowed) Not fel-
 lowed.
 't (adj. from un, and felt) Not felt.
 'ced (adj. from un, and fenced) Not fenced.
 'fied (adj. from un, and feoffed) Not put in posses-
 sion.
 'ment'ed (adj. from un, and fermented) Not fer-
 mented.
 'ried (adj. from un, and ferried) Not ferried.
 'tile (adj. from un, and fertile) Not fertile, barren.
 'tilized (adj. from un, and fertilized) Not ferti-
 lized.
 'lish (adj. obsolete) Sad, sorrowful. *Chaucer.*
 'shed (adj. from un, and fetched) Not fetched.
 'ter (v. t. from un, and fetter) To unchain, to
 from fetters.

U N F

Unfettered (p. from unfetter) Unchained, freed from
 fetters; with from: as, "Unfettered from the
 body."
 Unfettering (p. a. from unfetter) Unchaining, freeing
 from fetters.
 Unfettering (s. from the part.) The act of freeing from
 fetters.
 Unfig'ured (adj. from un, and figured) Not figured.
 Unfil'ed (adj. from un, and filed) Not filed.
 Unfil'ial (adj. from un, and filial) Not becoming a child,
 unbefitting a son.
 Unfil'led (adj. from un, and filled) Not filled.
 Unfil'leted (adj. from un, and filleted) Not filleted.
 Unfil'tered (adj. from un, and filtered) Not filtered.
 Unfil'trated (adj. from un, and filtrated) Not filtrated.
 Unfin'ed (adj. from un, and fined) Not fined, not
 mulcted.
 Unfin'ished (adj. from un, and finished) Not finished.
 Unfirm (adj. from un, and firm) Infirm, weak, feeble.
 Unfit (v. t. from un, and fit) To disqualify.
 Unfit (adj. from the verb) Improper, unsuitable, un-
 qualified.
 Unfit'ted (p. from unfit) Disqualified.
 Unfit'tly (adv. from unfit) Improperly, unsuitably.
 Unfit'ness (s. from unfit) The state of being unfit, the
 want of propriety.
 Unfit'ting (p. a. from unfit) Disqualifying.
 Unfit'ting (s. from the part.) The act of disqualifying.
 Unfix (v. t. from un, and fix) To loosen, to make less
 fast; to make fluid, to liquify.
 Unfix'ed (adj. from unfix) Loosened, made less fast;
 not determined, wandering.
 Unfix'edness (s. from unfix) The state of being un-
 fixed.
 Unfix'ing (p. a. from unfix) Loosening, making less
 fast; undetermining, liquifying.
 Unfix'ing (s. from the part.) The act of loosening.
 Unflank'ed (adj. from un, and flanked) Not flanked.
 Unflat'tened (adj. from un, and flattened) Not flat-
 tened.
 Unflaw'ed (adj. from un, and flawed) Not flawed.
 Unflay'ed (adj. from un, and flayed) Not flayed.
 Unfledg'ed (adj. from un, and fledged) Not fledged.
 Unfleet'ing (adj. from un, and fleeting) Not fleeting.
 Unflesh'ed (adj. from un, and fleshed) Not seasoned to
 blood, not used to slaughter; raw, untrained to kill
 and destroy.
 Unflex'ible (adj. from un, and flexible) Inflexible.
 Unfogg'ed (adj. from un, and fogged) Not fogged.
 Unfounc'ed (adj. from un, and founced) Not founced,
 not ornamented with founces.
 Unflour'ed (adj. from un, and floured) Not floured,
 not sprinkled with flour.
 Unflour'ished (adj. from un, and flourished) Not
 flourished.
 Unflower'ed (adj. from un, and flower) Not flowered,
 not ornamented with flowers.
 Unflow'ing (adj. from un, and flowing) Not flowing.
 Unflow'n (adj. from un, and flown) Not flown.
 Unfluctuating (adj. from un, and fluctuating) Not
 fluctuating.
 Unflush'ed (adj. from un, and flushed) Not flushed.
 Unfluted (adj. from un, and fluted) Not fluted, not cut
 into hollows.
 Unflutter'ed (adj. from un, and fluttered) Not flut-
 tered.
 Unfoal'ed (adj. from un, and foal) Not foaled.
 Unfoiled (adj. from un, and foiled) Not foiled.
 Unfoist'ed (adj. from un, and foisted) Not foisted.
 Unfold (v. t. from un, and fold) To expound, to open;
 to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal; to set forth,
 to display.
 Unfold'ed (p. from unfold) Expanded, opened, spread;
 told, declared; discovered, revealed; displayed, set
 to view.
 Unfold'ing (p. a. from unfold) Expanding, spreading,
 opening; telling, declaring; displaying, setting to
 view; discovering, revealing.
 Unfold'ing (s. from the part.) The act of opening a fold,
 the act of displaying, the act of discovering a secret.
 Unfollow'ed (adj. from un, and followed) Not followed.
 Unfoment'ed (adj. from un, and fomented) Not fo-
 mented.
 Unfool (v. t. from un, and fool) To restore from
 folly. *Shakespeare.*
 Unfool'ed (p. from unfool) Reduced from folly.
 Unfool'ing (p. a. from unfool) Reducing from folly.
 Unfool'ing (s. from the part.) The act of reducing from
 folly.

U N F

Unfor'aged (*adj. from un, and foraged*) Not foraged.
 Unfor'ced (*adj. from un, and forced*) Not forced.
 Unforbid'd (*adj. from un, and forbid*) Not prohibited.
 Unforbid'denness (*s. from unforbidden*) The state of being unprohibited. *Boyle.*
 Unfor'cible (*adj. from un, and forcible*) Wanting efficacy, weak.
 Unford'ed (*adj. from un, and forded*) Not forded.
 Unforebo'ding (*adj. from un, and foreboding*) Giving no omens, not foreboding.
 Unforeknow'n (*adj. from un, and foreknown*) Not foreknown.
 Unforelay'ed (*adj. from un, and forelaid*) Not forelaid.
 Unforesee'n (*adj. from un, and foreseen*) Not foreseen.
 Unforeski'ned (*adj. from un, and foreskin*) Not circumcised. *Milton.*
 Unforestal'led (*adj. from un, and forestalled*) Not forestalled.
 Unforeto'ld (*adj. from un, and foretold*) Not foretold.
 Unforewarn'ed (*adj. from un, and forewarned*) Not forewarned.
 Unfor'feited (*adj. from un, and forfeited*) Not forfeited.
 Unfor'ged (*adj. from un, and forged*) Not forged.
 Unforgiv'en (*adj. from un, and forgiven*) Not forgiven.
 Unforgiv'ing (*adj. from un, and forgiving*) Not disposed to forgiveness; unrelenting, implacable.
 Unforgo't (*adj. from un, and forgot*) Unforgotten.
 Unforlo'tn (*adj. from un, and forlorn*) Not forlorn, not forsaken.
 Unfor'mal (*adj. from un, and formal*) Not formal, unobservant of forms.
 Unform'ed (*adj. from un, and formed*) Not formed, not reduced to any particular shape.
 Unfor'midable (*adj. from un, and formidable*) Not formidable.
 Unfor'saken (*adj. from un, and forsaken*) Not forsaken.
 Unfor'wo'tn (*adj. from un, and forsworn*) Not forsworn.
 Unfor'tified (*adj. from un, and fortified*) Not fortified.
 Unfor'tunate (*adj. from un, and fortunate*) Not fortunate, unprosperous, unhappy.
 Unfor'tunately (*adv. from unfortunate*) Without prosperity, unhappily.
 Unfor'tunateness (*s. from unfortunate*) The state of being unfortunate. *Sidney.*
 Unfor'tuned (*adj. from un, and fortune*) Unprovided with a fortune, unportioned.
 Unfor'warded (*adj. from un, and forwarded*) Not forwarded.
 Unfos'tered (*adj. from un, and fostered*) Not fostered.
 Unfoth'ered (*adj. from un, and fothered*) Not fothered.
 Unfought (*adj. from un, and fought*) Not fought.
 Unfou'led (*adj. from un, and fouled*) Not fouled.
 Unfound (*adj. from un, and found*) Not found.
 Unfram'able (*adj. from un, and framable*) Incapable of being framed. *Hooker.*
 Unfram'ed (*adj. from un, and framed*) Not framed.
 Unfran'chised (*adj. from un, and franchised*) Not franchised.
 Unfrank'ed (*adj. from un, and franked*) Not franked, not exempt from the charge of postage.
 Unfray'ed (*adj. from un, and frayed*) Not frayed.
 Unfre'ed (*adj. from un, and freed*) Not freed.
 Unfreight'ed (*adj. from un, and freighted*) Not freighted.
 Unfre'quent (*adj. from un, and frequent*) Not frequent, uncommon.
 Unfreque'nt (*v. t. from the adj. but not used*) To cease to frequent. *Phillips.*
 Unfrequent'ed (*adj. from unfrequent*) Not frequented.
 Unfre'quently (*adv. from un, and frequently*) Not often, uncommonly.
 Unfre'quentness (*s. from unfrequent*) The state of being unfrequent, uncommonness.
 Unfret'ted (*adj. from un, and fretted*) Not fretted.
 Unfri'ed (*adj. from un, and fried*) Not fried.
 Unfriend'ed (*adj. from un, and friended*) Unbefriended.
 Unfriend'lineis (*s. from unfriendly*) The state or quality of being unfriendly.
 Unfriend'ly (*adj. from un, and friendly*) Not friendly.
 Unfright'ed (*adj. from un, and frightened*) Not frightened, not terrified.
 Unfringed (*adj. from un, and fringed*) Not fringed.
 Unfriz'ed (*adj. from un, and frized*) Not frized, not curled.
 Unfriz'led (*adj. from un, and frizled*) Not frizled.
 Unfront'ed (*adj. from un, and fronted*) Not fronted.
 Unfrosted (*adj. from un, and frosted*) Not frosted.

U N G

Unfrou'ced (*adj. from un, and frounced*) Not frounced.
 Unfrow'ard (*adj. from un, and froward*) Not froward.
 Unfro'zen (*adj. from un, and frozen*) Not frozen.
 Unfruct'ified (*adj. from un, and fructified*) Not fructified, not made fruitful.
 Unfru'gal (*adj. from un, and frugal*) Not frugal.
 Unfru'galness (*s. from unfrugal*) The state or quality of being unfrugal, the want of frugality.
 Unfruit'ful (*adj. from un, and fruitful*) Not fruitful, barren.
 Unfruit'fulness (*s. from unfruitful*) The state or quality of being unfruitful, barrenness.
 Unfrus'trable (*adj. from un, and frustrable*) Not frustrable.
 Unfrus'trated (*adj. from un, and frustrated*) Not frustrated.
 Unfud'dled (*adj. from un, and fuddled*) Not fuddled.
 Unfulfil'led (*adj. from un, and fulfilled*) Not fulfilled.
 Unful'led (*adj. from un, and fuled*) Not fuled.
 Unful'minated (*adj. from un, and fulminated*) Not fulminated.
 Unfu'med (*adj. from un, and fumed*) Not fumed.
 Unfu'migated (*adj. from un, and fumigated*) Not fumigated.
 Unfund'ed (*adj. from un, and funded*) Not funded.
 Unfur'belowed (*adj. from un, and furbelowed*) Not belowed.
 Unfur'bished (*adj. from un, and furnished*) Not furnished.
 Unfur'l (*v. t. a sea term*) To spread out the sails, to expand, to unfold.
 Unfur'l'ed (*p. from unfurl*) Expanded, unfolded.
 Unfur'l'ing (*p. a. from unfurl*) Expanding, unfolding.
 Unfur'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of unfolding sails.
 Unfur'nish (*v. t. from un, and furnish*) To strip, to leave naked.
 Unfur'nished (*p. from unfurnish*) Stripped of furniture, left naked.
 Unfur'nishing (*p. a. from unfurnish*) Stripping of furniture, leaving naked.
 Unfur'nishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping any thing of its furniture, the act of leaving naked.
 Unfur'ned (*adj. from un, and furred*) Not furred, furnished with fur.
 Unfur'rowed (*adj. from un, and furrowed*) Not furrowed.
 Unfus'ed (*adj. from un, and fused*) Not fused, not into a state of fusion.
 Ungag'ed (*adj. from un, and gage*) Not gaged.
 Ungain' (*adj. from un, and gain*) Unbackward, ungain'ness (*s. from ungain*) The state or quality of being ungain.
 Ungain'ed (*adj. from un, and gained*) Not gained.
 Ungain'ful (*adj. from un, and gainful*) Not gainful, profitable.
 Ungain'ly (*adj. from ungain*) Awkward, uncouth.
 Ungall'ed (*adj. from un, and galled*) Not galled.
 Ungan'and (*adj. an old word*) Ungainly, awkward.
 Ungangre'ned (*adj. from un, and gangrened*) Not gangrened.
 Ungarb'led (*adj. from un, and garbled*) Not garbled.
 Ungarg'led (*adj. from un, and gargled*) Not gargled.
 Ungar'isoned (*adj. from un, and garisoned*) Not garisoned.
 Ungar'nished (*adj. from un, and garnished*) Not garnished.
 Ungar'ter (*v. t. from un, and garter*) To take off the garter, to strip off the garter.
 Ungar'tered (*p. from ungarter*) Stripped of the garter, deprived of a garter.
 Ungar'tering (*p. a. from ungarter*) Taking off the garter.
 Ungar'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the garters.
 Ungash'ed (*adj. from un, and gashed*) Not gashed.
 Ungath'ered (*adj. from un, and gathered*) Not gathered.
 Ungau'ged (*adj. from un, and gauged*) Not gauged.
 Ungea'r (*v. t. from un, and gear*) To unharne'ss, to live from the gears.
 Ungea'rd (*p. from ungear*) Unharnessed, stripped of gears.
 Ungea'ring (*p. a. from ungear*) Taking off the harness.
 Ungea'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the harness.
 Un'geld (*adj. an old word*) Not redeemable by a monetary compensation.
 Ungeld'ed (*adj. from un, and gelded*) Not gelded.

U N G

t (adj. from un, and gelt) Ungelded.
 dered (adj. from un, and gendered) Not gen-
 dered.
 erated (adj. from un, and generated) Not gene-
 rated.
 erative (adj. from un, and generative) Beget-
 nothing.
 erical (adj. from un, and generical) Not gene-
 rical.
 erous (adj. from un, and generous) Not gene-
 rous.
 erously (adv. from ungenerous) Without gene-
 rously.
 erousness (s. from ungenerous) The want of ge-
 nerosity.
 enial (adj. from un, and genial) Not genial, un-
 friendly to natural productions.
 enialness (s. from ungenial) The state or quality of
 being unfriendly to natural productions.
 teel (adj. from un, and genteel) Not genteel.
 teel (adv. from ungentle) Without gentility,
 manner unlike a gentleman.
 te (adj. from un, and gentle) Harsh, rude,
 red.
 tlemanlike (adj. from un, and gentlemanlike)
 like a gentleman.
 tlemanly (adj. from un, and gentlemanly) Illibe-
 ral, not becoming a gentleman.
 tleness (s. from ungentle) Harshness, rudeness,
 rity; unkindness, incivility.
 tly (adv. from ungentle) Harshly, rudely, fe-
 lly.
 graphical (adj. from un, and geographical) Not
 ording to the rules of geography.
 metrical (adj. from un, and geometrical) Con-
 trary to the laws of geometry.
 bated (adj. from un, and gibbeted) Not gibbeted.
 ed (adj. from un, and gifted) Not gifted.
 ed (adj. from un, and gilded) Not gilded.
 t (adj. from un, and gilt) Ungilded.
 ty (adj. obsolete) Guiltless, innocent. *Chaucer.*
 gled (adj. from un, and gingled) Not gingled.
 d (v. t. from un, and gird) To loose any thing
 and with a girdle.
 d (p. from ungird) Loosened, set free from the
 girdle.
 d (p. a. from ungird) Loosening any thing
 and with a girdle.
 d (s. from the part.) The act of loosing what is
 and with a girdle.
 d (v. t. from un, and girdle) To loose any
 thing bound with a girdle.
 d (p. from ungirdle) Loosened from the ban-
 dle of a girdle.
 d (p. a. from ungirdle) Loosening the
 dle.
 d (s. from the part.) The act of loosing the
 dle.
 t (adj. from un, and girt) Loosely dressed.
 ing (adj. from un, and giving) Not giving. *Dry.*
 ze (v. t. from un, and glaze) To take the glass
 of a window.
 d (p. from unglaze) Not glazed.
 d (p. a. from unglaze) Taking the glass out.
 d (s. from the part.) The act of taking the glass
 of a window.
 aned (adj. from un, and gleaned) Not gleaned.
 merated (adj. from un, and glomerated) Not
 merated.
 rified (adj. from un, and glorified) Not glo-
 rified.
 d (adj. from un, and glossed) Not glossed.
 d (adj. from un, and gloved) Not furnished
 with gloves.
 e (v. t. from un, and glue) To loose any thing
 cemented with glue, to loose.
 d (p. from unglue) Freed from cohesion, freed
 from the cohesion of any glutinous matter.
 d (p. a. from unglue) Loosing any thing glued,
 from cohesion.
 d (s. from the part.) The act of loosing any
 thing cemented.
 gn (adj. from un, and gnawn) Not gnawn.
 d (adj. from un, and goaded) Not goaded.
 d (v. t. from un, and god) To divest of divinity.
 d (p. from ungod) Divested of divinity.
 d (p. a. from ungod) Divesting of divinity.
 d (s. from the part.) The act of divesting of
 divinity, the act of undeifying.
 dely (adj. obsolete) Uncivil. *Chaucer.*

U N G

Ungod'dely (adv. obsolete) Dishonourably. *Ch.*
 Ungod'lily (adv. not much used, from ungodly) Im-
 piously, wickedly.
 Ungod'linefs (s. from ungodly) The state of being un-
 godly.
 Ungod'ly (adj. from un, and godly) Irreligious,
 wicked.
 Ungod'ly (s. from the adj.) Wicked people, persons void
 of religion.
 Ungor'ed (adj. from un, and gored) Not gored, not hurt
 with a horn.
 Ungor'ge (v. t. from un, and gorge) To empty, to ease
 satiety.
 Ungor'ed (p. from ungorge) Emptied, eased of satiety,
 not filled, not sated.
 Ungor'ing (p. a. from ungorge) Emptying, easing
 satiety.
 Ungor'ing (s. from the part.) The act of emptying, the
 act of easing satiety.
 Ungos'pelized (adj. from un, and gospelized) Not gos-
 pelized. *Hill.*
 Ungot (adj. from un, and got) Ungotten.
 Ungot'ten (adj. from un, and gotten) Not gotten, not
 gained; not begotten.
 Ungov'ernable (adj. from un, and governable) Inca-
 pable of being governed, licentious, wild, unruly.
 Ungov'ernableness (s. from ungovernable) The state of
 being ungovernable.
 Ungov'erned (adj. from un, and governed) Not govern-
 ed, not regulated; licentious, unbridled.
 Ungown'ed (adj. from un, and gowned) Not dressed in
 a gown.
 Ungra'ced (adj. from un, and graced) Not graced, not
 beautified.
 Ungra'ceful (adj. from un, and graceful) Not graceful;
 wanting elegance.
 Ungra'cefully (adv. from ungraceful) Without graceful-
 ness, inelegantly.
 Ungra'cefulness (s. from ungraceful) The want of grace-
 fulness, inelegancy.
 Ungra'cious (adj. from un, and gracious) Not gracious;
 unacceptable, displeasing, offensive.
 Ungra'ciously (adv. from ungracious) In an ungracious
 manner.
 Ungra'ciousness (s. from ungracious) The state of being
 ungracious.
 Ungrad'uated (adj. from un, and graduated) Not gra-
 duated.
 Ungraft'ed (adj. from un, and grafted) Not grafted.
 Ungrain'ed (adj. from un, and grained) Not grained.
 Ungrammat'ical (adj. from un, and grammatical) Not
 grammatical, contrary to the rules of grammar.
 Ungrant'ed (adj. from un, and granted) Not granted.
 Ungran'ulated (adj. from un, and granulated) Not
 granulated.
 Ungrap'ple (v. t. from un, and grapple) To free from
 the grapple.
 Ungrap'pled (p. from ungrapple) Freed from the
 grapple.
 Ungrap'pling (p. a. from ungrapple) Freeing from the
 grapple.
 Ungrap'pling (s. from the part.) The act of freeing from
 the grapple.
 Ungras'ped (adj. from un, and grasped) Not grasped.
 Ungrat'ed (adj. from un, and grated) Not grated.
 Ungrat'eful (adj. from un, and grateful) Not grateful.
 Ungrat'efully (adv. from ungrateful) With ingratitude,
 with unacceptableness.
 Ungrat'efulness (s. from ungrateful) The want of gra-
 titude, the want of acceptableness.
 Ungrat'ified (adj. from un, and gratified) Not gratified.
 Ungrat'itude (s. from un, and gratitude) Ingratitude.
 Ungrat'ulated (adj. from un, and gratulated) Not con-
 gratulated.
 Ungra'velled (adj. from un, and gravelled) Not gra-
 velled.
 Ungra'vely (adv. from un, and gravely) Without
 gravity.
 Ungra'ven (adj. from un, and graven) Not graven.
 Ungraz'ed (adj. from un, and grazed) Not grazed.
 Ungre'able (adj. obsolete) Disagreeable. *Ch.*
 Ungreas'ed (adj. from un, and greased) Not greased.
 Ungreet'ed (adj. from un, and greeted) Not greeted.
 Ungriev'ed (adj. from un, and grieved) Not grieved.
 Ungri'med (adj. from un, and grimed) Not grimed.
 Ungrip'ped (adj. from un, and gripped) Not gripped.
 Ungroov'ed (adj. from un, and grooved) Not grooved.
 Unground'nd (adj. from un, and ground) Not ground.
 Unground'ed (adj. from un, and grounded) Having no
 foundation.

Unground'edly (*adv. from ungrounded*) Without sufficient ground. *Janeway.*
 Ungroup'ed (*adj. from un, and grouped*) Not grouped.
 Ungrub'bed (*adj. from un, and grubbed*) Not grubbed.
 Ungrud'ged (*adj. from un, and grugged*) Not grugged.
 Ungrud'ging (*adj. from un, and grudging*) Not grudging.
 Ungrud'gingly (*adv. from ungrudging*) Willingly, cheerfully.
 Unguar'antied (*adj. from un, and guaranteed*) Not guaranteed.
 Unguard'ed (*adj. from un, and guarded*) Not guarded.
 Un'guent (*s. from the Lat. unguentum*) An ointment.
 UNGUENTARIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The act of compounding ointment.
 UNGUENTUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A sweet ointment, a perfume, a salve.
 Unguess'ed (*adj. from un, and guessed*) Not guessed.
 UNGUIC'ULUS (*s. in botany*) A speck of a different colour on the flower of a plant.
 Unguid'ed (*adj. from un, and guided*) Not guided.
 UN'GUIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The nail of the finger or toe.
 UN'GULA (*s. from the Lat.*) The hoof of a beast; the oblique section of a cylinder comprehending a part of the plane of the base; an instrument for extracting a dead child from the womb.
 UNGULUS (*s. in botany*) A speck of a different colour on the flower leaf of a plant.
 Ungull'ed (*adj. from un, and gulled*) Not gulled, not tricked.
 Ungulp'ed (*adj. from un, and guiped*) Not gulped, not swallowed with eagerness.
 Ungum'med (*adj. from un, and gummed*) Not gummed.
 Unguzzl'ed (*adj. from un, and guzzled*) Not guzzled.
 Unhab'itable (*adj. from un, and habitable*) Not habitable.
 Unhab'itableness (*s. from unhabitable*) The state of being unhabitable.
 Unhabit'uated (*adj. from un, and habituated*) Not habituated.
 Unhack'ed (*adj. from un, and hacked*) Not hacked.
 Unhack'neyed (*adj. from un, and hackneyed*) Not hackneyed.
 Unhackt (*adj. from un, and hackt*) Not hacked.
 Unha'ft (*v. t. from un, and haft*) To deprive of a haft. *Scott.*
 Unha'fted (*adj. from un, and hafted*) Not hafted.
 Unhag'gled (*adj. from un, and haggled*) Not haggled.
 Unhailed (*adj. from un, and hailed*) Not hailed, not saluted.
 Unhailed (*adj. from un, and haled*) Not haled, not dragged along.
 Unhailed (*adj. from un, and hailed*) Not haled, not pulled by violence.
 Unhalloo'ed (*adj. from un, and hallooed*) Not hallooed.
 Unhal'low (*v. t. from un, and hallow*) To prophane.
 Unhal'lowed (*p. from unhallow*) Not hallowed, not consecrated, prophaned.
 Unha'lowing (*p. a. from unhallow*) Prophaning.
 Unhal'lowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of prophaning.
 Unhalt'er (*v. t. from un, and halter*) To free from the halter.
 Unhalt'ered (*p. from unhalter*) Not halted, not bound with a halter; freed from the halter.
 Unhalt'ering (*p. a. from unhalter*) Freeing from the halter.
 Unhalt'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from the halter.
 Unhalv'ed (*adj. from un, and halved*) Not halved, not divided into two parts.
 Unham'mered (*adj. from un, and hammered*) Not hammered, not wrought with the hammer.
 Unhamper (*v. t. from un, and hamper*) To entangle.
 Unhamper'ed (*p. from unhamper*) Unentangled.
 Unhamper'ed (*adj. from un, and hamper*) Not put up in hampers.
 Unhamper'ing (*p. a. from unhamper*) Unentangling.
 Unhamper'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unentangling.
 Unhand (*v. t. from un, and hand*) To loose from the hand.
 Unhand'ed (*p. from unhand*) Loosed from the hand.
 Unhand'ily (*adv. from unhandy*) Awkwardly.
 Unhand'iness (*s. from un, and handy*) The state or quality of being unhandy.
 Unhand'ing (*p. a. from unhand*) Loosing from the hand.

Unhand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing from the hand.
 Unhand'led (*adj. from un, and handled*) Not handled.
 Unhand'some (*adj. from un, and handsome*) Not handsome, ungraceful, awkward.
 Unhand'somely (*adv. from unhandsome*) Ungracefully, awkwardly.
 Unhand'someness (*s. from unhand'some*) The want of beauty, the want of gracefulness, the want of elegance.
 Unhand'y (*adj. from un, and handy*) Not handy, awkward.
 Unhang'ed (*adj. from un, and hanged*) Not hanged, freed from an embarrassment.
 Unhap'p (*s. from un, and hap*) A mistake, a mishap.
 Unhap'p (*adj. an old spelling*) An unhap.
 Unhap'pied (*adj. from un, and happy*) Made unhappy.
 Unhap'pier (*adj. comp. of unhappy*) Unhappy in a greater degree.
 Unhap'piest (*adj. sup. of unhappy*) Unhappy in the greatest degree.
 Unhap'pily (*adv. from unhappy*) Without happiness, with misery.
 Unhap'piness (*s. from unhappy*) The state of being unhappy, misfortune, calamity, misery.
 Unhap'py (*adj. from un, and happy*) Not happy, distressed, miserable.
 Unhar'assed (*adj. from un, and harassed*) Not harassed.
 Unhar'bour (*v. t. from un, and harbour*) To drive from shelter.
 Unhar'oured (*p. from unharbour*) Driven from shelter.
 Unhar'ouring (*p. a. from unharbour*) Driving from shelter.
 Unhar'ouring (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving from shelter.
 Unhard'ened (*adj. from un, and hardened*) Not hardened.
 Unhar'dy (*adj. from un, and hardy*) Not hardy.
 Unharm'ed (*adj. from un, and harmed*) Not hurt, not injured.
 Unharm'ful (*adj. from un, and harmful*) Innocent.
 Unharm'o'nical (*adj. from un, and harmonical*) Not harmonical, unharmonious.
 Unharm'o'nious (*adj. from un, and harmonious*) Not proportionate, wanting symmetry, unmusical, not in harmony.
 Unharm'o'niously (*adv. from unharmonious*) Without harmony.
 Unharm'o'niousness (*s. from unharmonious*) The want of harmony, a defect in harmony.
 Unhar'monized (*adj. from un, and harmonized*) Not harmonized.
 Unhar'ness (*v. t. from un, and harness*) To loose the harness; to disarm, to divest of armour.
 Unhar'nessed (*p. from unharness*) Looked from harness, disarmed.
 Unhar'nessing (*p. a. from unharness*) Looking from harness, disarming.
 Unhar'nessing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking from the harness, the act of disarming.
 Unhar'rowed (*adj. from un, and harrowed*) Not harrowed.
 Unhatched (*adj. from un, and hatched*) Not hatched.
 Unha'sp (*v. t. from un, and hasp*) To free from the fastening of a hasp.
 Unhasp'ed (*p. from unhasp*) Freed from the confinement of a hasp.
 Unhasp'ing (*p. a. from unhasp*) Freeing from the confinement of a hasp.
 Unhasp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unloosing the hasp.
 Unhast'ened (*adj. from un, and hastened*) Not hastened.
 Unhast'y (*adj. from un, and hasty*) Not hasty.
 Unhatch'ed (*adj. from un, and hatched*) Not hatched.
 Unhatch'elled (*adj. from un, and hatchelled*) Not hatchelled.
 Unhated (*adj. from un, and hated*) Not hated.
 Unhaul'ed (*adj. from un, and hauled*) Not hauled, pulled.
 Unhaunt'ed (*adj. from un, and haunted*) Not haunted.
 Unhawk'ed (*adj. from un, and hawked*) Not hawked, not carried about for sale.
 Unhaz'arded (*adj. from un, and hazarded*) Not hazarded, not put to an adventure.
 Unheal'ed (*adj. from un, and healed*) Not healed.
 Unhealth'ful (*adj. from un, and healthful*) Unwholesome, sickly.
 Unhealth'fulness (*s. from unhealthful*) The state of being unhealthful.
 Unhealth'ier (*adj. comp. of unhealthy*) Unhealthy in a greater degree.

U N H

Un'leest (*adj. sup. of unhealthy*) Unhealthy in the least degree.
 Un'lineis (*s. from unhealthy*) The state of being unhealthy.
 Un'ly (*adj. from un, and healthy*) Not healthy.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and heaped*) Not heaped.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and heard*) Not heard.
 Un'rt (*v. t. from un, and heart*) To discourage, to shorten. *Shakespeare.*
 Un'rted (*p. from unheart, but not used*) Disheartened.
 Un'ring (*p. a. from unheart, but not used*) Disheartening.
 Un'ry (*adj. from un, and hearty*) Not hearty; inactive.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and heated*) Not heated.
 Un'enly (*adj. from un, and heavenly*) Not heavenly.
 Un'ored (*adj. from un, and heftored*) Not heftored.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and hedged*) Not hedged.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and heeded*) Not heeded.
 Un'ful (*adj. from un, and heedful*) Not heedful.
 Un'fulness (*s. from unheedful*) The state or quality of being unheedful.
 Un'ing (*adj. from un, and heeding*) Careless, neglectful.
 Un'y (*adj. from un, and heedly*) Rash, precipitate.
 Un'pieced (*adj. from un and heelpieced*) Not heelpieced.
 Un'tened (*adj. from un, and heightened*) Not heightened.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and heired*) Not heired, not inherited by an heir.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and held*) Not held.
 Un' (*s. obsolete*) The want of health, misfortune. *Ch.*
 Un' (*v. t. from un, and hele*) To uncover, to expose to view. *Shakespeare.*
 Un'ed (*p. from unhele, obsolete*) Uncovered, exposed to view.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and helmed*) Not helmed, not armed with an helmet.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and helped*) Not helped.
 Un'ful (*adj. from un, and helpful*) Affording no help.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and helved*) Not fitted with a helve.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and hemmed*) Not hemmed.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and herded*) Not herded, not put into herds.
 Un'ical (*adj. from un, and heretical*) Not heretical.
 Un'itable (*adj. from un, and heritable*) Not heritable.
 Un'itical (*adj. from un, and hermitical*) Unlike a hermit.
 Un'ic (*adj. from un, and heroic*) Not heroic.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and hewed*) Not hewed, uncut.
 Un'n (*adj. from un, and hewn*) Not hewn.
 Un' (*adj. from un, and hid*) Not hid.
 Un'en (*adj. from un, and hidden*) Not hidden.
 Un' (*v. t. obsolete*) To lay open, to discover. *Chau.*
 Un'bound (*p. from un, and hidebound*) Not hidebound.
 Un'ered (*adj. from un, and hindered*) Not hindered.
 Un'ge (*v. t. from un, and hinge*) To throw from the hinges, to take off the hinges; to displace, to disengage.
 Un'ed (*p. from unhinge*) Thrown off the hinges, disengaged, thrown out of place.
 Un'ing (*p. a. from unhinge*) Throwing off the hinges, disordering, throwing into confusion.
 Un'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing off the hinges, the act of throwing into disorder.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and hipped*) Not hipped; not armed with a hip.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and hired*) Not hired.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and hissed*) Not hissed, not excited by hissing.
 Un' (*adj. from un, and hit*) Not hit.
 Un' (*v. t. from un, and hitch*) To disengage from a hitch.
 Un'ed (*p. from unhitch*) Disengaged from a hitch.
 Un'ed (*adj. from un, and hiteched*) Not hiteched, not armed with a hitechel.
 Un'ing (*p. a. from unhitch*) Disengaging from a hitch.
 Un'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disengaging from a hitch.
 Un' (*adj. from un, and hive*) Not hived, not put into a hive.
 Un' (*v. t. from un, and hoard*) To take from a hoard, to disclose, to steal.
 Un'ed (*p. from unhoard*) Taken out of a hoard.

U N H

Unhoard'ing (*p. a. from unhoard*) Taking out of a hoard.
 Unhoard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out of a hoard.
 Unho'ed (*adj. from un, and hoed*) Not hoed, not cut up with a hoe.
 Unhoist'ed (*adj. from un, and hoisted*) Not hoisted.
 Unho'ide (*adj. obsolete*) Held in no account. *Chaucer.*
 Unho'lier (*adj. comp. of unholy*) Unholy in a greater degree.
 Unho'liest (*adj. sup. of unholy*) Unholy in the greatest degree.
 Unho'lily (*adv. from unholy*) Without holiness, with impiety.
 Unho'linefs (*s. from unholy*) The state or quality of being unholy.
 Unho'llowed (*adj. from un, and hollowed*) Not hollowed.
 Unho'ly (*adj. from un, and holy*) Not holy, prophane, impious, wicked.
 Unhon'est (*adj. from un, and honest*) Dishonest.
 Unhon'eyed (*adj. from un, and honeyed*) Not honeyed, not sweetened with honey.
 Unhon'ied (*adj. from un, and honied*) Not sweetened with honey.
 Unhon'ored (*adj. the modern spelling*) Not honoured, unhonoured.
 Unhon'oured (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Not honoured.
 Unho'od (*v. t. from un, and hood*) To divest of the hood.
 Unho'od'ed (*p. from unhood*) Divested of the hood.
 Unho'od'ing (*p. a. from unhood*) Divesting of the hood.
 Unho'od'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the hood.
 Unho'od'wink (*v. t. from un, and hoodwink*) To remove what obstructs the light. *Scott.*
 Unho'od'winked (*p. from unhoodwink*) Freed from any thing that obstructs the light.
 Unho'od'winking (*p. a. from unhoodwink*) Removing any thing that obstructs the light.
 Unho'od'winking (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing any thing that obstructs the light.
 Unho'ok (*v. t. from un, and hook*) To disengage from a hook.
 Unhook'ed (*p. from unhook*) Disengaged from a hook.
 Unhook'ing (*p. a. from unhook*) Disengaging from a hook.
 Unhook'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disengaging from a hook.
 Unho'op (*v. t. from un, and hoop*) To divest of hoops, to take off a hoop.
 Unhoop'ed (*p. from unhoop*) Divested of hoops.
 Unhoop'ing (*p. a. from unhoop*) Taking off the hoops, divesting of a hoop.
 Unhoop'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the hoops.
 Unho'ot'ed (*adj. from un, and hoat*) Not hoated.
 Unho'ped (*adj. from un, and hope*) Not expected, not hoped for.
 Unho'peful (*adj. from un, and hopeful*) Not hopeful, unpromising.
 Unho'pefulness (*s. from unhopeful*) The state or quality of being unhopeful.
 Unhorn'ed (*adj. from un, and horned*) Not horned, not furnished with horns.
 Unho'rle (*v. t. from un, and horle*) To beat from the horse, to throw from the saddle.
 Unhors'ed (*p. from unhorse*) Beaten from the horse, thrown from the saddle.
 Unhors'ing (*p. a. from unhorse*) Beating from the horse, throwing from the saddle.
 Unhors'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dismounting from a horse, the act of throwing off the saddle.
 Unho'se (*v. t. from un, and hote*) To pull off the stockings.
 Unho'ed (*p. from unhose*) Stripped of the stockings, deprived of stockings.
 Unho'ing (*p. a. from unhose*) Stripping off the stockings.
 Unho'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling off the hose.
 Unhos'pitable (*adj. from un, and hospitable*) Void of hospitality, affording no entertainment to strangers.
 Unhos'tile (*adj. from un, and hostile*) Not hostile.
 Unhough'ed (*adj. from un, and houghed*) Not houghed, not hamstringed.
 Unhou'se (*v. t. from un, and house*) To drive out of a habitation, to drive from a habitation.
 Unhous'ed (*p. from unhouse*) Driven from a habitation, deprived of a home.
 Unhous'eled (*adj. from un, and houseled*) Not having received the sacrament. *Shakespeare.*
 Unhous'elled

U N I

Unhous'elled (*adj. from un, and houseled*) Not houseled, not admitted to the sacrament, not prepared by the sacrament. *Shakespeare.*
 Unhous'ing (*p. a. from unhouse*) Driving from a habitation.
 Unhous'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving from a habitation.
 Unhox'ed (*adj. from un, and hoxed*) Not hoxed, not hamstringed.
 Unhug'ged (*adj. from un, and hugged*) Not hugged.
 Unhu'man (*adj. from un, and human*) Inhuman.
 Unhu'mahized (*adj. from un, and humanized*) Not humanized.
 Unhu'manly (*adv. from unhuman*) Inhumanly.
 Unhum'bled (*adj. from un, and humbled*) Not humbled.
 Unhu'moured (*adj. from un, and humoured*) Not humoured.
 Unhu'ng (*adj. from un, and hung*) Not hung, not hanged.
 Unhunted (*adj. from un, and hunted*) Not hunted.
 Unhur'led (*adj. from un, and hurled*) Not hurled.
 Unhur'ried (*adj. from un, and hurried*) Not hurried.
 Unhu'rt (*adj. from un, and hurt*) Not hurt; free from harm.
 Unhurt'ful (*adj. from un, and hurtful*) Harmless, innocent.
 Unhurt'fully (*adv. from unhurtful*) Without harm, innocently.
 Unhus'banded (*adj. from un, and husbanded*) Not husbanded, not well managed; not provided with a husband.
 Unhu'sk (*v. t. from un, and husk*) To free from the husk.
 Unhusk'ed (*p. from unhusk*) Freed from the husk.
 Unhusk'ing (*p. a. from unhusk*) Freeing from the husk.
 Unhusk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from the husk.
 Unhust'led (*adj. from un, and hustled*) Not hustled, not shook together.
 Unhuzza'ed (*adj. from un, and huzzaed*) Not huzzaed.
 Unhizable (*adj. obsolete*) Smooth, plain, exact. *Chaucer.*
 Unjaded (*adj. from un, and jaded*) Not jaded, not tired.
 Unjag'ged (*adj. from un, and jagged*) Not jagged.
 Unjam'b (*v. t. from un, and jamb*) To free from a pressure between two bodies.
 Unjam'bed (*p. from unjamb*) Delivered from the pressure of two bodies.
 Unjam'bing (*p. a. from unjamb*) Freeing from the pressure of two hard bodies.
 Unjam'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from the pressure of two hard bodies.
 Unjapan'ed (*adj. from un, and jappanned*) Not jappanned.
 Unjaun'diced (*adj. from un, and jaundiced*) Not affected with the jaundice.
 UNICAP'SULAR (*adj. from the Lat. unus one, and capsula a seed vessel*) Having but one seed vessel.
 U'nick (*adj. from unique, not used*) Only. *Cole.*
 UNICORN (*s. from the Lat. unus one, and cornu a horn*) A beast with one horn now supposed to be fabulous; the name of a bird; the name of a fish.
 Unicornbir'd (*s. from unicorn, and bird*) The name of a bird so called from a remarkable protuberance or horn on its forehead.
 Unicornfish (*s. from unicorn, and fish*) The name of a fish so called from a remarkable horn or spike growing out of its snout.
 Unicornfos'sil (*s. in natural history*) A kind of crustaceous spar.
 UNICORNOUS (*adj. from the Lat. unus one, and cornu a horn*) Having one horn.
 Unicornwhale (*s. from unicorn, and whale*) The name of a large fish said to have a head resembling that of a horse, and a horn nine foot long growing out of its forehead.
 Unidel (*adv. an old word*) In vain. *Cole.*
 Unidol'ized (*adj. from un, and idolized*) Not idolized.
 UNIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. unus one, and forma a shape*) Having the same form, agreeing together; keeping one course, conforming to one rule.
 Unifor'mity (*s. from uniform*) The state or quality of being uniform.
 Unifor'mly (*adv. from uniform*) With the same form, without variation, without disagreement, in an even course.
 UNIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. unus one, and facio to make, but not used*) To make one. *Cole.*
 Unig'nited (*adj. from un, and ignited*) Not kindled, not set on fire.

U N I

UNILAB'IATED (*adj. from the Lat. unus one, and labium a lip*) Having one flowercup.
 Unillu'minated (*adj. from un, and illuminated*) Not illuminated.
 Unillu'mined (*adj. from un, and illumined*) Not illuminated.
 Unillus'trated (*adj. from un, and illustrated*) Not illustrated.
 Unimag'ed (*adj. from un, and imaged*) Not imaged, not formed in the imagination.
 Unimag'inable (*adj. from un, and imaginable*) Incapable, incapable of being imagined.
 Unimag'inably (*adv. from unimaginable*) To a degree not to be imagined.
 Unimag'ined (*adj. from un, and imagined*) Not imagined.
 Unimbank'ed (*adj. from un, and imbanked*) Not imbanked.
 Unimbel'lished (*adj. from un, and imbellished*) Not imbellished.
 Unimbez'zled (*adj. from un, and imbezzled*) Not imbezzled.
 Unimbi'bed (*adj. from un, and imbibed*) Not imbibed.
 Unimbit'tered (*adj. from un, and imbittered*) Not imbittered.
 Unimbod'ied (*adj. from un, and imbodied*) Not imbodied.
 Unimbold'ened (*adj. from un, and imboldened*) Not imboldened.
 Unimbor'dered (*adj. from un, and imbordered*) Not imbordered.
 Unimbo'somed (*adj. from un, and imbofomed*) Not imbofomed.
 Unimbow'ed (*adj. from un, and imbowed*) Not imbowed.
 Unimbow'elled (*adj. from un, and imbowelled*) Not imbowelled.
 Unimbow'ered (*adj. from un, and imbowered*) Not imbowered.
 Unimbro'odered (*adj. from un, and imbroidered*) Not imbroidered.
 Unimbroil'ed (*adj. from un, and imbroiled*) Not imbroiled.
 Unimbrown'ed (*adj. from un, and imbrowned*) Not imbrowned.
 Unimbru'ed (*adj. from un, and imbrued*) Not imbrued.
 Unimbu'ed (*adj. from un, and imbued*) Not imbued.
 Unim'itable (*adj. from un, and imitable*) Incapable of imitation, inimitable.
 Unim'itably (*adv. from unimitable*) Inimitably.
 Unim'itated (*adj. from un, and imitated*) Not imitated.
 Unimmer'ged (*adj. from un, and immersed*) Not immersed.
 Unimmer'sed (*adj. from un, and immersed*) Not immersed.
 Unimmit'ted (*adj. from un, and immitted*) Not immitted.
 Unimmor'tal (*adj. from un, and immortal*) Not immortal.
 Unimmortali'zed (*adj. from un, and immortalized*) Not immortalized.
 Unimmo'veable (*adj. from un, and immovable*) Not immovable.
 Unimmu'ed (*adj. from un, and immured*) Not immured.
 Unimpair'able (*adj. from un, and impairable*) Incapable of being impaired.
 Unimpaired (*adj. from un, and impaired*) Not impaired.
 Unimpar'adised (*adj. from un, and imparadised*) Not imparadised, not made happy.
 Unimpar'lance (*s. a law term*) The want of balance.
 Unimpark'ed (*adj. from un, and imparked*) Not imparked.
 Unimpart'ed (*adj. from un, and imparted*) Not imparted.
 Unimpawn'ed (*adj. from un, and impawned*) Not impawned.
 Unimpeach'ed (*adj. from un, and impeached*) Not impeached.
 Unimpearl'ed (*adj. from un, and impearled*) Not impearled.
 Unimpe'ded (*adj. from un, and impeded*) Not impeded, not hindered.
 Unimpe'led (*adj. from un, and impelled*) Not impelled.
 Unimpen'etrable (*adj. from un, and impenetrable*) Not impenetrable.
 Unimpe'rious (*adj. from un, and imperious*) Not imperious.
 Unimper'tinent (*adj. from un, and imperinent*) Not imperinent.
 Unimplant'ed (*adj. from un, and implanted*) Not implanted.

UNI

implied (*adj. from un, and implied*) Not implied.
 implored (*adj. from un, and implored*) Not im-
 plored.
 employed (*adj. from un, and employed*) Not im-
 ployed.
 impoisoned (*adj. from un, and impoisoned*) Not im-
 poisoned.
 important (*adj. from un, and important*) Not im-
 portant.
 imported (*adj. from un, and imported*) Not im-
 ported.
 importuned (*adj. from un, and importuned*) Not im-
 portuned.
 imposed (*adj. from un, and imposed*) Not imposed.
 impoethumated (*adj. from un, and impoethumated*) Not im-
 poethumated.
 impoverished (*adj. from un, and impoverished*) Not im-
 impoverished.
 imprecated (*adj. from un, and imprecated*) Not im-
 precated.
 impregnated (*adj. from un, and impregnated*) Not im-
 pregnated.
 impregnated (*adj. from un, and impregnated*) Not im-
 pregnated.
 impressed (*adj. from un, and impressed*) Not im-
 pressed.
 imprinted (*adj. from un, and imprinted*) Not im-
 printed.
 imprisoned (*adj. from un, and imprisoned*) Not im-
 prisoned.
 impropriated (*adj. from un, and impropriated*) Not im-
 propriated.
 improvable (*adj. from un, and improvable*) Not im-
 proveable.
 improveableness (*s. from un, and improveable*) The
 quality of not being improveable.
 improved (*adj. from un, and improved*) Not im-
 proved.
 impugned (*adj. from un, and impugned*) Not im-
 pugned.
 impulsive (*adj. from un, and impulsive*) Not im-
 pulsive.
 impurpled (*adj. from un, and impurpled*) Not im-
 purpled.
 imputed (*adj. from un, and imputed*) Not imputed.
 inamoured (*adj. from un, and inamoured*) Not in-
 amoured.
 incaged (*adj. from un, and incaged*) Not incaged.
 incanted (*adj. from un, and incanted*) Not in-
 canted.
 incarcerated (*adj. from un, and incarcerated*) Not im-
 carcated.
 incarned (*adj. from un, and incarned*) Not incarned.
 incased (*adj. from un, and incased*) Not incased.
 incensed (*adj. from un, and incensed*) Not incensed.
 incircled (*adj. from un, and incircled*) Not incircled.
 incited (*adj. from un, and incited*) Not incited.
 inclined (*adj. from un, and inclined*) Not inclined.
 inclosed (*adj. from un, and inclosed*) Not inclosed.
 incompassed (*adj. from un, and incompassed*) Not in-
 compassed.
 incrassated (*adj. from un, and incrassated*) Not in-
 crassated.
 increased (*adj. from un, and increase*) Admitting
 increase. Boyle.
 increased (*adj. from un, and increased*) Not in-
 creased.
 incrustated (*adj. from un, and incrustated*) Not in-
 crustated.
 incrufted (*adj. from un, and incrufted*) Not incrufted.
 inculcated (*adj. from un, and inculcated*) Not in-
 culcated.
 incumbered (*adj. from un, and incumbered*) Not in-
 cumbered.
 indeared (*adj. from un, and indeared*) Not indeared.
 indebted (*adj. from un, and indebted*) Not indebted.
 indemnified (*adj. from un, and indemnified*) Not in-
 demnified.
 indented (*adj. from un, and indented*) Not indented.
 indicated (*adj. from un, and indicated*) Not indicated.
 indicted (*adj. from un, and indicted*) Not indicted.
 indifferent (*adj. from un, and indifferent*) Not in-
 different.
 indited (*adj. from un, and indited*) Not indited.
 indorsed (*adj. from un, and indorsed*) Not indorsed.
 indowed (*adj. from un, and indowed*) Not indowed.
 induced (*adj. from un, and induced*) Not induced.
 indused (*adj. from un, and indused*) Not indused.
 indued (*adj. from un, and indued*) Not indued.
 indulged (*adj. from un, and indulged*) Not indulged.

UNI

undurated (*adj. from un, and indurated*) Not indur-
 ated.
 undustrious (*adj. from un, and industrious*) Not in-
 dustrious.
 unbriated (*adj. from un, and inebriated*) Not in-
 ebriated.
 unfatuated (*adj. from un, and infatuated*) Not in-
 fatuated.
 uninfected (*adj. from un, and infected*) Not infected.
 uninfested (*adj. from un, and infested*) Not infested.
 uninfixed (*adj. from un, and infixed*) Not infixed.
 uninfamed (*adj. from un, and inflamed*) Not inflamed.
 uninflam'mable (*adj. from un, and inflammable*) Not
 inflammable.
 uninfated (*adj. from un, and infated*) Not infated.
 uninflected (*adj. from un, and inflected*) Not inflected.
 uninflicted (*adj. from un, and inflicted*) Not inflicted.
 uninfluenced (*adj. from un, and influenced*) Not in-
 fluenced.
 uninfolded (*adj. from un, and infolded*) Not infolded.
 uninformed (*adj. from un, and informed*) Not informed.
 uninfacted (*adj. from un, and infacted*) Not infacted.
 uninfinged (*adj. from un, and infringed*) Not in-
 fringed.
 uninfused (*adj. from un, and infused*) Not infused.
 uningen'uous (*adj. from un, and ingenuous*) Not inge-
 nuous.
 uningulphed (*adj. from un, and ingulphed*) Not in-
 gulphed.
 uninhab'itable (*adj. from un, and inhabitable*) Not ha-
 bitable.
 uninhab'itableness (*s. from uninhabitable*) The state or
 quality of being uninhabitable.
 uninhab'ited (*adj. from un, and inhabited*) Not inha-
 bited.
 uninher'itable (*adj. from un, and inheritable*) Not in-
 heritable.
 uninher'ited (*adj. from un, and inherited*) Not inhe-
 rited.
 uninhersted (*adj. from un, and inhersted*) Not inhersted.
 uninhib'ited (*adj. from un, and inhibited*) Not inhi-
 bited.
 uninhum'ed (*adj. from un, and inhumed*) Not inhumed.
 uninjected (*adj. from un, and injected*) Not injected.
 uninjoined (*adj. from un, and injoined*) Not injoined.
 uninjoyed (*adj. from un, and injoyed*) Not injoyed.
 uninitiated (*adj. from un, and initiated*) Not initiated.
 uninjured (*adj. from un, and injured*) Not injured.
 uninkind'led (*adj. from un, and inkindled*) Not inkin-
 dled.
 uninlay'ed (*adj. from un, and inlayed*) Not inlayed.
 uninlarged (*adj. from un, and inlarged*) Not inlarged.
 uniligh'tened (*adj. from un, and enlightened*) Not in-
 lightened.
 uninlist'ed (*adj. from un, and inlisted*) Not inlisted.
 uninoculated (*adj. from un, and inoculated*) Not ino-
 culated.
 uninrailed (*adj. from un, and inrailed*) Not inrailed.
 uninrich'ed (*adj. from un, and inriched*) Not inriched.
 unincribed (*adj. from un, and inscribed*) Not inscribed.
 uninculped (*adj. from un, and inculped*) Not in-
 culped.
 uninfamed (*adj. from un, and infeed*) Not in-
 feed.
 uninsert'ed (*adj. from un, and inserted*) Not inserted.
 uninstrined (*adj. from un, and instrined*) Not instrined.
 uninfuated (*adj. from un, and inuated*) Not in-
 uated.
 uninfaved (*adj. from un, and inaved*) Not inaved.
 uninfared (*adj. from un, and inared*) Not inared.
 uninspected (*adj. from un, and inspected*) Not inspected.
 uninspired (*adj. from un, and inspired*) Not inspired.
 uninspir'ited (*adj. from un, and inspirited*) Not in-
 spirited, not animated.
 unispis'ated (*adj. from un, and inispisated*) Not in-
 spisated.
 uninstal'led (*adj. from un, and installed*) Not installed.
 uninstated (*adj. from un, and instated*) Not instated.
 uninstitigated (*adj. from un, and instigated*) Not in-
 stigated.
 uninstilled (*adj. from un, and instilled*) Not instilled.
 uninstituted (*adj. from un, and instituted*) Not in-
 stituted.
 uninstru'cted (*adj. from un, and instructed*) Not in-
 structed.
 uninstru'ctive (*adj. from un, and instructive*) Not in-
 structive.
 uninfult'ed (*adj. from un, and insulted*) Not insulted.
 unintel'ligent (*adj. from un, and intelligent*) Not intel-
 ligent.

Unintel-

UNI

Unintelligibil/ity (*s. from unintelligible*) The state or quality of being unintelligible.
Unintelligible (*adj. from un, and intelligible*) Not intelligible.
Unintelligibleness (*s. from unintelligible*) The state of being unintelligible.
Unintelligibly (*adv. from unintelligible*) In a manner not to be understood.
Unintend'ed (*adj. from un, and intended*) Not intended.
Unintentional (*adj. from un, and intentional*) Not intentional.
Unintercal'ated (*adj. from un, and intercalated*) Not intercalated.
Unintercept'ed (*adj. from un, and intercepted*) Not intercepted.
Uninterdict'ed (*adj. from un, and interdicted*) Not interdicted.
Uninterested (*adj. not so common a word*) Uninterested.
Uninterested (*adj. from un, and interested*) Not interested.
Uninteresting (*adj. from un, and interesting*) Not interesting.
Uninterlaced (*adj. from un, and interlaced*) Not interlaced.
Uninterlard'ed (*adj. from un, and interlarded*) Not interlarded.
Uninterlea'ved (*adj. from un, and interleaved*) Not interleaved.
Uninterlined (*adj. from un, and interlined*) Not interlined.
Uninterlink'ed (*adj. from un, and interlinked*) Not interlinked.
Unintermingled (*adj. from un, and intermingled*) Not intermingled.
Unintermit'ted (*adj. from un, and intermitted*) Not intermitted.
Unintermix'ed (*adj. from un, and intermixed*) Not intermixed.
Uninterplead'ed (*adj. from un, and interpleaded*) Not interpleaded.
Uninterpolated (*adj. from un, and interpolated*) Not interpolated.
Uninterpo'sed (*adj. from un, and interposed*) Not interposed.
Uninterpre'ted (*adj. from un, and interpreted*) Not interpreted.
Uninterred (*adj. from un, and interred*) Not interred.
Uninterrogated (*adj. from un, and interrogated*) Not interrogated.
Uninterrupt'ed (*adj. from un, and interrupted*) Not interrupted.
Uninterrupt'edly (*adv. from uninterrupted*) Without interruption.
Unintersect'ed (*adj. from un, and intersected*) Not intersected.
Unintervol'ved (*adj. from un, and intervolved*) Not intervolved.
Uninterwoven (*adj. from un, and interwoven*) Not interwoven.
Uninthrall'ed (*adj. from un, and inthrall*) Not inthrall.
Uninthrone'd (*adj. from un, and inthrone*) Not inthrone.
Unintimated (*adj. from un, and intimated*) Not intimated.
Unintimidated (*adj. from un, and intimidated*) Not intimidated.
Unintire (*adj. from un, and intire*) Not intire.
Unintitled (*adj. from un, and intitled*) Not intitled.
Unintomb'ed (*adj. from un, and intombed*) Not intombed.
Unintoxicated (*adj. from un, and intoxicated*) Not intoxicated.
Unintrap'ped (*adj. from un, and intrapped*) Not intrapped.
Unintrench'ed (*adj. from un, and intrenched*) Not intrenched.
Unintroduced (*adj. from un, and introduced*) Not introduced.
Unintru'ded (*adj. from un, and intruded*) Not intruded.
Unintru'sted (*adj. from un, and intrusted*) Not intrusted.
Unintwined (*adj. from un, and intertwined*) Not intertwined.
Uninva'ded (*adj. from un, and invaded*) Not invaded.
Uninveig'led (*adj. from un, and inveigled*) Not inveigled.
Uninvent'ed (*adj. from un, and invented*) Not invented.
Uninvert'ed (*adj. from un, and inverted*) Not inverted.
Uninvest'ed (*adj. from un, and invested*) Not invested.
Uninvestigable (*adj. from un, and investigable*) Not investigable.

UNI

Uninvestigated (*adj. from un, and investigated*) Not investigated.
Uninvigorated (*adj. from un, and invigorated*) Not invigorated.
Uninvi'ted (*adj. from un, and invited*) Not invited.
Uninvok'ed (*adj. from un, and invoked*) Not invoked.
Uninvol'ved (*adj. from un, and involved*) Not involved.
Uninur'ed (*adj. from un, and inured*) Not inured.
Uninurn'ed (*adj. from un, and inurned*) Not inurned.
Uninwea'ved (*adj. from un, and inweaved*) Not weaved.
Uninwo'ven (*adj. from un, and inwoven*) Not inwoven.
Uninwrap'ped (*adj. from un, and inwrapped*) Not wrapped.
Uninwreath'ed (*adj. from un, and inwreathed*) Not wreathed.
Unjog'ged (*adj. from un, and jogged*) Not jogged.
Unjoin (*v. t. from un, and join*) To disunite, to disjoin.
Unjoin'ed (*p. from unjoin*) Disunited, disjoined.
Unjoin'er (*v. t. obsolete*) To disjoin.
Unjoin'ing (*p. a. from unjoin*) Disuniting, disjoining.
Unjoin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disjoining.
Unjoin't (*v. t. from un, and joint*) To disjoin, to out of joint.
Unjoint'ed (*p. from unjoint*) Disjointed, disunited.
Unjoint'ing (*p. a. from unjoint*) Disjoining, disjoining.
Unjoint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disjoining.
Unjoint'ured (*adj. from un, and jointured*) Not jointured.
UNIO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Unjoll'ed (*adj. from un, and jollied*) Not jollied.
Unjolt'ed (*adj. from un, and jolted*) Not jolted.
UNION (*s. from the Lat. unus one*) The act of joining as to make one, a conjunction, a connection; an agreement, concord; a combination, a consolidation; pearls; but this sense is now grown obsolete.
Unionpearls (*s. from union, and pearls*) Pearls that grow together or in pairs, and are reckoned the most valuable.
Unjoy'ous (*adj. from un, and jeyous*) Not gay, cheerful.
UNIPEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. unus one, and pro to bring forth*) Producing one at a birth.
Unique (*s. an old word*) A unite.
Unironed (*adj. from un, and ironed*) Not ironed.
UNISON (*s. from the Lat. unus one, and sonus a sound*) A single unvaried note, an exact agreement of sound.
Unison (*adj. from the sub.*) Sounding alone.
UNIT (*s. from the Lat. unus one*) The number of the first number, the least number, the root of numbers.
Unitable (*adj. from unite*) Capable of being united.
Unitarian (*s. from unite*) One who believes there is but one God; one who rejects the distinction of the equal persons in the Godhead.
Unitarian (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the Unitarians, comprising the doctrine of the Unitarians.
Unit'e (*v. t. from unite*) To join two or more into one; to make to agree, to make to adhere; to join, to unite in interest.
Unit'e (*v. int.*) To concur, to act in concert; to conjoin to grow into one.
Unite (*s. not so common a spelling*) An unit.
Unit'ed (*p. from unite*) Joined in one; agreed, united to agree; joined together, joined in interest.
Unit'edly (*adv. from united*) With union, with one sentiment.
Unit'er (*s. from unite*) One who unites, anything that unites.
Unit'ing (*p. a. from unite*) Joining, joining two or more into one; coalescing, adhering.
Unit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining.
Unit'ion (*s. from unite*) The act of uniting, the process of uniting; a conjunction, a coalition.
Unitive (*adj. from unite*) Having the power of uniting.
Unity (*s. from unite*) The state of being one; agreement, uniformity; uniformity of design, a combination of circumstances to illustrate the main design; joint possession under several titles.
UNIVALVE (*adj. from the Lat. unus one, and valva folding doors*) Having one shell.
Unjudg'ed (*adj. from un, and judged*) Not judged, judicially determined.
Unjudic'ious (*adj. from un, and judicious*) Injudicious.
Univers'al (*adj. from universe*) General, extending to all; total, whole; comprising all particulars.
Univers'al (*s. from the adj. but not used of the whole; the universe.*)

U N K

universal/ity (s. from universal) The state of being uni-
 versal.
 univer'sally (adv. from universal) With universality, in
 manner comprising the whole.
 UNIVERSE (s. from the Lat. unus one, and verito verus
 to turn) The general system of things, the system of
 creation taken together.
 univer'sitie (s. obsolete) The universe. *Chaucer.*
 UNIVER'SITY (s. from the Lat. unus one, and verito verus
 to turn) A school where all the arts and sciences
 are taught; a society or corporation instituted for the
 privilege of conferring honorary degrees for the en-
 couragement of literature.
 univer'sity (s. with civilians) A society, a body corpo-
 rate.
 jumb'led (adj. from un, and jumbled) Not jumbled.
 UNIVOCAL (adj. from the Lat. unus one, and voco to
 call) Having one meaning, certain, regular.
 univocally (adv. from univocal) In one sense, in one
 term, in one tenour.
 UNVOCATION (s. from the Lat. unus one, and voco to
 call) An agreement both in manner and sense.
 unjust (adj. from un, and just) Not just, contrary to
 justice; iniquitous, contrary to equity.
 unjust (s. from the adj. put absolutely) Unjust persons.
 unjustifiable (adj. from un, and justifiable) Not justifiable.
 unjustifiableness (s. from unjustifiable) The state or qua-
 lity of not being justifiable.
 unjustifiably (adv. from unjustifiable) In a manner not
 to be justified.
 unjustified (adj. from un, and justified) Not justified.
 unjustled (adj. from un, and justled) Not justled.
 unjustly (adv. from unjust) In a manner contrary to
 justice.
 unjustness (s. from unjust) The state or quality of being
 unjust.
 UNXIA (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of
 Juno.
 un'ked (adj. a local word) Solitary, dull. *Phillips.*
 unkempt (adj. obsolete) Not combed. *Spenser.*
 unkennel (v. t. from un, and kennel) To drive as a
 dog from his fold; to rouse from secrecy, to drive
 from a retreat.
 unkenneled (p. from unkennel) Driven from a retreat
 from a lurking place.
 unkenneled (p. a. from unkennel) Driving from a
 lurking place.
 unkenneled (s. from the part.) The act of driving from
 a lurking place.
 unkent (adj. obsolete) Unknown. *Spenser.*
 unkept (adj. from un, and kept) Not kept, not retained;
 not observed, not obeyed.
 unkerchiefed (adj. from un, and kerchiefed) Not ker-
 chiefed, not dressed.
 unkerchiefed (adj. from un, and kerchiefed) Not ker-
 chiefed, not dressed.
 unkerchiefed (adj. from un, and kerchiefed) Not dressed
 in a kerchief.
 unkerneled (adj. from un, and kernal) Not kernal.
 unkibed (adj. from un, and kibed) Not kibed.
 unkicked (adj. from un, and kicked) Not kicked.
 unkidded (adj. from un, and kidded) Not kidded.
 unkidnaped (adj. from un, and kidnapped) Not kid-
 napped.
 unkilled (adj. from un, and killed) Not killed.
 unkind (adj. from un, and kind) Not kind, wanting
 kindness.
 unkind (adj. comp. of unkind) Unkind in a greater
 degree.
 unkind (adj. sup. of unkind) Unkind in the greatest
 degree.
 unkindly (adv. from unkind) Without kindness, with-
 out affection.
 unkindly (adj. from unkind) Unnatural, unfavourable,
 malignant.
 unkindness (s. from unkind) Malignity, illwill, the
 want of affection.
 unking (v. t. from un, and king) To deprive of kingly
 authority. *Shakespeare.*
 unkinged (p. from unking) Deprived of royalty.
 unkinging (p. a. from unking) Depriving of royalty.
 unkinging (s. from the part.) The act of depriving of
 kingly authority.
 unkissed (adj. from un, and kissed) Not kissed.
 unkist (adj. from un, and kist) Not kissed, unkissed.
 unkitten (adj. from un, and kitted) Not kitted.
 unkitten (s. an incorrect spelling) An unkle. *Scott.*
 unknabbed (adj. from un, and knabbed) Not knabbed.
 unknaded (adj. from un, and kneaded) Not kneaded.

U N L

Unkne'd (adj. from un, and kneed) Not furnished with
 knees.
 Unknightly (adj. from un, and knightly) Unbefitting a
 knight.
 Unkni't (v. t. from un, and knit) To unweave, to open,
 to separate.
 Unknit'ted (p. from unknit) Unwoven, opened.
 Unknit'ting (p. a. from unknit) Unweaving, opening.
 Unknit'ting (s. from the part.) The act of unweaving,
 the act of opening.
 Unknob'bed (adj. from un, and knobbed) Not set with
 knobs.
 Unknol'led (adj. from un, and knolled) Not knolled,
 not tolled.
 Unknot't (v. t. from un, and knot) To clear from knots;
 to untie.
 Unknot'ted (p. from unknot) Freed from knots, un-
 tied.
 Unknot'ting (p. a. from unknot) Freeing from knots,
 untying.
 Unknot'ting (s. from the part.) The act of freeing from
 knots, the act of untying.
 Unknow' (v. t. from un, and know) To cease to
 know. *Smith.*
 Unknow'able (adj. from un, and knowable) Not know-
 able.
 Unknow'ing (p. a. from unknow) Ceasing to know.
 Unknow'ing (adj. from un, and knowing) Not knowing,
 ignorant.
 Unknow'ingly (adv. from unknowing) Ignorantly.
 Unknow'n (adj. from un, and known) Not known,
 greater than is known; with to: as, "Unknown to
 Sir Roger."
 Unknub'bled (adj. from un, and knubbed) Not knub-
 bled, not beaten.
 Unkon'ning (s. obsolete) Ignorance. *Chaucer.*
 Unkun'ning (s. obsolete) Ignorance. *Chaucer.*
 Un'kward (adj. a local word) Solitary, dull. *Phillips.*
 Unlaboured (adj. from un, and laboured) Not laboured,
 not forced.
 Unlace (v. t. from un, and lace) To loose any thing
 fastened with strings, to loose a lady's dress; to loosen;
 to cut up a rabbit.
 Unlaced (p. from unlace) Freed from the confinement
 of a lace, unloosed.
 Unlacerated (adj. from un, and lacerated) Not lacerated.
 Unlacid (adj. obsolete) Opened. *Chaucer.*
 Unlacing (p. a. from unlace) Loosing the lace, untying.
 Unlacing (s. from the part.) The act of loosing the lace.
 Unlack'ered (adj. from un, and lackered) Not lackered.
 Unlade (v. t. from un, and lade) To unload.
 Unladed (p. from unlade) Unloaded.
 Unlading (p. a. from unlade) Unloading.
 Unlading (s. from the part.) The act of unloading.
 UNLAGE (s. obsolete, from the Sax.) An unjust law. *Sc.*
 Unlaid (adj. from un, and laid) Not laid as a ghost;
 not placed, not excluded as an egg.
 Unlamed (adj. from un, and lamed) Not lamed.
 Unlamented (adj. from un, and lamented) Not la-
 mented.
 Unlampo'ned (adj. from un, and lampooned) Not lam-
 pooned.
 Unlanced (adj. from un, and lanced) Not lanced.
 Unlanch'ed (adj. from un, and lanchd) Not lanchd.
 Unlancinated (adj. from un, and lancinated) Not lan-
 cinated.
 Unland'ed (adj. from un, and landed) Not landed, not
 set on shore.
 Unlan'iated (adj. from un, and laniated) Not laniated.
 Unlap (v. t. from un, and lap) To unfold, to un-
 wrap, to free from a bandage.
 Unlapped (p. from unlapped) Unfolded.
 Unlapp'ing (p. a. from unlapped) Unfolding, unwrapping.
 Unlapp'ing (s. from the part.) The act of unfolding, the
 act of taking off a bandage.
 Unlapped (adj. from un, and lapped) Not lapped.
 Unlard'ed (adj. from un, and larded) Not larded.
 Unlath (v. t. a sea term) To loose what has been tied
 down.
 Unlash'ed (p. from unlath) Unloosed from being tied
 down, untied.
 Unlashing (p. a. from unlath) Loosing any thing tied
 down.
 Unlashing (s. from the part.) The act of loosing any thing
 that has been tied down, untying.
 Unlatch (v. t. from un, and latch) To open by lifting
 up the latch.
 Unlatched (p. from unlatch) Opened by having the
 latch lifted up.

- Unlatch'ing** (*p. a. from unlatch*) Opening by lifting up the latch.
- Unlatch'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of lifting up the latch.
- Unlath'ed** (*adj. from un, and lathed*) Not lathed.
- Unlath'ered** (*adj. from un, and lathered*) Not lathered.
- Unlatinized** (*adj. from un, and latinized*) Not latinized.
- Unlau'dable** (*adj. from un, and laudable*) Not commendable.
- Unlau'dably** (*adv. from un, and laudable*) In a manner not to be commended.
- Unlav'ed** (*adj. from un, and laved*) Not laved.
- Unlaunched** (*adj. from un, and launched*) Not launched.
- Unlaw'ed** (*adj. from un, and lawed*) Not lawed, not expediated.
- Unlaw'ful** (*adj. from un, and lawful*) Not lawful, illegal.
- Unlaw'fully** (*adv. from unlawful*) In a manner contrary to law; illegitimately.
- Unlaw'fulness** (*s. from unlawful*) The state or quality of being contrary to law.
- Unlead'ed** (*adj. from un, and leaded*) Not fitted with lead.
- Unleagu'ed** (*adj. from un, and leagued*) Not leagued.
- Unlea'rn** (*v. t. from un, and learn*) To forget, to lose what has been learned.
- Unlearn'ed** (*p. from unlearn*) Forgotten, uninstruced.
- Unlearn'ed** (*adj. from un, and learned*) Not learned, ignorant, not suited to a learned man.
- Unlearn'edly** (*adv. from unlearned*) In an illiterate manner.
- Unlearn'edness** (*s. from unlearned*) The want of learning. *Scott.*
- Unlearn'ing** (*p. a. from unlearn*) Forgetting, losing what has been learned.
- Unlearn'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of forgetting what has been learned.
- Unlea'rn't** (*adj. from un, and learnt*) Unlearned. *Scott.*
- Unleas'ed** (*adj. from un, and leashed*) Not set on lease.
- Unlea'sh** (*v. t. from un, and leash*) To free from a leash, to loose from a leash.
- Unleash'ed** (*p. from unleash*) Loosed from a leash.
- Unleash'ing** (*p. a. from unleash*) Loosing from a leash.
- Unleash'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing from a leash.
- Unlea'sht** (*adj. from unleash*) Loosed from a leash.
- Unleav'ened** (*adj. from un, and leavened*) Not leavened, not raised with leaven.
- Unlect'ured** (*adj. from un, and lectured*) Not lectured.
- Unle'd** (*adj. from un, and led*) Not led.
- Unleis'ured** (*adj. from un, and leisure, but not used*) Wanting time, wanting leisure.
- Unleis'uredness** (*s. from unleisured, but not used*) The want of time, the want of leisure. *Boyle.*
- Unlen'ised** (*adj. from un, and lenised*) Not lenised.
- Unle'nt** (*adj. from un, and lent*) Not lent.
- UNLESS** (*conj. the etymology is doubtful*) Except, if not, but.
- Unles'soned** (*adj. from un, and lesson*) Untaught.
- Unlet'tered** (*adj. from un, and lettered*) Unlearned, not learned, not marked with letters.
- Unlet'tid** (*adj. obsolete*) Uninterrupted. *Chaucer.*
- Unlev'el** (*adj. from un, and level*) Not level.
- Unlev'elled** (*adj. from unlevel*) Not cut even, not made even.
- Unlev'ied** (*adj. from un, and levied*) Not levied, not raised by way of levy.
- Unlev'igated** (*adj. from un, and levigated*) Not levigated.
- Unli'able** (*adj. from un, and liable*) Not liable.
- Unli'belled** (*adj. from un, and libelled*) Not libelled.
- Unlib'eral** (*adj. from un, and liberal*) Illiberal.
- Unlibid'inous** (*adj. from un, and libidinous*) Not libidinous.
- Unli'cenced** (*adj. from un, and licenced*) Not licenced.
- Unlicen'siated** (*adj. from un, and licen'siated*) Not encouraged by license.
- Unli'ch** (*adj. obsolete*) Unlike. *Spenser.*
- Unli'cked** (*adj. from un, and licked*) Not licked.
- Unli'ftable** (*adj. from un, and lift, a droll word*) Incapable of being lifted. *M. Gowan.*
- Unli'fted** (*adj. from un, and lift*) Not lifted.
- Unlight'ed** (*adj. from un, and lighted*) Not kindled, not delivered, not directed by light.
- Unlight'some** (*adj. from un, and light'some*) Not light'some, dark, gloomy.
- Unli'ke** (*adj. from un, and like*) Not like, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely. *Bacon.*
- Unli'kelier** (*adj. comp. of unlikely*) Unlikely in a greater degree.
- Unli'keliest** (*adj. sup. of unlikely*) Unlikely in a greatest degree.
- Unli'kelihood** (*s. from unlikely*) Improbability.
- Unli'keliness** (*s. from unlikely*) Improbability.
- Unli'kely** (*adj. from unlike*) Improbable, unpromising.
- Unli'kely** (*adv. from the adj.*) Improbably.
- Unli'med** (*adj. from un, and lime*) Not limed.
- Unli'mitable** (*adj. from un, and limit*) Incapable of limitation.
- Unli'm'ited** (*adj. from un, and limited*) Not limited, bounded, unconfined; undefined.
- Unli'm'itedly** (*adv. from unlimited*) Without limitation.
- Unli'ne** (*v. t. from un, and line*) To strip of the lining to take out the lining.
- Unli'neal** (*adj. from un, and lineal*) Not lineal, not following the direct order of succession.
- Unli'ned** (*adj. from un, and lined*) Not lined.
- Unli'ned** (*adj. from unline*) Stripped of the lining.
- Unli'ning** (*p. a. from unline*) Stripping of the lining.
- Unli'ning** (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out lining.
- Unli'nk** (*v. t. from un, and link*) To disjoin, to open, break the order of a regular series.
- Unli'nk'ed** (*p. from unlink*) Disjoined, opened.
- Unli'nk'ing** (*p. a. from unlink*) Disjoining, opening.
- Unli'nk'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of disjoining a regular series.
- Unli'qu'ified** (*adj. from un, and liquefied*) Not liquified.
- Unli'qu'idated** (*adj. from un, and liquidated*) Not liquidated.
- Unli'qu'ified** (*adj. from un, and liquified*) Not liquified, not melted.
- Unli'qu'ored** (*adj. from un, and liquored*) Not liquored, not drenched with liquor.
- Unli'fted** (*adj. from un, and lifted*) Not lifted.
- Unli'gated** (*adj. from un, and litigated*) Not litigated.
- Unli'ttered** (*adj. from un, and littered*) Not littered.
- Unli'vely** (*adj. from un, and lively*) Not lively.
- Unloa'd** (*v. t. from un, and load*) To disburden, to off any thing burdensome.
- Unload'ed** (*p. from unload*) Disburdened, freed from any thing burdensome.
- Unloa'ding** (*p. a. from unload*) Disburdening, freeing from any thing burdensome.
- Unload'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of disburdening.
- Unloath'ed** (*adj. from un, and loath*) Not loathed.
- Unloath'some** (*adj. from un, and loath'some*) Not loath'some.
- Unlo'ck** (*v. t. from un, and lock*) To open what is with a lock; to open, to free from a close embrace.
- Unlock'ed** (*p. from unlock*) Freed from the fastening of a lock, opened, freed from a close embrace.
- Unlock'ed** (*adj. from unlock*) Not locked.
- Unlock'ing** (*p. a. from unlock*) Opening what is with a lock, opening.
- Unlock'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening what shut with a lock, the act of freeing from a close embrace.
- Unlo'ckt** (*adj. a different spelling*) Unlocked, not locked.
- Unlodg'ed** (*adj. from un, and lodged*) Dislodged.
- Unlook'ed** (*adj. from un, and looked*) Unexpected, unforeseen; with *for*: as, "She comes unlooked for." *She comes at all.*
- Unloos'able** (*adj. from un, and loose*) Incapable of being loosed.
- Unloo'se** (*v. t. from un, and loose, reckoned a bad word*) To loose.
- Unloo'se** (*v. int.*) To fall asunder.
- Unloo'sed** (*p. from unloose*) Loosed.
- Unloo'sing** (*p. a. from unloose*) Loosing.
- Unloo'sing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing.
- Unlop'ped** (*adj. from un, and lopped*) Not lopped.
- Unlov'ed** (*adj. from un, and loved*) Not loved.
- Unlov'elier** (*adj. comp. of unlovely*) Unlovely in a greater degree.
- Unlov'elieft** (*adj. sup. of unlovely*) Unlovely in a greatest degree.
- Unlov'eliness** (*s. from unlovely*) The state of being unlovely.
- Unlov'ely** (*adj. from un, and lovely*) Not lovely, incapable of exciting love.
- Unlov'in** (*v. t. obsolete*) To cease to love.
- Unlov'ing** (*adj. from un, and loving*) Not loving, fond, unkind.
- Unlow'ly** (*adj. from un, and lowly*) Not lowly.
- Unloy'al** (*adj. from un, and loyal*) Not loyal, in loyalty.
- Unlu'bricated** (*adj. from un, and lubricated*) Not lubricated.

luck/ier (*adj. comp. of unlucky*) Unlucky in a greater degree.
 luck/iest (*adj. sup. of unlucky*) Unlucky in the greatest degree.
 luck/ily (*adv. from unlucky*) Unfortunately, with ill luck.
 luck/iness (*s. from unlucky*) The state or quality of being unlucky.
 lucky (*adj. from un, and lucky*) Not lucky, unfortunate; inauspicious, ill omened; waggish, slightly mischievous.
 lugged (*adj. from un, and lugged*) Not lugged.
 lumped (*adj. from un, and lumped*) Not lumped, not taken in the gross.
 lured (*adj. from un, and lured*) Not lured.
 lute (*adj. obsolete*) Dislike, unwillingness.
 lustie (*adj. obsolete*) Not lusty. *Cbauer.*
 lustrous (*adj. from un, and lustre*) Wanting splendour, wanting lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 lusty (*adj. from un, and lusty*) Not lusty. *Urry.*
 lute (*v. t. from un, and lute*) To take off the loam or clay with which any thing has been luted.
 luted (*p. from the verb*) Freed from a chymical cement.
 luted (*adj. from unlute*) Not luted.
 luting (*p. a. from unlute*) Taking off the clay with which any thing has been luted.
 luting (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating vessels closed with chymical cement.
 luxated (*adj. from un, and luxated*) Not luxated.
 macerated (*adj. from un, and macerated*) Not macerated.
 madded (*adj. from un, and madded*) Not madded.
 made (*adj. from un, and made*) Not made, not created; deprived of form, reduced to a state of nonentity.
 madded (*adj. from un, and madded*) Not madded.
 magnified (*adj. from un, and magnified*) Not magnified.
 maid/enly (*adj. from un, and maidenly*) Unbecoming a maid.
 majestic (*adj. from un, and majestic*) Not majestic, wanting dignity.
 mail (*v. t. from un, and mail*) To strip of armour; to open a mail.
 mailed (*p. from unmail*) Stripped of armour; opened a mail.
 mailing (*p. a. from unmail*) Stripping of armour; opening a mail.
 mailing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping of armour; the act of opening a mail or bundle.
 maimed (*adj. from un, and maimed*) Not maimed.
 main/pried (*adj. from un, and mainpried*) Not mainpried, not set at liberty on bail.
 maintainable (*adj. from un, and maintainable*) Incapable of being supported.
 maintained (*adj. from un, and maintained*) Not maintained.
 makeable (*adj. from un, and make*) Incapable of being made. *Grev.*
 make (*v. t. from un, and make*) To deprive of essential form; to reduce to a state of nonentity.
 making (*p. a. from unmake*) Depriving of essential form, reducing to a state of nonentity.
 making (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of essential form, the act of reducing to a state of nonentity.
 malevolent (*adj. from un, and malevolent*) Not malevolent.
 malign'd (*adj. from un, and malign'd*) Not malign'd.
 malled (*adj. from un, and malled*) Not malled, not eaten with a mail.
 malted (*adj. from un, and malted*) Not malted, not made into malt.
 mammeated (*adj. from un, and mammeated*) Not mammeated, having no breasts.
 man (*v. t. from un, and man*) To deprive of the essential qualities of the human nature; to emasculate; to dispirit; to deject; to degrade by acting a part inconsistent with the fortitude and resolution of a man.
 manacle (*a. j. from un, and manacle*) To deliver the hands from shackles.
 manacled (*p. from unmanacle*) Freed from manacles.
 manacled (*adj. from un, and manacled*) Not manacled.
 manacled (*p. a. from unmanacle*) Freeing the hands from shackles.
 manacled (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing the hands from chains or manacles.

unmanageable (*adj. from un, and manageable*) Not manageable.
 unmanageableness (*s. from unmanageable*) The state or quality of being unmanageable.
 unmanaged (*adj. from un, and managed*) Not managed.
 unmanicipated (*adj. from un, and manicipated*) Not manicipated, not enslaved.
 unmanducated (*adj. from un, and manducated*) Not manducated, not chewed.
 unmaned (*adj. from un, and maned*) Not maned, having no mane.
 unmaneged (*s. from un, and maneged*) Not maneged, not trained as a horse.
 unmangled (*adj. from un, and mangled*) Not mangled.
 unman/hode (*s. obsolete*) The want of manhood. *Cham.*
 unmanifest (*adj. from un, and manifest*) Not manifest.
 unmanifested (*adj. from un, and manifested*) Not manifested.
 unman/ier (*adj. comp. of unmanly*) Unmanly in a greater degree.
 unman/iest (*adj. sup. of unmanly*) Unmanly in the greatest degree.
 unman/like (*adj. from un, and manlike*) Unmanly, unsuitable to manhood, effeminate.
 unman/liness (*s. from unmanly*) The state or quality of being unmanly.
 unman/ly (*adj. from un, and manly*) Unbecoming a man, unsuitable to man, effeminate.
 unman/ned (*p. from unman*) Deprived of the essential qualities of the human nature; emasculated; rendered effeminate, dispirited, dejected, deprived of manly fortitude.
 unman/nered (*adj. from un, and manner*) Rude, uncivil, brutal.
 unman/nerliness (*s. from unmannerly*) The state or quality of being unmannerly.
 unman/nerly (*adj. from un, and mannerly*) Defective in modes of civility.
 unman/ning (*p. a. from unman*) Depriving of the essential properties of the human nature, emasculating, rendering effeminate.
 unman/ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering unmanly.
 unman/tled (*adj. from un, and mantle*) Not mantled.
 unmanufactured (*adj. from un, and manufactured*) Not manufactured.
 unmanu/ured (*adj. from un, and manured*) Not manured.
 unmarginated (*adj. from un, and marginated*) Not marginated.
 unmarinated (*adj. from un, and marinated*) Not marinated.
 unmarked (*adj. from un, and marked*) Not marked.
 unmarketable (*adj. from un, and marketable*) Not marketable.
 unmaried (*adj. from un, and maried*) Not maried, not manured with marl.
 unmarred (*adj. from un, and marred*) Not marred.
 unmarriageable (*adj. from un, and marriageable*) Not marriageable.
 unmarried (*adj. from un, and married*) Not married.
 unmarry (*v. t. from un, and marry*) To dissolve the matrimonial contract.
 unmarrying (*p. a. from unmarry*) Dissolving the marriage contract.
 unmarrying (*s. from the part.*) The act of dissolving the matrimonial contract.
 unmarshalled (*adj. from un, and marshalled*) Not marshalled.
 unmarttyred (*adj. from un, and martyred*) Not martyred.
 unmasked (*adj. from un, and masked*) Not masked.
 unmask (*v. t. from un, and mask*) To strip of a mask, to strip of any disguise.
 unmask (*v. int.*) To put off a mask.
 unmasked (*p. from unmask*) Stripped of a mask, stripped of a disguise.
 unmasking (*p. a. from unmask*) Stripping of a mask, stripping of a disguise.
 unmasking (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping of a mask.
 unmassacred (*adj. from un, and massacred*) Not massacred.
 unmailed (*adj. from un, and mailed*) Not mailed.
 unmasterable (*adj. from un, and master*) Incapable of being mastered. *Scott.*
 unmastered (*adj. from un, and mastered*) Not mastered.
 unmatch/able (*adj. from un, and match*) Incapable of being matched.
 unmatch/ed (*adj. from un, and matched*) Not matched, matchless.

U N M

Unmatric'ulated (*adj. from un, and matriculated*) Not matriculated.
 Unmatted (*adj. from un, and matted*) Not matted.
 Unmatur'ed (*adj. from un, and matured*) Not matured.
 Unmauled (*adj. from un, and mauled*) Not mauled.
 Unmean'ing (*adj. from un, and meaning*) Void of meaning, insipid, expressing no meaning.
 Unmeant (*adj. from un, and meant*) Not meant.
 Unmeas'urable (*adj. from un, and measurable*) Incapable of being measured.
 Unmeas'urableness (*s. from unmeasurable*) The state or quality of being unmeasurable.
 Unmeas'urably (*adv. from unmeasurable*) In a manner not to be measured.
 Unmeat'ed (*adj. from un, and meated*) Not fed.
 Unmed'dled (*a. j. from un, and meddle*) Not touched.
 Unmediated (*adj. from un, and mediated*) Not mediated.
 Unmed'icable (*adj. from un, and medicable*) Not medicable, incapable of being healed.
 Unmed'icated (*adj. from un, and medicated*) Not medicated.
 Unmedic'inal (*adj. from un, and medicinal*) Not medicinal, unfriendly to the constitution.
 Unmed'itated (*adj. from un, and meditated*) Not meditated.
 Unmed'led (*adj. from un, and medled*) Unmeddled, not touched; *with* with: *as*, "Continuing other ten days unmeddled with." *Carew.*
 Unmeet (*adj. from un, and meet*) Not meet, unfit.
 Unmeet'ness (*s. from unmeet*) Unfitness.
 Unme'ke (*adj. obsolete*) Uncivil, rude. *Chaucer.*
 Unme'liorated (*adj. from un, and meliorated*) Not meliorated.
 Unmellowed (*adj. from un, and mellowed*) Not mellowed.
 Unmelod'ious (*adj. from un, and melodious*) Not melodious.
 Unmelt'ed (*adj. from un, and melted*) Not melted.
 Unmen'aced (*adj. from un, and menaced*) Not menaced.
 Unmend'ed (*adj. from un, and mended*) Not mended.
 Unmens'urable (*adj. from un, and mensurable*) Not mensurable.
 Unmentioned (*adj. from un, and mentioned*) Not mentioned.
 Unmer'chantable (*adj. from un, and merchantable*) Not merchantable.
 Unmer'chantlike (*adj. from un, and merchantlike*) Unlike a merchant.
 Unmer'chantly (*adj. from un, and merchantly*) Not like a merchant.
 Unmer'ciful (*adj. from un, and merciful*) Not merciful, void of mercy.
 Unmer'cifully (*adv. from unmerciful*) Without mercy, without compassion.
 Unmer'cifulness (*s. from unmerciful*) The state or quality of being unmerciful.
 Unmer'itable (*adj. from un, and merit, but not used*) Having no merit. *Shakespeare.*
 Unmer'ited (*adj. from un, and merited*) Not merited.
 Unmer'itedness (*s. from unmerited*) The state or quality of being unmerited.
 Unmerito'rious (*adj. from un, and meritorious*) Not meritorious.
 Unmer'ry (*adj. from un, and merry*) Not merry.
 Unmetamor'phosed (*adj. from un, and metamorphosed*) Not metamorphosed.
 Unmetaphys'ical (*adj. from un, and metaphysical*) Contrary to metaphysics.
 Unme'te (*adj. obsolete*) Unmeet, improper. *Chaucer.*
 Unmet'ed (*adj. from un, and meted*) Not meted.
 Unmetho'dical (*adj. from un, and methodical*) Not methodical.
 Unmethod'ically (*adv. from un, and methodical*) Without method.
 Unmeth'odized (*adj. from un, and methodized*) Not methodized.
 Unmeth'odized (*adj. a different spelling*) Unmethodized.
 Unmew'ed (*adj. from un, and mewed*) Not mewed, not confined as in a mew.
 Unmight'ye (*adj. obsolete*) Unable. *Chaucer.*
 Unmil'dewed (*adj. from un, and mildewed*) Not touched with mildew.
 Unmilk'ed (*adj. from un, and milked*) Not milked.
 Unmilt'ed (*adj. from un, and milted*) Not impregnated by the male fish.
 Unmim'icked (*adj. from un, and mimicked*) Not mimicked.
 Unmin'ced (*adj. from un, and minced*) Not minced.

U N M

Unmind'ed (*adj. from un, and minded*) Not minded.
 Unmind'ful (*adj. from un, and mindful*) Not mindful, heedless.
 Unmind'fully (*adv. from unmindful*) Heedlessly, carelessly.
 Unmind'fulness (*adj. from unmindful*) The state or quality of being unmindful, heedlessness.
 Unmin'gle (*v. t. from un, and mingle*) To separate things mixed.
 Unming'leable (*adj. from un, and mingle, but not used*) Incapable of mixture.
 Unming'led (*p. from unmingle*) Separated from mixture.
 Unming'led (*adj. from unmingle*) Not mingled, pure, unmixed.
 Unming'ling (*p. a. from unmingle*) Separating from mixture.
 Unming'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating ingredients which have been mixed.
 Unmint'ed (*adj. from un, and minted*) Not minted, coined.
 Unmin'uted (*adj. from un, and minuted*) Not minuted.
 Unmired (*adj. from un, and mired*) Not mired.
 Unmir'y (*adj. from un, and miry*) Not miry.
 Unmis'cible (*adj. from un, and miscible*) Incapable of being mingled.
 Unmit'igated (*adj. from un, and mitigated*) Not mitigated.
 Unmit'ed (*adj. from un, and mitred*) Not mitred.
 Unmix'ed (*adj. from un, and mixed*) Not mixed, pure.
 Unmix't (*adj. from un, and mixt*) Unmixed.
 Unmoan'ed (*adj. from un, and moaned*) Not moaned, not lamented.
 Unmoat'ed (*adj. from un, and moat*) Not moated, defended by a moat.
 Unmoh'bed (*adj. from un, and mobbed*) Not mobbed.
 Unmob'ble (*v. t. from un, and mobble*) To divest of inelegant drefs.
 Unmob'bled (*p. from unmobble*) Divested of an inelegant drefs.
 Unmob'bling (*p. a. from unmobble*) Divesting of an elegant drefs.
 Unmob'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on an inelegant drefs.
 Unmock'ed (*adj. from un, and mocked*) Not mocked.
 Unmod'ernised (*adj. from un, and modernised*) Modernised.
 Unmod'est (*adj. from un, and modest*) Immodest.
 Unmod'ified (*adj. from un, and modified*) Not modified.
 Unmo'dish (*adj. from un, and modish*) Not modish.
 Unmoil'ed (*adj. from un, and moiled*) Not moiled.
 Unmoist (*adj. from un, and moist*) Not moist, wet.
 Unmoist'ened (*adj. from un, and moistened*) Not moistened.
 Unmole'st'ed (*adj. from un, and molested*) Not molested.
 Unmol'lifiable (*adj. from un, and mollifiable*) Incapable of being mollified.
 Unmol'lified (*adj. from un, and mollified*) Not mollified.
 Unmonar'chical (*adj. from un, and monarchical*) Monarchical.
 Unmon'eyed (*adj. from un, and moneyed*) Not moneyed.
 Unmonopol'ized (*adj. from un, and monopolized*) Monopolized.
 Unmoor (*v. t. from un, and moor, a sea term*) Loose from land by taking up the anchor.
 Unmoor'ed (*p. from unmoor*) Loosed from the land by taking up the anchor.
 Unmoor'ing (*p. a. from unmoor*) Loosing from the land by taking up the anchor.
 Unmoor'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing the land by taking up the anchor.
 Unmoor'ed (*adj. from un, and mooted*) Not mooted.
 Unmop'ped (*adj. from un, and moped*) Not moped.
 Unmop'ped (*adj. from un, and mopped*) Not mopped.
 Unmor'alized (*adj. from un, and moralized*) Not moralized, not tutored in the principles of morality.
 Unmort'ared (*adj. from un, and mortared*) Not mortared, not supplied with mortar.
 Unmort'gaged (*adj. from un, and mortgaged*) Not mortgaged.
 Unmort'ified (*adj. from un, and mortified*) Not mortified.
 Unmort'ified (*adj. from un, and mortified*) Not mortified.

U N N

motherly (*adj. from un, and motherly*) Not like a mother.

moveable (*adj. from un, and moveable*) Not moveable.

moveableness (*s. from unmoveable*) The state or quality of being unmoveable.

moveably (*adv. from unmoveable*) In a manner not to be moved.

moved (*adj. from un, and moved*) Not moved, not effected.

moving (*adj. from un, and moving*) Having no motion; having no power to affect.

movingly (*adv. from unmoving*) In a manner not fitted to affect.

mould (*v. t. from un, and mould*) To change the form.

mould'ed (*p. from unmould*) Changed in form.

mould'ed (*adj. from unmould*) Not moulded.

mould'ered (*adj. from un, and mouldered*) Not mouldered.

mould'ing (*p. a. from unmould*) Changing the form.

mould'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing the form.

mound (*v. t. from un, and mound*) To deprive of a mound, deprived of a fence.

mound'ed (*p. from unmound*) Deprived of a fence.

mound'ing (*p. a. from unmound*) Destroying the fence, removing a fence.

mound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing a fence.

mount (*v. t. from un, and mount*) To dismount.

mount'ed (*p. from unmount*) Dismounted, not mounted.

mount'ing (*p. a. from unmount*) Dismounting.

mount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dismounting.

mourn'ed (*adj. from un, and mourn*) Not deplored, not lamented.

mowed (*adj. from un, and mowed*) Not mowed, not cut up in a mow.

mowed (*adj. the w not founded, from un, and mowed*) Not mowed, not cut with a scythe.

mown (*adj. from un, and mown*) Not mown.

mucronated (*adj. from un, and mucronated*) Not mucronated.

muddied (*adj. from un, and muddied*) Not muddied.

muddy (*adj. from un, and muddy*) Not muddy.

muffle (*v. t. from un, and muffle*) To put off a covering from the face.

muffled (*adj. from un, and muffled*) Not muffled.

muffling (*p. a. from unmuffle*) Putting off a covering from the face.

muffling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting off a covering from the face.

muffled (*adj. from un, and muffled*) Not muffled.

mulled (*adj. from un, and mulled*) Not mulled.

multiplied (*adj. from un, and multiplied*) Not multiplied.

mundified (*adj. from un, and mundified*) Not mundified.

murdered (*adj. from un, and murdered*) Not murdered.

musical (*adj. from un, and musical*) Not musical.

musically (*adv. from unmusical*) Without music, in a rough unpleasing manner.

musicalness (*s. from unmusical*) The state or quality of being unmusical.

musk'ed (*adj. from un, and musked*) Not permeated with musk.

must'ed (*adj. from un, and musted*) Not grown up.

must'ered (*adj. from un, and mustered*) Not mustered.

mutable (*adj. from un, and mutable*) Immutable.

mutilated (*adj. from un, and mutilated*) Not mutilated.

muttered (*adj. from un, and muttered*) Not muttered.

muzzle (*v. t. from un, and muzzle*) To loose from a muzzle.

muzzled (*p. from unmuzzle*) Loosed from a muzzle.

muzzling (*p. a. from unmuzzle*) Loosing from a muzzle.

muzzling (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing from a muzzle.

nailed (*v. t. from un, and nail*) To draw the nails out of any thing.

nailed (*p. from unnail*) Freed from the fastening of nails.

U N N

Unnailed (*adj. from un, and nail*) Not nailed.

Unnail'ing (*p. a. from unnail*) Drawing nails, unfastening what was fixed with nails.

Unnail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing nails, the act of unfastening what was fixed with nails.

Unnamed (*adj. from un, and named*) Not named, not mentioned.

Unnarrated (*adj. from un, and narrated*) Not narrated.

Unnarrowed (*adj. from un, and narrowed*) Not narrowed.

Unnatural (*adj. from un, and natural*) Not natural, contrary to nature; forced, not agreeing with the real state.

Unnaturalized (*adj. from un, and naturalized*) Not naturalized.

Unnaturally (*adv. from unnatural*) With opposition to nature.

Unnaturalness (*s. from unnatural*) The state of being unnatural, a contrariety to nature.

Unnavigable (*adj. from un, and navigable*) Not navigable.

Unnavigated (*adj. from un, and navigated*) Not navigated.

Unneaped (*adj. from un, and neaped*) Not neaped.

Unnecessarily (*adv. from unnecessary*) Without necessity, needlessly.

Unnecessariness (*s. from unnecessary*) The state or quality of being unnecessary.

Unnecessary (*adj. from un, and necessary*) Not necessary, needless.

Unnecessitated (*adj. from un, and necessitated*) Not necessitated.

Unneeded (*adj. from un, and needed*) Not needed.

Unneedful (*adj. from un, and needful*) Not needful.

Unneed'y (*adj. from un, and needy*) Not needy.

Unnegotiable (*adj. from un, and negotiable*) Not negotiable.

Unnegotiated (*adj. from un, and negotiated*) Not negotiated.

Unneighbourliness (*s. from unneighbourly*) The state or quality of being unneighbourly.

Unneighbourly (*adj. from un, and neighbourly*) Not neighbourly, unkind, unlike a neighbour.

Unneighbourly (*adv. from the adj.*) In a manner not suited to a neighbour.

Unnerve (*adj. from un, and nerve, but not used*) Weak, feeble.

Unnerve (*v. t. from un, and nerve*) To weaken, to enfeeble.

Unnerved (*p. from unnerve*) Weakened, made feeble.

Unnerved (*adj. from un, and nerve*) Weak, feeble.

Unnerv'ing (*p. a. from unnerve*) Weakening, enfeebling.

Unnerv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enfeebling.

Unnerved (*adj. from un, and nestled*) Not nestled.

Unneth (*adv. obsolete*) Scarcely, hardly. *Spenser.*

Unnethes (*adv. obsolete*) Scarcely, hardly, not without difficulty. *Spenser.*

Unnerved (*adj. from un, and nettled*) Not nettled, not irritated.

Unnibbed (*adj. from un, and nibbed*) Not nibbed.

Unnibbled (*adj. from un, and nibbled*) Not nibbled.

Unnick'ed (*adj. from un, and nicked*) Not nicked, not cut in notches.

Unnicknamed (*adj. from un, and nicknamed*) Not nicknamed.

Unnipped (*adj. from un, and nipped*) Not nipped.

Unnobilitated (*adj. from un, and nobilitated*) Not ennobled.

Unnoble (*adj. from un, and noble*) Not noble, mean, ignoble.

Unnominated (*adj. from un, and nominated*) Not nominated.

Unnoosed (*adj. from un, and noosed*) Not tied with a noose.

Unnoised (*adj. from un, and noised*) Not noised.

Unnotched (*adj. from un, and notched*) Not notched.

Unnotcht (*adj. from un, and notched*) Not notched.

Unnot'ed (*adj. from un, and noted*) Not noted.

Unnoticed (*adj. from un, and noticed*) Not noticed, not observed.

Unnotified (*adj. from un, and notified*) Not notified.

Unnotted (*adj. from un, and notted*) Not notted, not thorn.

Unnourished (*adj. from un, and nourished*) Not nourished.

Unnubbled (*adj. a colloquial word*) Not nubbled, not beaten.

Unnulled (*adj. from un, and nulled*) Not annulled.

Unnulled

U N O

Unnullified (*adj. from un, and nullified*) Not nullified.
 Unnumbered (*adj. from un, and numbered*) Not numbered.
 Unnumbered (*adj. from un, and numbered*) Not numbered, not counted.
 Unnumerable (*adj. from un, and numerable*) Innumerable.
 Unnursed (*adj. from un, and nursed*) Not nursed.
 Unnurtured (*adj. from un, and nurtured*) Not nurtured.
 Unnutritious (*adj. from un, and nutritious*) Not nutritious.
 Unnutritive (*adj. from un, and nutritive*) Not nutritive.
 Unnuzzled (*adj. from un, and nuzzled, not much used*) Not nuzzled.
 Unoared (*adj. from un, and oared*) Not oared.
 Unobduced (*adj. from un, and obduced*) Not obduced.
 Unobdurate (*adj. from un, and obdurate*) Not obdurate.
 Unobedient (*adj. from un, and obedient*) Disobedient.
 Unobeyed (*adj. from un, and obeyed*) Not obeyed.
 Unobjected (*adj. from un, and objected*) Not charged as a fault.
 Unobjurgated (*adj. from un, and objurgated*) Not objurgated.
 Unobligated (*adj. from un, and obligated*) Not obligated.
 Unobliged (*adj. from un, and obliged*) Not obliged.
 Unobliterated (*adj. from un, and obliterated*) Not obliterated.
 Unobnoxious (*adj. from un, and obnoxious*) Not obnoxious.
 Unobscured (*adj. from un, and obscured*) Not obscured.
 Unobsequious (*adj. from un, and obsequious*) Not obsequious.
 Unobsequiousness (*s. from un, and obsequious*) The want of obsequiousness.
 Unobservable (*adj. from un, and observable*) Not observable.
 Unobservant (*adj. from un, and observant*) Not observant.
 Unobserved (*adj. from un, and observed*) Not observed.
 Unobserving (*adj. from un, and observing*) Inattentive, unheeding.
 Unobstructed (*adj. from un, and obstructed*) Not obstructed.
 Unobstructive (*adj. from un, and obstructive*) Not obstructive, not causing impediments.
 Unobstruent (*adj. from un, and obstruent*) Not obstruent, not blocking up.
 Unobtainable (*adj. from un, and obtainable*) Not obtainable.
 Unobtained (*adj. from un, and obtained*) Not obtained.
 Unobtruded (*adj. from un, and obtruded*) Not obtruded.
 Unobtunded (*adj. from un, and obtunded*) Not obtunded, not blunted.
 Unobverted (*adj. from un, and obverted*) Not obverted, not turned up to the air.
 Unobviated (*adj. from un, and obviated*) Not obviated.
 Unobvious (*adj. from un, and obvious*) Not obvious.
 Unoccluded (*adj. from un, and occluded*) Not occluded, not shut up.
 Unoccupied (*adj. from un, and occupied*) Not occupied.
 Unobumbrated (*adj. from un, and obumbrated*) Not obumbrated, not covered with shade.
 Unoffending (*adj. from un, and offending*) Not offending, innocent, harmless.
 Unoffensive (*adj. from un, and offensive*) Inoffensive.
 Unoffered (*adj. from un, and offered*) Not offered.
 Unofficered (*adj. from un, and officered*) Not officered, not furnished with officers.
 Unofficial (*adj. from un, and officious*) Not officious.
 Unogled (*adj. from un, and ogled*) Not ogled, not viewed with a side glance.
 Unoil (*v. t. from un, and oil*) To free from oil.
 Unoiled (*adj. from un, and oiled*) Not oiled, not smeared with oil.
 Unoil (*p. from unoil*) Freed from oil.
 Unoil (*p. a. from unoil*) Freeing from oil.
 Unoil (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from oil.
 Unomened (*adj. from un, and omened*) Not omened, not predicted by signs.

U N P

Unominous (*adj. from un, and ominous*) Not ominous.
 Unopen (*adj. from un, and open*) Not open.
 Unopened (*adj. from un, and opened*) Not opened.
 Unopening (*adj. from un, and opening*) Not opening.
 Unoperative (*adj. from un, and operative*) Not operative.
 Unopinionated (*adj. from un, and opinionated*) Not opinionated.
 Unoppignorated (*adj. from un, and oppignorated*) Not oppignorated, not pawned.
 Unopposed (*adj. from un, and opposed*) Not opposed.
 Unoppressed (*adj. from un, and oppressed*) Not oppressed.
 Unoppreft (*adj. from un, and opprest*) Not opprest.
 Unoppugned (*adj. from un, and oppugned*) Not oppugned, not opposed.
 Unordained (*adj. from un, and ordained*) Not ordained.
 Unordered (*adj. from un, and ordered*) Not ordered.
 Unorderly (*adj. from un, and orderly*) Not orderly, irregular.
 Unordinary (*adj. from un, and ordinary*) Not ordinary, not common.
 Unorgan'ic (*adj. from un, and organic*) Not organic.
 Unorganical (*adj. from un, and organic*) Not organic.
 Unorganically (*adv. from unorganical*) Without organs.
 Unorganicalness (*s. from unorganical*) The state of being without organs.
 Unorganized (*adj. from un, and organized*) Not organized, having no parts instrumental to the management of the rest.
 Unoriginal (*adj. from un, and original*) Having birth, unoriginated.
 Unoriginated (*adj. from un, and originated*) Not originated.
 Unornamental (*adj. from un, and ornamental*) Not ornamental.
 Unornamented (*adj. from un, and ornamented*) Not ornamented.
 Unorthodox (*adj. from un, and orthodox*) Not orthodox, not holding pure doctrine.
 Unossified (*adj. from un, and ossified*) Not ossified, turned into bone.
 Unostensible (*adj. from un, and ostensible*) Not ostensible.
 Unostentatious (*adj. from un, and ostentatious*) Not ostentatious.
 Unoutlawed (*adj. from un, and outlawed*) Not outlawed.
 Unowed (*adj. from un, and owed*) Not owed.
 Unowned (*adj. from un, and owned*) Not owned, having no owner.
 Unpaced (*adj. from un, and paced*) Not paced.
 Unpatience (*s. from un, and patience*) Impatience.
 Unpack (*v. t. from un, and pack*) To open any thing packed up; to disburden, to free from a load.
 Unpacked (*p. from unpack*) Opened from a pack, burdened.
 Unpacked (*adj. from un, and packed*) Not packed, collected by illegal artifices.
 Unpacking (*p. a. from unpack*) Opening from a pack, disburdening.
 Unpacking (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening a pack.
 Unpadded (*adj. from un, and padded*) Not padded.
 Unpaid (*adj. from un, and paid*) Not paid.
 Unpained (*adj. from un, and pained*) Not pained.
 Unpainful (*adj. from un, and painful*) Not painful, giving no pain.
 Unpainted (*adj. from un, and painted*) Not painted.
 Unpaired (*v. t. from un, and pair*) To separate things to put out of sorts.
 Unpaired (*p. from unpair*) Separated, disjointed, rated so as not to be in pairs.
 Unpairing (*p. a. from unpair*) Separating pairs.
 Unpairing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating pairs.
 Unpalatable (*adj. from un, and palatable*) Not palatable.
 Unpaled (*adj. from un, and paled*) Not enclosed, pales.
 Unpalisaded (*adj. from un, and palisaded*) Not palisaded.
 Unpalled (*adj. from un, and palled*) Not invetted, a pall.
 Unpalliated (*adj. from un, and palliated*) Not palliated.
 Unpalpable (*adj. from un, and palpable*) Not palpable.

U N P

Unpaved (*p. from unpave*) Stripped of a pavement.
 Unpaved (*adj. from un, and paved*) Not paved.
 Unpavilioned (*adj. from un, and pavilioned*) Not pavilioned.
 Unpaving (*p. a. from unpave*) Taking up a pavement.
 Unpaving (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking up a pavement.
 Unpaunched (*adj. from un, and paunched*) Not paunched.
 Unpawed (*adj. from un, and pawed*) Not pawed.
 Unpawed (*adj. from un, and pawed*) Not pawed.
 Unpay (*v. t. a droll word, from un, and pay*) To undo. *Shakespeare.*
 Unpaid (*adj. a different spelling*) Unpaid.
 Unpeaceable (*adj. from un, and peaceable*) Unquiet, troublesome, turbulent, quarrelsome.
 Unpeaceableness (*s. from unpeaceable*) Unquietness.
 Unpeaceably (*adv. from unpeaceable*) Unquietly.
 Unpeaceful (*adj. from un, and peaceful*) Not peaceful.
 Unpeeled (*adj. from un, and peeled*) Not peeled, not flunned with noise.
 Unpearled (*adj. from un, and pearled*) Not pearled, not set with pearls.
 Unpebbled (*adj. from un, and pebbled*) Not stoned with pebbles.
 Unpeace (*s. from un, and peace*) The want of peace. *Ch.*
 Unpecked (*adj. from un, and pecked*) Not pecked.
 Unpeeled (*adj. from un, and peeled*) Not peeled.
 Unpeg (*v. t. from un, and peg*) To open by drawing a peg.
 Unpegged (*p. from unpeg*) Opened by drawing a peg.
 Unpegged (*adj. from un, and pegged*) Not pegged, not fastened with a peg.
 Unpegging (*p. a. from unpeg*) Opening by drawing a peg.
 Unpegging (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening by drawing a peg.
 Unpelted (*adj. from un, and pelted*) Not pelted.
 Unpenciled (*adj. from un, and penciled*) Not touched with a pencil.
 Unpenetrable (*adj. from un, and penetrable*) Impenetrable.
 Unpenetrated (*adj. from un, and penetrated*) Not penetrated.
 Unpenitent (*adj. from un, and penitent*) Impenitent.
 Unpenned (*adj. from un, and penned*) Not penned.
 Unpensioned (*adj. from un, and pensioned*) Not pensioned.
 Unpeople (*v. t. from un, and people*) To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.
 Unpeopled (*p. from unpeople*) Depopulated, deprived of inhabitants.
 Unpeopling (*p. a. from unpeople*) Depopulating, depriving of people.
 Unpeopling (*s. from the part.*) The act of depopulating.
 Unperambulated (*adj. from un, and perambulated*) Not perambulated.
 Unperceivable (*adj. from un, and perceivable*) Not perceivable.
 Unperceivableness (*s. from unperceivable*) The state of being unperceivable.
 Unperceivably (*adv. from un, and perceivable*) In a manner not to be perceived.
 Unperceived (*adj. from un, and perceived*) Not perceived.
 Unperceivedly (*adv. from un, and perceived*) In a manner not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
 Unperceptible (*adj. from un, and perceptible*) Imperceptible.
 Unperched (*adj. from un, and perched*) Not perched.
 Unpercolated (*adj. from un, and percolated*) Not percolated.
 Unperigall (*adj. obsolete*) Unequal. *Chaucer.*
 Unperfect (*adj. from un, and perfect*) Imperfect.
 Unperfectly (*adv. from unperfect*) Imperfectly.
 Unperfidious (*adj. from un, and perfidious*) Not perfidious.
 Unperforated (*adj. from un, and perforated*) Not perforated.
 Unperformable (*adj. from un, and performable*) Incapable of being performed.
 Unperformed (*adj. from un, and performed*) Not performed.
 Unperforming (*adj. from un, and performing*) Not performing.
 Unperficated (*adj. from un, and perficated*) Not perficated.
 Unperfumed (*adj. from un, and perfumed*) Not perfumed.

U N P

Unpuffed (*adj. from un, and puffed*) Not affected with puffy.
 Unpampered (*adj. from un, and pampered*) Not pampered.
 Unpapered (*adj. from un, and papered*) Not papered.
 Unparagoned (*adj. from un, and paragoned*) Unequalled, unmatched.
 Unparalleled (*adj. from un, and paralleled*) Not paralleled.
 Unparalleled (*adj. a different spelling*) Unparalleled. *Sb.*
 Unparaphrased (*adj. from un, and paraphrased*) Not paraphrased.
 Unparboiled (*adj. from un, and parboiled*) Not parboiled.
 Unparceled (*adj. from un, and parceled*) Not parceled.
 Unparched (*adj. from un, and parched*) Not parched.
 Unpardonable (*adj. from un, and pardonable*) Not pardonable.
 Unpardonableness (*s. from unpardonable*) The state or quality of being unpardonable.
 Unpardonably (*adv. from unpardonable*) Beyond forgiveness, in a manner not to be forgiven.
 Unpardoned (*adj. from un, and pardoned*) Not pardoned; not forgiven.
 Unpardoning (*adj. from un, and pardoning*) Not forgiving.
 Unpared (*adj. from un, and pared*) Not pared, not cut from the extremities.
 Unpargeted (*adj. from un, and pargeted*) Not pargeted.
 Unpark (*v. t. from un, and park*) To convert from a park to common ground.
 Unparked (*p. from unpark*) Turned from a park into common ground.
 Unparking (*p. a. from unpark*) Converting from a park to common ground.
 Unparking (*s. from the part.*) The act of converting from a park to common ground.
 Unparliamentariness (*s. from unparliamentary*) The state of being unparliamentary.
 Unparliamentary (*adj. from un, and parliamentary*) Not agreeable to the rules of parliament.
 Unparodied (*adj. from un, and parodied*) Not parodied.
 Unparrel (*v. t. a sea term, from un, and parrel*) To take away the parrels which surround the mast.
 Unparreled (*p. from unparrel*) Stripped of the parrels.
 Unparreling (*p. a. from unparrel*) Taking off the parrels.
 Unparreling (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the parrels.
 Unparried (*adj. from un, and parried*) Not parried.
 Unparted (*adj. from un, and parted*) Not parted.
 Unpartial (*adj. from un, and partial*) Impartial.
 Unpartially (*adv. from unpartial*) Impartially.
 Unparticularized (*adj. from un, and particularized*) Not particularized.
 Unpassed (*adj. from un, and passed*) Not passed, not rushed by some violent blow.
 Unpassible (*adj. from un, and passible*) Impassible.
 Unpassed (*adj. from un, and passed*) Not passed.
 Unpassionate (*adj. from un, and passionate*) Dispassionate.
 Unpassionated (*adj. from un, and passionate*) Not passionate. *Granville.*
 Unpassionately (*adv. from unpassionate*) Without passion. *King Charles.*
 Unpast (*adj. from un, and past*) Not passed.
 Unpaste (*v. t. from un, and paste*) To free from paste.
 Unpasted (*p. from unpaste*) Freed from paste.
 Unpasting (*p. a. from unpaste*) Freeing from paste.
 Unpasting (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from paste.
 Unpastured (*adj. from un, and pastured*) Not pastured.
 Unpatched (*adj. from un, and patch*) Not patched.
 Unpathed (*adj. from un, and path*) Having no path, untracked.
 Unpathetic (*adj. from un, and pathetic*) Not pathetic.
 Unpatient (*adj. from un, and patient*) Impatient.
 Unpatriotic (*adj. from un, and patriotic*) Not patriotic.
 Unpatrolled (*adj. from un, and patrolled*) Not patrolled.
 Unpatronized (*adj. from un, and patronized*) Not patronized.
 Unpatted (*adj. from un, and patted*) Not patted.
 Unpatterned (*adj. from un, and patterned*) Not patterned.
 Unpave (*v. t. from un, and pave*) To take up a pavement.

Unper-

Unperfused (*adj. from un, and perfused*) Not perfused.

Unperiodical (*adj. from un, and periodical*) Not periodical.

Unperiphrased (*adj. from un, and periphrased*) Not expressed by a periphrasis.

Unperishable (*adj. from un, and perishable*) Not perishable.

Unperished (*adj. from un, and perished*) Not perished.

Unperishing (*adj. from un, and perishing*) Not perishing, not decaying.

Unperjured (*adj. from un, and perjured*) Not perjured.

Unperked (*adj. from un, and perked*) Not dressed up.

Unpermeable (*adj. from un, and permeable*) Not permeable.

Unpermeated (*adj. from un, and permeated*) Not permeated.

Unpermisable (*adj. from un, and permissible*) Not permissible.

Unpermitted (*adj. from un, and permitted*) Not permitted.

Unperpendicular (*adj. from un, and perpendicular*) Not perpendicular.

Unperpetuated (*adj. from un, and perpetuated*) Not perpetuated.

Unperplexed (*adj. from un, and perplexed*) Not perplexed.

Unpersecuted (*adj. from un, and persecuted*) Not persecuted.

Unpersisted (*adj. from un, and persisted*) Not persisted in, not insisted on.

Unpersonal (*adj. from un, and personal*) Not personal, impersonal.

Unpersonified (*adj. from un, and personified*) Not personified.

Unperspicuous (*adj. from un, and perspicuous*) Not perspicuous.

Unperspirable (*adj. from un, and perspirable*) Not perspirable.

Unpersuadable (*adj. from un, and persuadable*) Not persuadable.

Unpersuaded (*adj. from un, and persuaded*) Not persuaded.

Unpertinent (*adj. from un, and pertinent*) Impertinent.

Unpervaded (*adj. from un, and pervaded*) Not pervaded.

Unperverted (*adj. from un, and perverted*) Not perverted.

Unpervious (*adj. from un, and pervious*) Impervious.

Unperuked (*adj. from un, and peruked*) Not dressed in a peruke.

Unperused (*adj. from un, and perused*) Not perused.

Unpestered (*adj. from un, and pestered*) Not pestered.

Unpestilential (*adj. from un, and pestilential*) Not pestilential.

Unpetitioned (*adj. from un, and petitioned*) Not petitioned.

Unpetrified (*adj. from un, and petrified*) Not petrified.

Unpewed (*adj. from un, and pewed*) Not pewed.

Unphantastic (*adj. from un, and phantastic*) Not phantastic.

Unphantastical (*adj. from un, and phantastical*) Not phantastical.

Unpharisaic (*adj. from un, and pharisaic*) Not pharisaic.

Unpharisaical (*adj. from unpharisaic*) Not pharisaical.

Unphilological (*adj. from un, and philological*) Not philological.

Unphilosophic (*adj. from un, and philosophic*) Not philosophic.

Unphilosophical (*adj. from unphilosophic*) Not philosophical.

Unphilosophically (*adv. from unphilosophical*) In a manner contrary to the rules of philosophy.

Unphilosophicalness (*s. from unphilosophical*) The state or quality of being unphilosophical.

Unphilosophize (*v. t. from un, and philosophize*) To degrade from the dignity or character of a philosopher.

Unphilosophized (*p. from unphilosophize*) Degraded from the dignity or character of a philosopher.

Unphilosophizing (*p. a. from unphilosophize*) Degrading from the dignity or character of a philosopher.

Unphilosophizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of de-

grading from the dignity or character of a philosopher.

Unphiltered (*adj. from un, and philtered*) Not philtered.

Unphlebotomized (*adj. from un, and phlebotomized*) Not phlebotomized.

Unphrased (*adj. from un, and phrased*) Not phrased.

Unphysical (*adj. from un, and physical*) Not physical.

Unphysiced (*adj. from un, and physiced*) Not physiced.

Unphysiological (*adj. from un, and physiological*) Not physiological.

Unpick (*v. t. from un, and pick*) To undo the seams, stitching of any thing.

Unpick'ed (*p. from unpick*) Pulled to pieces by picking out the stitches.

Unpick'ed (*adj. from un, and picked*) Not picked.

Unpick'ing (*p. a. from unpick*) Picking out stitches.

Unpicking (*s. from the part.*) The act of picking out stitches of a garment.

Unpick'led (*adj. from un, and pickled*) Not pickled.

Unpic'tured (*adj. from un, and pictured*) Not pictured.

Unpieced (*adj. from un, and pieced*) Not pieced.

Unpier'ced (*adj. from un, and pierced*) Not pierced.

Unpig'ged (*adj. from un, and pigged*) Not browned forth as a pig.

Unpi'led (*adj. from un, and piled*) Not piled.

Unpilfered (*adj. from un, and pilfered*) Not pilfered.

Unpil'aged (*adj. from un, and pillaged*) Not pillaged.

Unpil'lared (*adj. from un, and pillared*) Not pillared.

Unpil'lories (*adj. from un, and pillories*) Not pillories.

Unpil'lowed (*adj. from un, and pillowed*) Not pil'lowed.

Unpi'loted (*adj. from un, and piloted*) Not piloted.

Unpimp'led (*adj. from un, and pimped*) Not pimped.

Unpi'n (*v. t. from un, and pin*) To open what fastened with a pin.

Unpinch'ed (*adj. from un, and pinched*) Not pinched.

Unpi'ned (*adj. from un, and pinned*) Not pinned, starved.

Unpin'ioned (*adj. from un, and pinioned*) Not pinioned.

Unpink'ed (*adj. from un, and pinked*) Not pinked.

Unpin'ed (*p. from unpin*) Freed from the hold of a pin.

Unpin'ned (*adj. from un, and pin*) Not pinned.

Unpin'ning (*p. a. from unpin*) Loosening what fastened with a pin, drawing out pins.

Unpin'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosening what was fastened with a pin, the act of drawing out pins.

Unpi'ped (*adj. from un, and piped*) Not piped.

Unpi'qued (*adj. from un, and pique*) Not piqued.

Unpi'queted (*adj. from un, and piqueted*) Not piqueted.

Unpis'sed (*adj. from un, and pissed*) Not voided urine.

Unpis'toled (*adj. from un, and pistoled*) Not pistoled.

Unpitch'ed (*adj. from un, and pitched*) Not pitched.

Unpit'iable (*adj. from un, and pitiable*) Not pitiable.

Unpit'ied (*adj. from un, and pitied*) Not pitied.

Unpit'iful (*adj. from un, and pitiful*) Not pitiful.

Unpit'ifully (*adv. from unpitiful*) Without pity.

Unpi'tous (*adj. obsolete*) Impious, void of pity.

Unpit'ted (*adj. from un, and pitted*) Not pitted.

Unpit'ying (*adj. from un, and pity*) Not pitying.

Unplac'able (*adj. from un, and placable*) Implacable.

Unplac'ated (*adj. from un, and placated*) Not placated.

Unplac'ed (*adj. from un, and placed*) Not provided with a place.

Unplac'ued (*adj. from un, and plagued*) Not plagued, not tormented.

Unplain'ed (*adj. from un, and plained*) Not plained.

Unplait'ered (*adj. from un, and plaitered*) Not plaitered.

Unplait't (*v. t. from un, and plait*) To unfold.

Unplait'ed (*adj. from un, and plaited*) Not plaited.

Unplait'ed (*p. from unplait*) Unfolded.

Unplait'ing (*p. a. from unplait*) Unfolding.

Unplait'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unfolding.

Unplanch'ed (*adj. from un, and planced*) Not planned.

Unplanc'ed (*adj. from un, and planed*) Not planned.

Unplank'ed (*adj. from un, and planked*) Not planked.

Unplan'ned (*adj. from un, and planned*) Not planned.

Unplant'ed (*adj. from un, and planted*) Not planted.

Unplash'ed (*adj. from un, and plashed*) Not plashed.

Unplaster'ed (*adj. from un, and plastered*) Not plastered.

U N P

plated (*adj. from un, and plated*) Not plated.
 plat'ed (*adj. from un, and platted*) Not platted.
 plau'sible (*adj. from un, and plausible*) Not plausible.
 plau'sibleness (*s. from unplausible*) The state of being unplausible.
 plau'sive (*adj. from un, and plausible*) Not approving, not applauding.
 play'ed (*adj. from un, and played*) Not played.
 pleach'ed (*adj. from un, and pleached*) Not pleached.
 plead'able (*adj. from un, and pleadable*) Not pleadable.
 plead'ed (*adj. from un, and pleaded*) Not pleaded.
 pleas'ant (*adj. from un, and pleasant*) Not pleasant.
 pleas'antly (*adv. from unpleasant*) Without pleasantness.
 pleas'antness (*s. from unpleasant*) The state of being unpleasant.
 pleas'ed (*adj. from un, and pleased*) Not pleased.
 pleas'ing (*adj. from un, and pleasing*) Not pleasing, affording no pleasure, offensive.
 pledg'ed (*adj. from un, and pledged*) Not pledged.
 plia'ble (*adj. from un, and pliable*) Not pliable.
 plia'bleness (*s. from unpliant*) The state of being unpliant.
 pliant (*adj. from un, and pliant*) Not pliant.
 plied (*adj. from un, and plied*) Not plied.
 plighted (*adj. from un, and plighted*) Not plighted.
 plite (*v. t. obsolete*) To explain. *Cole.*
 plot'ed (*adj. from un, and plotted*) Not plotted.
 plough'ed (*adj. from un, and ploughed*) Not ploughed.
 plow'ed (*adj. a different spelling*) Unploughed.
 pluck'ed (*adj. from un, and plucked*) Not plucked.
 pluck't (*adj. from un, and plucked*) Not plucked, un-
 plucked.
 plug (*v. t. from un, and plug*) To open what has been stopped with a plug.
 plug'ed (*p. from unplug*) Opened by having the plug drawn out.
 plug'ed (*adj. from un, and plugged*) Not plugged.
 plug'ing (*p. a. from unplug*) Opening what has been stopped with a plug.
 plug'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening what has been stopped with a plug.
 plumb'ed (*adj. from un, and plumbed*) Not plumbed.
 plume (*v. t. from un, and plume*) To strip of plumes, to degrade.
 plum'ed (*p. from unplume*) Stripped of plumes.
 plum'ed (*adj. from un, and plumed*) Not plumed.
 plum'ing (*p. a. from unplume*) Stripping of plumes.
 plum'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping of plumes.
 plump'ed (*adj. from un, and plumped*) Not fat-
 tered.
 plunder'ed (*adj. from un, and plundered*) Not plun-
 dered.
 plung'ed (*adj. from un, and plunged*) Not plunged.
 ply'ed (*adj. from un, and plyed*) Not plyed.
 poach'ed (*adj. from un, and poached*) Not poached.
 pocket'ed (*adj. from un, and pocketed*) Not pocketed.
 podd'ed (*adj. from un, and podded*) Not podded.
 poetic (*adj. from un, and poetic*) Not poetic.
 poetical (*adj. from unpoetic*) Not poetical.
 poetically (*adv. from unpoetical*) In a manner not consistent with the rules of poetry.
 point'ed (*adj. from un, and pointed*) Not pointed.
 pois'ed (*adj. from un, and poised*) Not poised.
 poison'ed (*adj. from un, and poisoned*) Not poisoned.
 pois'ed (*adj. a different spelling*) Unpoised.
 poled (*adj. from un, and poled*) Not furnished with poles.
 policed (*adj. from un, and policed*) Not policed.
 polished (*adj. from un, and polished*) Not polished.
 polishedness (*s. from unpolished*) The state of being unpolished. *Scott.*
 polite (*adj. from un, and polite*) Not polite, not po-
 lite in manners.
 politic (*adj. from un, and politic*) Impolitic.
 political (*adj. from un, and political*) Not political.
 politically (*adv. from unpolitical*) In a manner con-
 trary to sound politics.
 polled (*adj. from un, and polled*) Not polled.
 pollut'ed (*adj. from un, and polluted*) Not polluted.
 ponder'ed (*adj. from un, and pondered*) Not pon-
 dered.
 pontifical (*adj. from un, and pontifical*) Unbecom-
 ing, un-
 pontiff,

U N P

Unpop'ular (*adj. from un, and popular*) Not popular.
 Unpop'ulous (*adj. from un, and populous*) Not popu-
 lous.
 Unport'able (*adj. from un, and portable*) Not portable.
 Unportend'ed (*adj. from un, and portended*) Not por-
 tended.
 Unportion'ed (*adj. from un, and portioned*) Not por-
 tioned.
 Unport'ly (*adj. from un, and portly*) Not portly.
 Unpor'trayed (*adj. from un, and portrayed*) Not por-
 trayed.
 Unpos'ed (*adj. from un, and posed*) Not posed.
 Unpossess'ed (*adj. from un, and possessed*) Not possessed.
 Unpossess'ing (*adj. from un, and possessing*) Having no
 possession.
 Unpos'sible (*adj. from un, and possible*) Impossible.
 Unpossibility (*s. from un, and possibility*) An im-
 possibility.
 Unpost'ed (*adj. from un, and posted*) Not posted.
 Unpostpo'ned (*adj. from un, and postponed*) Not post-
 poned.
 Unpot'ted (*adj. from un, and potted*) Not potted.
 Unpouch'ed (*adj. from un, and pouched*) Not pouched.
 Unpoul'ticed (*adj. from un, and poulticed*) Not poul-
 ticed.
 Unpounc'ed (*adj. from un, and pounced*) Not pounced.
 Unpound'ed (*adj. from un, and pounded*) Not pounded.
 Unpoured' (*adj. from un, and poured*) Not poured.
 Unpow'ered (*adj. from un, and powdered*) Not pow-
 dered.
 Unpower (*s. obsolete*) The want of power. *Chaucer.*
 Unpracticability (*s. from unpracticable*) The state of
 quality of being impracticable, impracticability.
 Unpracticable (*adj. from un, and practicable*) Not prac-
 ticable, impracticable.
 Unpracticableness (*s. from unpracticable*) The state of
 being impracticable.
 Unpracticably (*adv. from unpracticable*) Impracticably.
 Unpractised (*adj. from un, and practised*) Not practised,
 not used.
 Unprais'ed (*adj. from un, and praised*) Not praised.
 Unprank'ed (*adj. from un, and pranked*) Not pranked.
 Unpreach'ed (*adj. from un, and preached*) Not preached.
 Unpreca'rious (*adj. from un, and precarious*) Not pre-
 carious.
 Unprecedented (*adj. from un, and preceded*) Wanting
 a precedent, having no precedent.
 Unprecipitated (*adj. from un, and precipitated*) Not
 precipitated.
 Unpreci'se (*adj. from un, and precise*) Not precise.
 Unpreclud'ed (*adj. from un, and precluded*) Not pre-
 cluded.
 Unpredestinated (*adj. from un, and predestinated*) Not
 predestinated.
 Unpredicated (*adj. from un, and predicated*) Not pre-
 dicated.
 Unpredi'ct (*v. t. from un, and predict*) To retract a pre-
 diction. *Milton.*
 Unpredi'cted (*p. from unpredi'ct*) Retracted as a pre-
 diction.
 Unpredi'cted (*adj. from un, and predicted*) Not pre-
 dicted.
 Unpredi'cting (*p. a. from unpredi'ct*) Retracting a pre-
 diction.
 Unpredi'cting (*s. from the part.*) The act of retracting a
 prediction.
 Unpreen'ed (*adj. from un, and preened*) Not preened.
 Unprefaced (*adj. from un, and prefaced*) Not prefaced.
 Unprefer'ed (*adj. from un, and preferred*) Not pre-
 ferred.
 Unprefig'ured (*adj. from un, and prefigured*) Not pre-
 figured.
 Unpre'fined (*adj. from un, and pre'fined*) Not pre'fined.
 Unpre'fix'ed (*adj. from un, and pre'fix'ed*) Not pre'fix'ed.
 Unpreg'nant (*adj. from un, and pregnant*) Not preg-
 nant, unprolific.
 Unprejud'ged (*adj. from un, and prejudged*) Not pre-
 judged.
 Unpreju'dicated (*adj. from un, and prejudicated*) Not
 prejudicated.
 Unprelat'ical (*adj. from un, and prelat'ical*) Unlike a
 prelate, unbecoming a bishop.
 Unpremeditated (*adj. from un, and premeditated*) Not
 premeditated.
 Unpremi'sed (*adj. from un, and premised*) Not premised.
 Unpremon'ished (*adj. from un, and premonished*) Not
 premonished.
 Unpremon'itrat'ed (*adj. from un, and premonstrated*) Not
 shewed beforehand.

Unpre-

U N P

Unprenom'inated (*adj. from un, and prenominated*) Not prenominated, not named beforehand.
 Unpreoc'cupied (*adj. from un, and preoccupied*) Not preoccupied.
 Unpreom'inated (*adj. from un, and preominated*) Not preominated, not toreshewn by omens.
 Unpreordai'ned (*adj. from un, and preordained*) Not preordained.
 Unprepa'red (*adj. from un, and prepared*) Not prepared.
 Unprepa'redness (*s. from unprepared*) The state of not being prepared.
 Unprepond'rated (*adj. from un, and preponderated*) Not preponderated.
 Unprepos'sed (*adj. from un, and prepos'sed*) Not prepos'sed.
 Unpres'a'ged (*adj. from un, and presaged*) Not presaged.
 Unprescind'ed (*adj. from un, and prescinded*) Not prescinded.
 Unprescri'bed (*adj. from un, and prescribed*) Not prescribed.
 Unpresent'ed (*adj. from un, and presented*) Not presented.
 Unpreserv'ed (*adj. from un, and preserved*) Not preserved.
 Unpress'ed (*adj. from un, and pressed*) Not pressed.
 Unpresu'mable (*adj. from un, and presumable*) Not presumable.
 Unpresu'med (*adj. from un, and presumed*) Not presumed.
 Unpresu'ming (*adj. from un, and presuming*) Not presuming.
 Unpresump'tuous (*adj. from un, and presumptuous*) Not presumptuous.
 Unpresuppo'sed (*adj. from un, and presupposed*) Not supposed beforehand.
 Unpretend'ed (*adj. from un, and pretended*) Not pretended.
 Unpretend'ing (*adj. from un, and pretending*) Not pretending.
 Unpretermitt'ed (*adj. from un, and pretermitted*) Not pretermitted.
 Unpreterna'tural (*adj. from un, and preternatural*) Not preternatural.
 Unpretyp'ified (*adj. from un, and pretypified*) Not pretypified.
 Unprevail'ing (*adj. from un, and prevailing*) Not prevailing.
 Unprevent'ed (*adj. from un, and prevented*) Not prevented.
 Unprick'ed (*adj. from un, and pricked*) Not pricked.
 Unpriest'ly (*adj. from un, and priestly*) Unlike a priest, unbecoming a priest.
 Unprim' (*adj. from un, and prim*) Not prim, not formal.
 Unprim'ed (*adj. from un, and primed*) Not primed.
 Unprim'med (*adj. from un, and primmed*) Not primmed, not dressed up.
 Unprim'ness (*s. from unprim*) The want of formality, the want of primness.
 Unprinc'ely (*adj. from un, and princely*) Unlike a prince, unbecoming a prince.
 Unprin'ciple (*adj. from un, and principled*) Not principled, void of good principles.
 Unprint'ed (*adj. from un, and printed*) Not printed.
 Unpri'stable (*adj. from un, and prise*) Not valued, having little value. *Shakespeare.*
 Unpris'oned (*adj. from un, and prisoned*) Not prisoned.
 Unpri'zed (*adj. from un, and prized*) Not prized.
 Unprob'able (*adj. from un, and probable*) Improbable.
 Unpro'bed (*adj. from un, and probed*) Not probed.
 Unproclaim'ed (*adj. from un, and proclaimed*) Not proclaimed.
 Unprocras'tinated (*adj. from un, and procrastinated*) Not procrastinated, not delayed.
 Unpro'created (*adj. from un, and procreated*) Not procreated.
 Unprocu'able (*adj. from un, and procurable*) Not procurable.
 Unprocu'ed (*adj. from un, and procured*) Not procured.
 Unprodu'ced (*adj. from un, and produced*) Not produced.
 Unprofa'ned (*adj. from un, and profaned*) Not profaned.
 Unprofer'ed (*adj. from un, and profered*) Not profered.
 Unprofes'sed (*adj. from un, and professed*) Not professed.
 Unproffer'ed (*adj. a different spelling*) Unprofered.
 Unprofitable (*adj. from un, and profitable*) Not profitable, useless.
 Unprofitableness (*s. from unprofitable*) The state or quality of being unprofitable.

U N P

Unprofitably (*adv. from unprofitable*) Without fit, without use.
 Unprofit'ed (*adj. from un, and profited*) Not profited.
 Unprofu'se (*adj. from un, and profuse*) Not profuse.
 Unprofu'seness (*s. from unprofuse*) The want of profuseness.
 Unprognos'ticated (*adj. from un, and prognosticated*) Not prognosticated.
 Unprogres'sive (*adj. from un, and progressive*) Not progressive.
 Unprohib'ited (*adj. from un, and prohibited*) Not prohibited.
 Unproject'ed (*adj. from un, and projected*) Not projected.
 Unproli'fic (*adj. from un, and prolific*) Not prolific.
 Unproli'x (*adj. from un, and prolix*) Not prolix.
 Unpro'logued (*adj. from un, and prologued*) Not prologued.
 Unprolong'ed (*adj. from un, and prolonged*) Not prolonged.
 Unprom'ised (*adj. from un, and promised*) Not promised.
 Unprom'ising (*adj. from un, and promising*) Not promising.
 Unpromot'ed (*adj. from un, and promoted*) Not promoted.
 Unprompt'ed (*adj. from un, and prompted*) Not prompted.
 Unpromulgated (*adj. from un, and promulgated*) Not promulgated, not published.
 Unpromul'ged (*adj. from un, and promulged*) Not promulged, not published.
 Unpronoun'ced (*adj. from un, and pronounced*) Not pronounced.
 Unprop'agated (*adj. from un, and propagated*) Not propagated.
 Unpropel'led (*adj. from un, and propelled*) Not propelled, not driven forward.
 Unprop'er (*adj. from un, and proper*) Improper.
 Unprop'erly (*adv. from unproper*) Improperly.
 Unpro'phesied (*adj. from un, and prophesied*) Not prophesied, not foretold in prophecy.
 Unprophet'ic (*adj. from un, and prophetic*) Not prophetic.
 Unpropit'iable (*adj. from un, and propitiable*) Not propitiable.
 Unpropit'iated (*adj. from un, and propitiated*) Not propitiated.
 Unpropit'ious (*adj. from un, and propitious*) Not propitious.
 Unpropor'tionable (*adj. from un, and proportionable*) Not proportionable.
 Unpropor'tionably (*adv. from unproportionable*) Not out due proportion.
 Unpropor'tionableness (*s. from unproportionable*) The state of being unproportionable.
 Unproportional (*adj. from un, and proportional*) Not proportional.
 Unpropor'tionate (*adj. from un, and proportionate*) Not proportionate.
 Unpropor'tionated (*adj. from unproportionate*) Not proportionated.
 Unpropor'tioned (*adj. from un, and proportioned*) Not proportioned.
 Unpropo'sed (*adj. from un, and proposed*) Not proposed.
 Unpropound'ed (*adj. from un, and propounded*) Not propounded.
 Unprop'ped (*adj. from un, and propped*) Not propped.
 Unpro'pt (*adj. from un, and propt*) Not propped.
 Unpropug'ned (*adj. from un, and propugned*) Not propugned.
 Unpro'rogued (*adj. from un, and prorogued*) Not prorogued.
 Unproscri'bed (*adj. from un, and proscribed*) Not proscribed.
 Unpros'ecuted (*adj. from un, and prosecuted*) Not prosecuted.
 Unpros'elyted (*adj. from un, and proselyted*) Not proselyted.
 Unpros'pered (*adj. from un, and prospered*) Not prospered.
 Unpros'perous (*adj. from un, and prosperous*) Not prosperous.
 Unpros'perously (*adv. from unprosperous*) Not prosperously, without success.
 Unprostituted (*adj. from un, and prostituted*) Not prostituted.
 Unprostrated (*adj. from un, and prostrated*) Not prostrated.

U N Q

otested (*adj. from un, and protested*) Not pro-
 tested.
 otested (*adj. from un, and protested*) Not protested.
 otracted (*adj. from un, and protracted*) Not pro-
 tracted.
 otruded (*adj. from un, and protruded*) Not pro-
 truded.
 oved (*adj. from un, and proved*) Not proved.
 ovided (*adj. from un, and provided*) Not provided.
 ovident (*adj. from un, and provident*) Not provi-
 dent.
 ovidently (*adv. from unprovident*) Without fore-
 sight.
 ooked (*adj. from un, and provoked*) Not pro-
 voked.
 udent (*adj. from un, and prudent*) Imprudent.
 udently (*adv. from unprudent*) Imprudently.
 ured (*adj. from un, and pruned*) Not pruned.
 ublic (*adj. from un, and public*) Not public, pri-
 vate. *Taylor.*
 ublished (*adj. from un, and published*) Not pub-
 lished.
 ucker (*v. t. from un, and pucker*) To draw out of
 pucker.
 ucked (*p. from unpucker*) Drawn out of folds or
 pucker.
 ucked (*adj. from un, and puckered*) Not puckered.
 ucking (*p. a. from unpucker*) Drawing out of
 folds or pucker.
 ucking (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing out
 folds or pucker.
 uddled (*adj. from un, and puddered*) Not pud-
 dered, not perplexed.
 uddled (*adj. from un, and puddled*) Not puddled,
 soiled with dirt.
 uffed (*adj. from un, and puffed*) Not puffed.
 icked (*adj. from un, and puked*) Not brought up
 from the stomach.
 ulled (*adj. from un, and pulled*) Not pulled.
 ulverable (*adj. from un, and pulverable*) Not capa-
 ble of being reduced to powder.
 ulverized (*adj. from un, and pulverized*) Not pul-
 verized.
 ulvinated (*adj. from un, and pulvinated*) Not pul-
 vinated.
 umicated (*adj. from un, and pumicated*) Not pumi-
 cated.
 umped (*adj. from un, and pumped*) Not pumped.
 unched (*adj. from un, and punched*) Not punched,
 perforated with a punch.
 unished (*adj. from un, and punished*) Not punished.
 upped (*adj. from un, and pupped*) Not pupped,
 brought forth as a puppy.
 urchaseable (*adj. from un, and purchasable*) Not
 purchasable.
 urchased (*adj. from un, and purchased*) Not pur-
 chased.
 ure (*adj. from un, and pure*) Impure.
 ursed (*adj. from un, and purged*) Not purged.
 urified (*adj. from un, and purified*) Not purified.
 urled (*adj. from un, and purled*) Not purled.
 urloined (*adj. from un, and purloined*) Not pur-
 loined.
 urpled (*adj. from un, and purpled*) Not purpled,
 tinged with purple.
 urposed (*adj. from un, and purposed*) Not purposed.
 ursed (*adj. from un, and purged*) Not purged, not
 into the purse.
 ursuable (*adj. from un, and pursuable*) Not pur-
 suable.
 ursed (*adj. from un, and pursued*) Not pur-
 sued.
 urveiled (*adj. obsolete*) Unforeseen, unexpected. *Ch.*
 uthed (*adj. from un, and pushed*) Not pushed.
 utrefied (*adj. from un, and putrefied*) Not putre-
 fied.
 utrified (*adj. a different spelling*) Unputrefied.
 uttied (*adj. from un, and puttied*) Not puttied.
 uzzled (*adj. from un, and puzzled*) Not puzzled.
 uashed (*adj. from un, and quashed*) Not quashed.
 ualified (*p. from unqualify*) Disqualified.
 ualified (*adj. from un, and qualified*) Not qualified.
 uality (*v. t. from un, and qualify*) To disqualify.
 ualifying (*p. a. from unqualify*) Disqualifying.
 ualifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of disquali-
 fying.
 uarrelable (*adj. from un, and quarrel*) Incapable
 being oppugned. *Brown.*
 uartered (*adj. from un, and quastered*) Not quar-
 tered.

U N R

Unquashed (*adj. from un, and quashed*) Not quashed.
 Unqueen (*v. t. from un, and queen*) To divest of the
 dignity of a queen.
 Unqueen'ed (*p. from unqueen*) Divested of the dignity
 of a queen.
 Unqueen'ing (*p. a. from unqueen*) Divesting of the
 dignity of a queen.
 Unqueen'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of divesting of
 the dignity of a queen.
 Unquell'ed (*adj. from un, and quelled*) Not quelled.
 Unquench'able (*adj. from un, and quenchable*) Not
 quenchable.
 Unquench'ableness (*s. from unquenchable*) The state
 of being unquenchable.
 Unquench'ed (*adj. from un, and quenched*) Not quenched.
 Unquer't (*adj. obsolete*) Undeserved. *Chaucer.*
 Unques'tionable (*adj. from un, and questionable*) Not
 questionable, certain.
 Unques'tionableness (*s. from unquestionable*) The state
 or quality of being unquestionable.
 Unques'tionably (*adv. from unquestionable*) Indubita-
 bly, without dispute.
 Unques'tioned (*adj. from un, and questioned*) Not ques-
 tioned.
 Unquic'ck (*adj. from un, and quick*) Not quick, mo-
 tionless.
 Unquick'ened (*adj. from un, and quickened*) Not
 quickened.
 Unquic'cksilvered (*adj. from un, and quicksilvered*) Not
 quicksilvered.
 Unqui'et (*adj. from un, and quiet*) Not quiet.
 Unqui'etly (*adv. from unquiet*) Without rest, without
 quiet.
 Unqui'etness (*s. from unquiet*) The want of quiet, per-
 turbation, uneasiness.
 Unquilt'ed (*adj. from un, and quilted*) Not quilted.
 Unquip'ped (*adj. from un, and quipped*) Not quipped.
 Unquit'ed (*adj. from un, and quitted*) Not quitted.
 Unquiver'ed (*adj. from un, and quivered*) Not quivered,
 not furnished with a quiver.
 Unquoil'ed (*adj. from un, and quoiled*) Not quoiled, not
 furnished with a headdress.
 Unquoil'ed (*adj. a sea term, from un, and quoiled*) Not
 coiled, not laid up as a rope in rounds.
 Unquoted (*adj. from un, and quoted*) Not quoted.
 Unquo'ted (*adj. from un, and quoted*) Not quoted.
 Unrab'beted (*adj. in joinery*) Not rabbeted, not joined
 with a rabbet.
 Unrack (*v. t. from un, and rack*) To take from the
 rack.
 Unrack'ed (*p. from unrack*) Taken as cloth from the
 rack.
 Unrack'ed (*adj. from un, and racked*) Not racked, not
 poured from the lees.
 Unrack'ing (*p. a. from unrack*) Taking from the rack.
 Unrack'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking cloth
 from the rack.
 Unradi'ated (*adj. from un, and radiated*) Not radiated.
 Unradi'cated (*adj. from un, and radiated*) Not radi-
 cated.
 Unraff'led (*adj. from un, and raffled*) Not raffled.
 Unrafter'ed (*adj. from un, and rafted*) Not rafted,
 not furnished with rafters.
 Unrail'ed (*adj. from un, and railed*) Not railed, not in-
 closed with rails.
 Unrais'ed (*adj. from un, and raised*) Not raised.
 Unrake (*v. t. from un, and rake*) To uncover the fire.
 Unrake'ed (*p. from unrake*) Uncovered as the fire after
 it has been raked up.
 Unrake'ed (*adj. from un, and raked*) Not raked, not
 covered as the fire.
 Unrake'ing (*p. a. from unrake*) Uncovering.
 Unrake'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uncovering the
 fire.
 Unrall'ied (*adj. from un, and rallied*) Not rallied, not
 brought again into order.
 Unram'ified (*adj. from un, and ramified*) Not ramified.
 Unram'med (*adj. from un, and rammed*) Not rammed.
 Unramp'ed (*adj. from un, and ramped*) Not ramped.
 Unranch'ed (*adj. from un, and ranched*) Not wrenched,
 not sprained.
 Unrang'ed (*adj. from un, and ranged*) Not ranged.
 Unrank'ed (*adj. from un, and ranked*) Not ranked.
 Unran'facked (*adj. from un, and ranfacked*) Not ran-
 facked.
 Unran'fomed (*adj. from un, and ranfomed*) Not ran-
 fomed.
 Unrapt'ured (*adj. from un, and raptured*) Not raptured.
 Unrare'fied (*adj. from un, and rarefied*) Not rarefied.
 Unrais'ed (*adj. from un, and raised*) Not raised.

U N R

Unrasped (*adj. from un, and rasped*) Not rasped.
 Unrated (*adj. from un, and rated*) Not rated.
 Unrational (*adj. from un, and rational*) Irrational.
 Unrattled (*adj. from un, and rattled*) Not rattled.
 Unravaged (*adj. from un, and ravaged*) Not ravaged.
 Unravel (*v. t. from un, and ravel*) To disentangle, to extricate; to clear up.
 Unraveled (*p. from unravel, a more analogical spelling*) Disentangled, unravelled.
 Unravelled (*p. from unravel*) Disentangled, cleared up.
 Unravelling (*p. a. from unravel*) Disentangling, clearing up.
 Unravelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of disentangling, the act of disentangling.
 Unravished (*adj. from un, and ravished*) Not ravished.
 Unrayed (*adj. from un, and rayed*) Not rayed, not fitted.
 Unrazed (*adj. from un, and razed*) Not razed.
 Unrazored (*adj. from un, and razor*) Unshaven. *Shakespeare.*
 Unreached (*adj. from un, and reached*) Not reached.
 Unread (*adj. from un, and read*) Not read, not learned in books.
 Unready (*adj. comp. of unready*) Unready in a greater degree.
 Unreadyest (*adj. sup. of unready*) Unready in the greatest degree.
 Unreadiness (*s. from unready*) The state of being unready.
 Unready (*adj. from un, and ready*) Not ready; not prepared, not apt.
 Unreal (*adj. from un, and real*) Not real, unsubstantial.
 Unrealized (*adj. from un, and realized*) Not realized.
 Unreaped (*adj. from un, and reaped*) Not reaped.
 Unreared (*adj. from un, and reared*) Not reared, not raised up.
 Unreasonable (*adj. from un, and reasonable*) Not reasonable, not agreeable to reason.
 Unreasonableness (*s. from unreasonable*) The state or quality of being unreasonable.
 Unreasonably (*adv. from unreasonable*) In a manner contrary to reason; in a degree more than enough.
 Unreave (*v. t. from un, and reave*) To unravel. *Spenser.*
 Unreaved (*p. from unreave*) Unravelled.
 Unreaving (*p. a. from unreave*) Unravelling.
 Unreaving (*s. from the part.*) The act of unravelling.
 Unrehabited (*adj. from un, and rebated*) Not rebated, not blunted.
 Unrebutable (*adj. from un, and rebukable*) Not rebukable.
 Unrebutted (*adj. from un, and rebuked*) Not rebuked.
 Unrecallable (*adj. from un, and recallable*) Not recallable.
 Unrecallably (*adv. from unrecallable*) In a manner not to be recalled.
 Unrecalled (*adj. from un, and recalled*) Not recalled.
 Unrecanted (*adj. from un, and recanted*) Not recanted.
 Unreceived (*adj. from un, and received*) Not received.
 Unreciprocal (*adj. from un, and reciprocal*) Not reciprocal.
 Unrecited (*adj. from un, and recited*) Not recited.
 Unreckoned (*adj. from un, and reckoned*) Not reckoned.
 Unreclaimed (*adj. from un, and reclaimed*) Not reclaimed.
 Unreclined (*adj. from un, and reclined*) Not reclined.
 Unrecognized (*adj. from un, and recognized*) Not recognized.
 Unrecoined (*adj. from un, and recoined*) Not recoined.
 Unrecompensed (*adj. from un, and recompensed*) Not recompensed.
 Unreconcilable (*adj. from un, and reconcilable*) Not reconcilable.
 Unreconcilableness (*s. from unreconcilable*) The state or quality of being unreconcilable.
 Unreconciled (*adj. from un, and reconciled*) Not reconciled.
 Unrecorded (*adj. from un, and recorded*) Not recorded.
 Unrecoverable (*adj. from un, and recoverable*) Not recoverable.
 Unrecovered (*adj. from un, and recovered*) Not recovered.
 Unrecounted (*adj. from un, and recounted*) Not recounted.
 Unrecreated (*adj. from un, and recreated*) Not recreated.
 Unrecruitable (*adj. from un, and recruitable*) Incapable of being recruited.
 Unrecruited (*adj. from un, and recruited*) Not recruited.
 Unredressed (*adj. from un, and redressed*) Not redressed.
 Unrecurring (*adj. from un, and recurring*) Irremediable. *Sb.*
 Unredeemable (*adj. from un, and redeemable*) Not redeemable.

U N R

Unredeemed (*adj. from un, and redeemed*) Not redeemed.
 Unredressed (*adj. from un, and redressed*) Not redressed.
 Unreduced (*adj. from un, and reduced*) Not reduced.
 Unreducible (*adj. from un, and reducible*) Not reducible.
 Unreefed (*adj. from un, and reefed*) Not reefed.
 Unreeled (*adj. from un, and reeled*) Not reeled.
 Unreeve (*v. t. from un, and reeve*) To pull a rope out of a block.
 Unreeved (*p. from unreeve*) Pulled out of a block.
 Unreeving (*p. a. from unreeve*) Pulling a rope out of a block.
 Unreeving (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling a rope out of a block.
 Unrefected (*adj. from un, and refected*) Not refected, refreshed.
 Unrefelled (*adj. from un, and refelled*) Not refelled, refuted.
 Unreferred (*adj. from un, and referred*) Not referred.
 Unrefined (*adj. from un, and refined*) Not refined.
 Unrefitted (*adj. from un, and refitted*) Not refitted.
 Unreflected (*adj. from un, and reflected*) Not reflected.
 Unreformable (*adj. from un, and reformable*) Not reformable, not admitting reformation.
 Unreformed (*adj. from un, and reformed*) Not reformed.
 Unrefracted (*adj. from un, and refracted*) Not refracted.
 Unrefrangible (*adj. from un, and refrangible*) Not refrangible.
 Unrefreshed (*adj. from un, and refreshed*) Not refreshed.
 Unrefrigerated (*adj. from un, and refrigerated*) Not refrigerated.
 Unrefunded (*adj. from un, and refunded*) Not refunded.
 Unrefused (*adj. from un, and refused*) Not refused.
 Unrefuted (*adj. from un, and refuted*) Not refuted.
 Unregained (*adj. from un, and regained*) Not regained.
 Unregaled (*adj. from un, and regaled*) Not regaled.
 Unregarded (*adj. from un, and regarded*) Not regarded.
 Unregardful (*adj. from un, and regardful*) Not regardful.
 Unregardfully (*adv. from unregardful*) Without regard, negligently.
 Unregenerate (*adj. from un, and regenerate*) Not regenerate.
 Unregenerate (*s. from the adj.*) Persons unregenerated.
 Unregenerated (*adj. from un, and regenerated*) Not regenerated.
 Unregistered (*adj. from un, and registered*) Not registered.
 Unregretted (*adj. from un, and regretted*) Not regretted.
 Unregulated (*adj. from un, and regulated*) Not regulated.
 Unregurgitated (*adj. from un, and regurgitated*) Not regurgitated.
 Unrehabilitated (*adj. from un, and rehabilitated*) Not rehabilitated.
 Unrehearsed (*adj. from un, and rehearsed*) Not rehearsed.
 Unrejectable (*adj. from un, and rejectable*) Not rejectable.
 Unrejected (*adj. from un, and rejected*) Not rejected.
 Unreimbodied (*adj. from un, and reimbodied*) Not reimbodied.
 Unreined (*adj. from un, and reined*) Not reined, restrained by a bridle.
 Unrejoined (*adj. from un, and rejoined*) Not rejoined.
 Unreiterated (*adj. from un, and reiterated*) Not reiterated, not repeated.
 Unrelated (*adj. from un, and related*) Not related.
 Unrelaxed (*adj. from un, and relaxed*) Not relaxed.
 Unreleased (*adj. from un, and released*) Not released.
 Unrelented (*adj. from un, and relented*) Not relented.
 Unrelenting (*adj. from un, and relenting*) Not relenting.
 Unrelievable (*adj. from un, and relievable*) Not relievable.
 Unrelieved (*adj. from un, and relieved*) Not relieved.
 Unreligious (*adj. from un, and religious*) Irreligious.
 Unrelinquished (*adj. from un, and relinquished*) Not relinquished.
 Unrelished (*adj. from un, and relished*) Not relished.
 Unremanded (*adj. from un, and remanded*) Not remanded.
 Unremarkable (*adj. from un, and remarkable*) Not remarkable.
 Unremarked (*adj. from un, and remarked*) Not remarked.
 Unremediable (*adj. from un, and remediable*) Not remediable.

U N R

remedied (*adj. from un, and remedied*) Not remedied.
 remembrance (*s. from un, and remembrance*) The
 remembrance. *Watts.*
 remembered (*adj. from un, and remembered*) Not
 remembered.
 remembering (*adj. from un, and remembering*) Not
 remembering.
 reminded (*adj. from un, and reminded*) Not re-
 minded.
 remissible (*adj. from un, and remissible*) Incapable
 being remitted.
 remitted (*adj. from un, and remitted*) Not remitted.
 removeable (*adj. from un, and removeable*) Not re-
 moveable.
 removeably (*adv. from un, and removeable*) In a
 manner not to be removed.
 removed (*adj. from un, and removed*) Not removed.
 remounted (*adj. from un, and remounted*) Not re-
 mounted.
 remunerated (*adj. from un, and remunerated*) Not
 remunerated, not rewarded.
 murmured (*adj. from un, and murmured*) Not
 murmured.
 navigated (*adj. from un, and navigated*) Not re-
 navigated.
 rendered (*adj. from un, and rendered*) Not rendered.
 renewable (*adj. from un, and renewable*) Not re-
 newable.
 renewed (*adj. from un, and renewed*) Not renewed.
 renovated (*adj. from un, and renovated*) Not re-
 novated.
 renounced (*adj. from un, and renounced*) Not re-
 nounced.
 renowned (*adj. from un, and renowned*) Not re-
 nowned.
 rented (*adj. from un, and rented*) Not rented.
 repaid (*adj. from un, and repaid*) Not repaid.
 repairable (*adj. from un, and repairable*) Not re-
 pairable.
 repaired (*adj. from un, and repaired*) Not repaired.
 repairable (*adj. from un, and repairable*) Not repairable.
 reparted (*adj. from un, and reparted*) Not reparted,
 but put on as a horse to the next pace.
 repealed (*adj. from un, and repealed*) Not repealed.
 repeated (*adj. from un, and repeated*) Not repeated.
 repelled (*adj. from un, and repelled*) Not repelled.
 repentant (*adj. from un, and repentant*) Not repent-
 ing, impenitent.
 repented (*adj. from un, and repented*) Not re-
 pent of.
 repenting (*adj. from un, and repenting*) Not re-
 penting.
 repining (*adj. from un, and repining*) Not repining.
 requied (*adj. from un, and requied*) Not requied.
 replenished (*adj. from un, and replenished*) Not re-
 plenished.
 repleviable (*adj. from un, and repleviable*) Not re-
 veviable.
 replevied (*adj. from un, and replevied*) Not reple-
 vied.
 replevined (*adj. from un, and replevined*) Not re-
 vevined.
 replevished (*adj. from un, and replevished*) Not ad-
 ded to bail.
 reported (*adj. from un, and reported*) Not reported.
 reprehended (*adj. from un, and reprehended*) Not
 reprehended.
 represented (*adj. from un, and represented*) Not re-
 sented.
 repressed (*adj. from un, and repressed*) Not repressed.
 repleviable (*adj. from un, and repleviable*) Not re-
 veviable.
 replevied (*adj. from un, and replevied*) Not re-
 vevied.
 reprimanded (*adj. from un, and reprimanded*) Not
 reprimanded.
 reprinted (*adj. from un, and reprinted*) Not re-
 printed.
 reproachable (*adj. from un, and reproachable*) Not
 reproachable.
 reproached (*adj. from un, and reproached*) Not re-
 proached.
 reprobated (*adj. from un, and reprobated*) Not re-
 probated.
 reproveable (*adj. from un, and reproveable*) Not re-
 veviable.
 reproved (*adj. from un, and reproved*) Not reproved.
 repruned (*adj. from un, and repruned*) Not re-
 pruned.
 repudiable (*adj. from un, and repudiable*) Not re-
 pudiable.

U N R

Unrepudiated (*adj. from un, and repudiated*) Not repud-
 iated.
 Unrepugnant (*adj. from un, and repugnant*) Not repug-
 nant.
 Unrepulsed (*adj. from un, and repulsed*) Not repulsed.
 Unrepurged (*adj. from un, and repurged*) Not purged
 again.
 Unreputable (*adj. from un, and reputable*) Not repu-
 table.
 Unrequafied (*adj. from un, and requafied*) Not re-
 quafied.
 Unreques'ted (*adj. from un, and requested*) Not re-
 ques'ted.
 Unrequick'ened (*adj. from un, and requickened*) Not
 requickened.
 Unrequi'ed (*adj. from un, and required*) Not required.
 Unrequisite (*adj. from un, and requisite*) Not requisite.
 Unrequitable (*adj. from un, and requitable*) Incapable
 of being requited. *Boyle.*
 Unrequi'ted (*adj. from un, and requited*) Not requited.
 Unrescind'ed (*adj. from un, and rescinded*) Not re-
 scinded.
 Unrescued (*adj. from un, and rescued*) Not rescued.
 Unresent'ed (*adj. from un, and resented*) Not resented.
 Unrefer'ved (*adj. from un, and reserved*) Not reserved,
 open, free.
 Unrefer'vedly (*adv. from unreserved*) Without re-
 serve.
 Unrefer'vedness (*s. from unreserved*) The state of being
 unreserved.
 Unreset'ted (*adj. from un, and resetted*) Not resetted.
 Unresign'ed (*adj. from un, and resigned*) Not resigned.
 Unresist'ed (*adj. from un, and resisted*) Not resisted.
 Unresist'ing (*adj. from un, and resisting*) Not resisting,
 not opposing.
 Unresolvable (*adj. from un, and resolvable*) Not re-
 solvable.
 Unresolved (*adj. from un, and resolved*) Not resolved.
 Unresolv'ing (*adj. from un, and resolving*) Not resol-
 ving.
 Unreson (*s. obsolete*) Unreasonableness. *Chaucer.*
 Unresounded (*adj. from un, and resounded*) Not re-
 sounded.
 Unrespect'ed (*adj. from un, and respected*) Not respected.
 Unrespect'ful (*adj. from un, and respectful*) Not re-
 spect'ful, disrespectful.
 Unrespect'fully (*adv. from unrespectful*) Disrespectfully.
 Unrespect'fulness (*s. from unrespectful*) The state of be-
 ing disrespectful. *Scott.*
 Unrespect'ive (*adj. from un, and respective*) Inatten-
 tive, taking little notice.
 Unrespited (*adj. from un, and respited*) Not respited.
 Unresplend'ent (*adj. from un, and resplendent*) Not re-
 splendent.
 Unrespons'ible (*adj. from un, and responsible*) Not re-
 spons'ible.
 Unresponsive (*adj. from un, and responsive*) Not responsive.
 Unrest' (*s. from un, and rest*) Disquiet, want of rest, want
 of tranquillity.
 Unrest'ed (*adj. from un, and rested*) Not rested.
 Unrest'ie (*adj. obsolete*) Causing uneasiness. *Chaucer.*
 Unresto'ed (*adj. from un, and restored*) Not restored.
 Unrestrain'able (*adj. from un, and restrainable*) Not re-
 strainable.
 Unrestrained (*adj. from un, and restrained*) Not re-
 strained.
 Unrestrain'edly (*adv. from unrestrained*) Without re-
 straint.
 Unrestrain'edness (*s. from unrestrained*) The state of be-
 ing without restraint.
 Unrestricted (*adj. from un, and restricted*) Not restricted.
 Unresum'ed (*adj. from un, and resumed*) Not resumed.
 Unretain'ed (*adj. from un, and retained*) Not retained.
 Unretaliated (*adj. from un, and retaliated*) Not reta-
 liated.
 Unretard'ed (*adj. from un, and retarded*) Not retarded.
 Unreten'tive (*adj. from un, and retentive*) Not retentive.
 Unreti'ed (*adj. from un, and retired*) Not retired.
 Unretort'ed (*adj. from un, and retorted*) Not retorted.
 Unretract'ed (*adj. from un, and retracted*) Not retracted.
 Unretrench'ed (*adj. from un, and retrenched*) Not re-
 trench'ed.
 Unretriev'able (*adj. from un, and retrievable*) Not re-
 trievable.
 Unretriev'ed (*adj. from un, and retrieved*) Not retrieved.
 Unreturn'able (*adj. from un, and returnable*) Not re-
 turnable.
 Unreturn'ed (*adj. from un, and returned*) Not returned.
 Unreveal'ed (*adj. from un, and revealed*) Not revealed.
 Unreveil'ed (*adj. from un, and revelled*) Not revelled.
 Unre-

U N R

Unrevenged (*adj. from un, and revenged*) Not revenged.
 Unreverberated (*adj. from un, and reverberated*) Not reverberated.
 Unreversed (*adj. from un, and revered*) Not revered.
 Unreverenced (*adj. from un, and reverenced*) Not reverenced.
 Unreverend (*adj. from un, and reverend*) Disrespectful, irreverent.
 Unreverent (*adj. not used*) Not reverent.
 Unreverently (*adv. from unreverent*) Disrespectfully, without due reverence.
 Unreversed (*adj. from un, and reversed*) Not reversed.
 Unreversible (*adj. from un, and reversible*) Not reversible.
 Unreverted (*adj. from un, and reverted*) Not reverted.
 Unrevertible (*adj. from un, and revertible*) Not revertible.
 Unrevested (*adj. from un, and revested*) Not revested.
 Unreviewed (*adj. from un, and reviewed*) Not reviewed.
 Unreviled (*adj. from un, and reviled*) Not reviled.
 Unrevived (*adj. from un, and revived*) Not revived.
 Unrevokable (*adj. from un, and revokable*) Not revokable.
 Unrevoked (*adj. from un, and revoked*) Not revoked.
 Unrevolted (*adj. from un, and revolted*) Not revolted.
 Unrevolved (*adj. from un, and revolved*) Not revolved.
 Unrevomited (*adj. from un, and revomited*) Not revomited.
 Unrewarded (*adj. from un, and rewarded*) Not rewarded.
 Unrewarded (*adj. from un, and rewarded*) Not rewarded.
 Unrhetorical (*adj. from un, and rhetorical*) Not rhetorical, not consistent with the rules of rhetoric.
 Unrhetorically (*adv. from unrhetorical*) In a manner not consistent with the rules of rhetoric.
 Unrhetoricalness (*s. from unrhetorical*) The state or quality of being unrhetorical.
 Unribbed (*adj. from un, and ribbed*) Not ribbed.
 Unricked (*adj. from un, and ricked*) Not ricked, not put up in a rick.
 Unrid'den (*adj. from un, and ridden*) Not ridden.
 Unrid'die (*v. t. from un, and riddle*) To unfold a riddle, to unfold a mystery, to solve a problem.
 Unrid'died (*p. from unriddle*) Solved, unfolded.
 Unrid'dling (*p. a. from unriddle*) Solving a riddle, unfolding a mystery.
 Unrid'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of solving a riddle, the act of explaining a mystery.
 Unridged (*adj. from un, and ridged*) Not ridged.
 Unridiculed (*adj. from un, and ridiculed*) Not ridiculed.
 Unridiculous (*adj. from un, and ridiculous*) Not ridiculous.
 Unrifled (*adj. from un, and rifled*) Not rifled.
 Unrifsted (*adj. from un, and rifsted*) Not rifsted.
 Unrig (*v. t. from un, and rig*) To strip of the rigging.
 Unrigged (*p. from unrig*) Stripped of the rigging.
 Unrigging (*p. a. from unrig*) Stripping of the tackle.
 Unrigging (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping of the rigging.
 Unright (*adj. from un, and right*) Not right, wrong. *Sp.*
 Unrighted (*adj. from un, and righted*) Not righted.
 Unrighteous (*adj. from un, and righteous*) Not righteous.
 Unrighteously (*adv. from unrighteous*) In a manner contrary to right.
 Unrighteousness (*s. from unrighteous*) The state or quality of being unrighteous.
 Unrightful (*adj. from un, and rightful*) Not rightful.
 Unrimpled (*adj. from un, and rimpled*) Not rimpled.
 Unring (*v. t. from un, and ring*) To deprive of a ring.
 Unringled (*p. from unring*) Deprived of a ring.
 Unringling (*p. a. from unring*) Depriving of a ring.
 Unringing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of a ring.
 Unrinsed (*adj. from un, and rinsed*) Not rinsed, not washed.
 Unrip (*v. t. reckoned improper, from un, and rip*) To rip. *Bacon.*
 Unripe (*adj. from un, and ripe*) Not ripe.
 Unripened (*adj. from unripe*) Not ripened.
 Unripeness (*s. from unripe*) The state of being unripe. *Collier.*
 Unripped (*adj. from unrip*) Ripped.
 Unripping (*p. a. from unrip*) Ripping.
 Unripping (*s. from the part.*) The act of ripping.
 Unrippled (*adj. from un, and rippled*) Not rippled.
 Unris'en (*adj. from un, and risen*) Not risen.
 Unrivalled (*adj. from un, and rivalled*) Not rivalled.
 Unrived (*adj. from un, and rived*) Not rived.
 Unriveled (*adj. from un, and riveled*) Not riveled.
 Unrivet (*v. t. from un, and rivet*) To disengage from a rivet.

U N R

Unriveted (*p. from unrivet*) Disengaged from a rivet.
 Unriveted (*adj. from un, and riveted*) Not riveted.
 Unriveting (*p. a. from unrivet*) Disengaging from rivet.
 Unriveting (*s. from the part.*) The act of disengaging from a rivet.
 Unroasted (*adj. from un, and roasted*) Not roasted.
 Unrobbed (*adj. from un, and robbed*) Not robbed.
 Unrobed (*adj. from un, and robed*) Not robed.
 Unrobust (*adj. from un, and robust*) Not robust.
 Unrocked (*adj. from un, and rock*) Not rocked.
 Unroll (*v. t. from un, and roll*) To open what is rolled together.
 Unroll (*v. t. a different spelling*) To unroll.
 Unrolled (*p. from unroll*) Opened by unrolling.
 Unrolled (*adj. from un, and rolled*) Not rolled.
 Unrolling (*p. a. from unroll*) Opening what is rolled together.
 Unrolling (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening what is rolled together.
 Unromanized (*adj. from un, and romanized*) Not romanized.
 Unromantic (*adj. from un, and romantic*) Not romantic.
 Unroof (*adj. from un, and roof*) To strip of a roof.
 Unroofed (*p. from unroof*) Stripped of a roof.
 Unroofed (*adj. from un, and roofed*) Not roofed.
 Unroofing (*p. a. from unroof*) Stripping of the roof.
 Unroofing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping the roof.
 Unroof (*v. t. from un, and roof*) To drive from a roof.
 Unroofed (*p. from unroof*) Driven from the roof.
 Unroofing (*p. a. from unroof*) Driving from a roof.
 Unroofing (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving from the roof.
 Unroot (*v. t. from un, and root*) To extirpate, to drive from the root.
 Unrooted (*p. from unroot*) Extirpated, torn up by roots.
 Unrooting (*p. a. from unroot*) Extirpating, tearing by the roots.
 Unrooting (*s. from the part.*) The act of extirpating the act of tearing up by the roots.
 Unrosed (*adj. from un, and rosed*) Not rosed.
 Unrosined (*adj. from un, and rosined*) Not rosined.
 Unrostrated (*adj. from un, and rostrated*) Not rostrated.
 Unroted (*adj. from un, and roted*) Not roted, not in the memory.
 Unrotten (*adj. from un, and rotten*) Not rotten.
 Unrough (*adj. from un, and rough*) Not rough, smooth.
 Unroughened (*adj. from un, and roughened*) Not roughened.
 Unrounded (*adj. from un, and rounded*) Not rounded.
 Unroufed (*adj. from un, and roused*) Not roused.
 Unrouted (*adj. from un, and routed*) Not routed.
 Unrouzed (*adj. a different spelling*) Unrouled.
 Unrowed (*adj. from un, and rowed*) Not rowed.
 Unroyal (*adj. from un, and royal*) Not royal, wanting royalty.
 Unroyalized (*adj. from un, and royalized*) Not royalized.
 Unrubbed (*adj. from un, and rubbed*) Not rubbed.
 Unrubified (*adj. from un, and rubified*) Not rubified.
 Unruddled (*adj. from un, and ruddled*) Not ruddled.
 Unruffed (*adj. from un, and ruffed*) Not ruffed.
 Unruffle (*v. int. from un, and ruffle*) To cease commotion.
 Unruffled (*adj. from un, and ruffled*) Not ruffled.
 Unrugged (*adj. from un, and rugged*) Not rugged.
 Unruined (*adj. from un, and ruined*) Not ruined.
 Unruled (*adj. from un, and ruled*) Not ruled.
 Unruly (*adv. from unruly*) In an unruly manner.
 Unruliness (*s. from unruly*) The state of being unruly.
 Unruly (*adj. from un, and rule*) Turbulent, ungovernable.
 Unruminated (*adj. from un, and ruminated*) Not ruminated.
 Unrummaged (*adj. from un, and rummaged*) Not rummaged.
 Unrumpled (*adj. from un, and rumpled*) Not rumpled.
 Unruptured (*adj. from un, and ruptured*) Not ruptured.
 Unrusted (*adj. from un, and rusted*) Not rusted.

U N S

unflickered (adj. from un, and ruflicated) Not ruflicated.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and sack) Not sacked.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and sacrificed) Not sacrificed.
 unflick'ed (adj. obsolete) Fickle, uncertain. *Ch.*
 unflick'ed (v. t. from un, and saddle) To free from the saddle.
 unflick'ed (p. from unflick'ed) Freed from the saddle.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and saddle) Not saddled.
 unflick'ing (p. a. from unflick'ed) Taking off the saddle, freeing from the saddle.
 unflick'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking off the saddle.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and safe) Not safe, not secure.
 unflick'ed (adv. from unsafe) Without safety, without security.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and sagacious) Not sagacious.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and said) Not said.
 unflick'ed (v. t. pret. of unfay) Did unfay.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and fainted) Not fainted, not fainted like a faint.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and faintlike) Not faintlike.
 unflick'ed (ad. from un, and saleable) Not saleable.
 unflick'ed (s. from unflick'ed) The state of being unflick'ed.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and salivated) Not salivated.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and salted) Not salted.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and salvable) Not salvable.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and saved) Not saved, not cured by medicated applications.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and saluted) Not saluted.
 unflick'ed (adj. a local word) Not fammed, not curded.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and sanable) Not sanable.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and sanctified) Not sanctified.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and sapped) Not sapped.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and farcled) Not farcled, not weeded.
 unflick'ed (adj. a sea term) Not farved, not strengthened with a bandage.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and fashed) Not fashed.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and fated) Not fated.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satiable) Incapable of being satiated. *Raleigh.*
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satiated) Not satiated.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satirical) Not satirical.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satirized) Not satirized.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satisfactory) Not satisfactory.
 unflick'ed (adv. from unsatisfactory) In a manner not affording satisfaction.
 unflick'ed (s. from unsatisfactory) The state or quality of being unsatisfactory.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satisfy) Incapable of being satisfied. *Scott.*
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satisfied) Not satisfied.
 unflick'ed (s. from unsatisfied) The state of being unsatisfied. *Boyle.*
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and satisfying) Not satisfying.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and saturable) Not saturable.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and fauced) Not fauced, not dressed up with fauce.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and saved) Not saved.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and favored) Not favored.
 unflick'ed (adv. from unfavory) Without favor.
 unflick'ed (s. from unfavory) The state or quality of being unfavory.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and favory) Not favory.
 unflick'ed (adj. a different spelling) Unfavoured.
 unflick'ed (adv. from unfavoury) Unfavorily.
 unflick'ed (s. from unfavoury) Unfavorineis.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and favoury) Unfavory.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and sawed) Not sawed.
 unflick'ed (v. t. from un, and say) To retract, to recall, to deny what has been said.
 unflick'ed (p. a. from unfay) Retracting, denying what has been said.
 unflick'ed (s. from the part.) The act of denying what has been said.
 unflick'ed (adj. from un, and scabbed) Not scabbed.

U N S

Unscalloped (adj. from un, and scaffolded) Not scaffolded.
 Unscald'ed (adj. from un, and scalded) Not scalded.
 Unscale (v. t. from un, and scale) To free from scales, to strip off scales. *Scott.*
 Unscal'ed (adj. from un, and scaled) Not scaled.
 Unscal'ed (p. from unscale) Stripped of scales.
 Unscal'ing (p. a. from unscale) Stripping of scales.
 Unscal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of stripping of scales.
 Unscal'oped (adj. from un, and scalloped) Not scalloped.
 Unscal'ped (adj. from un, and scalped) Not scalped.
 Unscandalized (adj. from un, and scandalized) Not scandalized.
 Unscan'ed (adj. from un, and scanned) Not scanned.
 Unscar'ed (adj. from un, and scarfed) Not scarfed.
 Unscar'ified (adj. from un, and scarified) Not scarified.
 Unscar'ed (adj. from un, and scarred) Not scarred, not marked with wounds.
 Unscat'tered (adj. from un, and scattered) Not scattered.
 Unscented (adj. from un, and scented) Not scented.
 Unsept'red (adj. from un, and sceptred) Not sceptred.
 Unscholastic (adj. from un, and scholastic) Not scholastic.
 Unschool'ed (adj. from un, and schooled) Not schooled, not taught at school.
 Unscience (s. obsolete) Ignorance, want of knowledge. *Chautau.*
 Unscientific (adj. from un, and scientific) Not scientific.
 Unscientific (adj. from unscientific) Not scientific.
 Unscientifically (adv. from unscientific) In a manner not suited to the rules of science.
 Unscold'ed (adj. from un, and scolded) Not scolded.
 Uncon'ced (adj. from un, and iconced) Not iconced, not mulcted.
 Unscop'ed (adj. from un, and scooped) Not scooped.
 Unscorch'ed (adj. from un, and scorched) Not scorched.
 Unscore'd (adj. from un, and scored) Not scored.
 Unscor'ified (adj. from un, and scorified) Not scorified.
 Unscotch'ed (adj. from un, and scotched) Not scotched.
 Unscour'ed (adj. from un, and scoured) Not scoured.
 Unscour'ged (adj. from un, and scourged) Not scourged.
 Unscrap'ed (adj. from un, and scraped) Not scraped.
 Unscrach'ed (adj. from un, and scratched) Not scratched.
 Unscreen'ed (adj. from un, and screened) Not screened.
 Unscrew' (v. t. from un, and screw) To loosen what was fastened with a screw.
 Unscrew'ed (p. from unscrew) Loosened from the hold of a screw.
 Unscrew'ed (adj. from un, and screwed) Not screwed.
 Unscrew'ing (p. a. from unscrew) Loosening what was fastened with a screw.
 Unscrew'ing (s. from the part.) The act of loosening a screw.
 Unscrib'ed (adj. from un, and scribed) Not scribed.
 Unscriptural (adj. from un, and scriptural) Not scriptural.
 Unscrub'ed (adj. from un, and scrubbed) Not scrubbed.
 Unscrup'led (adj. from un, and scrupled) Not scrupled.
 Unscrutable (adj. from un, and scrutable) Not scrutable.
 Unscrutinized (adj. from un, and scrutinized) Not scrutinized.
 Unsculpt'ured (adj. from un, and sculptured) Not sculptured.
 Unscum'ed (adj. from un, and scummed) Not scummed.
 Unseal (v. t. from un, and seal) To open any thing sealed, to break the seal.
 Unseal'ed (p. from unseal) Opened by breaking the seal.
 Unseal'ed (adj. from un, and sealed) Not sealed.
 Unseal'ing (p. a. from unseal) Opening any thing sealed.
 Unseal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of breaking open the seal.
 Unseam (v. t. from un, and seam) To rip, to cut open a seam.
 Unseam'ed (p. from unseam) Ripped, cut open as a seam.
 Unseam'ed (adj. from un, and seamed) Not seamed.
 Unseam'ing (p. a. from unseam) Ripping, cutting open as a seam.
 Unseam'ing (s. from the part.) The act of ripping open a seam.
 Unsear'ed

U N S

Unfear'ced (*adj. from un, and feared*) Not feared, not
fisted.
Unsearch'able (*adj. from un, and searchable*) Not
searchable, incapable of being found out.
Unsearch'ableness (*s. from unsearchable*) The state of
being unsearchable.
Unsearch'ed (*adj. from un, and searched*) Not searched.
Unsear'ed (*adj. from un, and seared*) Not seared.
Unsea'sonable (*adj. from un, and seasonable*) Not seasonable.
Unsea'sonableness (*s. from unseasonable*) The state of be-
ing unseasonable.
Unsea'sonably (*adv. from unseasonable*) In an unsea-
sonable manner, to an unseasonable degree.
Unsea'soned (*adj. from un, and seasoned*) Not sea-
soned.
Unseat'ed (*adj. from un, and seated*) Not seated.
Unsecern'ed (*adj. from un, and secerned*) Not secerned,
not separated.
Unsecl'uded (*adj. from un, and secluded*) Not secluded.
Unsecl'uded (*adj. from un, and secl'uded*) Not secl'uded.
Unse'cret (*v. t. from un, and secret*) To disclose, to di-
vulge.
Unse'cret (*adj. from un, and secret*) Not close, not
trusty.
Unse'creted (*p. from unsecret*) Disclosed, divulged.
Unse'creted (*adj. from un, and secrete*) Not secreted,
not separated.
Unse'creting (*p. a. from unsecret*) Disclosing, divulg-
ing. Bacon.
Unse'cularized (*adj. from un, and secularized*) Not se-
cularized.
Unse'cure (*adj. from un, and secure*) Not secure.
Unse'dit'ious (*adj. from un, and se'dit'ious*) Not se'di-
tious.
Unse'duc'ed (*adj. from un, and seduced*) Not seduced.
Unse'd'ed (*adj. from un, and seeded*) Not seeded.
Unse'e'ing (*adj. from un, and seeing*) Wanting the
power of sight.
Unse'e'l (*v. t. from un, and seel*) To unclothe the eyelids
of a hawk by drawing out the thread with which
they were closed.
Unse'e'led (*p. from unseel*) Opened as the eyes of a
hawk by drawing out the thread with which they
were closed.
Unse'e'led (*adj. from un, and seeled*) Not seeled, not
closed as the eyes of a hawk by drawing a thread
through the eyelids.
Unse'e'ling (*p. a. from unseel*) Opening the eyes of a
hawk by drawing out the thread with which they
were closed.
Unse'e'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening the
eyes of a hawk by drawing out the thread with which
they were closed.
Unse'e'm (*v. int. from un, and seem, but not used*) Not
to seem.
Unse'e'm'ing (*p. a. from unseem*) Not seeming. Sh.
Unse'e'm'lier (*adj. comp. of unseemly*) Unseemly in a greater
degree.
Unse'e'm'liest (*adj. sup. of unseemly*) Unseemly in the
greatest degree.
Unse'e'm'liness (*s. from unseemly*) The state or quality of
being unseemly.
Unse'e'm'ly (*adj. from un, and seemly*) Not seemly, not
decent.
Unse'e'm'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Indecently, in an un-
becoming manner.
Unse'e'n (*adj. from un, and seen*) Not seen, invisible;
not skilled, inexperienced.
Unse'e'th'ed (*adj. from un, and seethed*) Not seethed.
Unse'g'regated (*adj. from un, and seg'regated*) Not seg're-
gated, not separated.
Unse'ized (*adj. from un, and seized*) Not seized.
Unse'lect'ed (*adj. from un, and selected*) Not selected.
Unse'lf'ing (*adj. from un, and self*) Pulling down
self. Dorney.
Unse'lf'ish (*adj. from un, and selfish*) Not selfish, not
governed by selfish motives.
Unse'liness (*s. an old word*) Unhappiness. Cole.
Unse'ly (*adj. obsolete*) Unhappy, unfortunate. Chaucer.
Unse'lyn'ess (*s. obsolete*) Misfortunes. Chaucer.
Unse'n'sible (*adj. from un, and sensible*) Insensible.
Unse'n'sibleness (*s. from unsensible*) Insensibility.
Unse'n'sibly (*adv. from unsensible*) Insensibly.
Unse'n'sualized (*adj. from un, and sensualized*) Not sen-
sualized.
Unse'nt (*adj. from un, and sent*) Not sent.
Unse'nt'enced (*adj. from un, and sentenced*) Not sen-
tenced.
Unse'ntent'ious (*adj. from un, and sententious*) Not
sententious.

U N S

Unse'parable (*adj. from un, and separable*) Not se-
parable.
Unse'parableness (*s. from unseparable*) The state of
inseparable.
Unse'parably (*adv. from unseparable*) Inseparably.
Unse'pos'ited (*adj. from un, and sepos'ited*) Not
pos'ited.
Unse'quest'ered (*adj. from un, and sequestered*) Not
sequestered.
Unse'raph'ical (*adj. from un, and seraph'ical*) Not
raph'ical, not like a seraph.
Unse'rena'ded (*adj. from un, and serenaded*) Not
renaded.
Unse'r'ved (*adj. from un, and served*) Not served.
Unse'r'veiceable (*adj. from un, and serviceable*) Not
viceable.
Unse'r'veiceableness (*s. from unseviceable*) The state
quality of being unseviceable.
Unse'r'veiceably (*adv. from unseviceable*) Without
worthlessly.
Unse'r'vile (*adj. from un, and servile*) Not servile.
Unse's'ed (*adj. from un, and se'sed*) Not se'sed,
affected.
Unse't (*adj. from un, and set*) Not set, not appointed.
Unse'ttle (*v. t. from un, and settle*) To make un-
tain, to move from place to place, to overthrow.
Unse'ttled (*adj. from un, and settled*) Made uncertain, put
of place, overthrown.
Unse'ttled (*adj. from un, and settled*) Not settled.
Unse'ttledness (*s. from unsettled*) The state of being
settled.
Unse'ttling (*p. a. from unsettle*) Making uncer-
tainty, putting out of place, overthrowing.
Unse'ttling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making un-
tain, the act of putting out of place.
Unse've'ered (*adj. from un, and severed*) Not severed.
Unse'w' (*v. t. from un, and sew*) To undo what
has been sewed.
Unse'wed (*p. from unsew*) Undone as a seam that
has been sewed.
Unse'wed (*adj. from un, and sewed*) Not sewed.
Unse'wing (*p. a. from unsew*) Undoing what
has been sewed.
Unse'wing (*s. from the part.*) The act of undoing
what has been sewed.
Unse'x (*v. t. from un, and sex*) To make otherwise
than the sex commonly is.
Unse'x'ed (*p. from unsex*) Made otherwise than the
sex commonly is.
Unse'x'ing (*p. a. from unsex*) Making otherwise
than the sex commonly is.
Unse'x'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of altering
from what it commonly is.
Unshack'le (*v. t. from un, and shackle*) To free
from shackles.
Unshack'led (*p. from unshackle*) Freed from shackles.
Unshack'led (*adj. from un, and shackled*) Not shackled.
Unshack'ling (*p. a. from unshackle*) Freeing
from shackles.
Unshack'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing
from shackles.
Unsha'ded (*adj. from un, and shaded*) Not shaded.
Unshad'owed (*adj. from un, and shadowed*) Not
shadowed.
Unsha'dy (*adj. from un, and shady*) Not shady.
Unsha'keable (*adj. from un, and shake, but not used*)
capable of being shaken. Shakes.
Unsha'ked (*adj. from un, and shake, but not used*)
shaken.
Unsha'ken (*adj. from un, and shaken*) Not shaken.
Unsha'med (*adj. from un, and shamed*) Not shamed.
Unshamefaced (*adj. from un, and shamefaced*)
shamefaced.
Unsham'med (*adj. from un, and shammed*)
shammed.
Unshank'ed (*adj. from un, and shanked*) Not shank-
ing, having no shank.
Unsha'ped (*adj. from un, and shaped*) Not shaped.
Unsha'pely (*adj. from un, and shapely*) Not shapely.
Unsha'pen (*adj. from un, and shapen*) Not shapen.
Unsha'ped (*adj. from un, and shared*) Not shared.
Unsharp'ed (*adj. from un, and sharpened*) Not sharp-
ened.
Unsharp'ened (*adj. from un, and sharpened*)
sharpened.
Unshat'tered (*adj. from un, and shattered*) Not shat-
tered.
Unsha'ved (*adj. from un, and shaved*) Not shaved.
Unsha'ven (*adj. from un, and shaven*) Not shaven.
Unshear'ed (*adj. from un, and sheared*) Not sheared.
Unshea'th (*v. t. from un, and sheath*) To draw
a sheath. Unsheath.

U N S

U N S

*un*sheath'ed (*p. from un*sheath) Drawn out of a sheath.
*un*sheath'ed (*adj. from un, and sheathed*) Not sheathed.
*un*sheath'ing (*p. a. from un*sheath) Drawing out of a sheath.
*un*sheath'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing from a sheath.
*un*shed'ed (*adj. from un, and shed*) Not shed, not spilt.
*un*sheet'ed (*adj. from un, and sheeted*) Not sheeted, not furnished with sheets.
*un*shel'ed (*adj. from un, and shelled*) Not shelled, not taken out of the shell.
*un*shelter'ed (*adj. from un, and sheltered*) Not sheltered.
*un*shut'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Unshut, opened. *Ch.*
*un*shew'ed (*adj. from un, and shewed*) Not shewed, not shewn.
*un*shield'ed (*adj. from un, and shielded*) Not shielded.
*un*shift'ed (*adj. from un, and shifted*) Not shifted.
*un*ship' (*v. t. from un, and ship*) To take out of a ship.
*un*ship'ped (*adj. from un, and shipped*) Not shipped.
*un*ship'ped (*p. from un*ship) Taken out of a ship.
*un*ship'ping (*p. a. from un*ship) Taking out of a ship.
*un*ship'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out of a ship.
*un*shirt'ed (*adj. from un, and shirted*) Not shirted.
*un*shiver'ed (*adj. from un, and shivered*) Not shivered.
*un*shoat'ed (*adj. from un, and shoated*) Not shoated, not propped.
*un*shock'ed (*adj. from un, and shocked*) Not shocked.
*un*shod' (*adj. from un, and shod*) Not shod.
*un*shoe' (*v. t. from un, and shoe*) To take off the shoes from a horse, to deprive of shoes.
*un*shoe'ed (*p. from un*shoe) Deprived of shoes.
*un*shoe'ed (*adj. from un, and shod*) Not shod.
*un*shoe'ing (*p. a. from un*shoe) Taking off the shoes.
*un*shoe'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off the shoes.
*un*shog'ged (*adj. from un, and shogged*) Not shogged.
*un*shook' (*adj. from un, and shook*) Not shook.
*un*shop'ped (*adj. from un, and shopped*) Not furnished with a shop.
*un*shore'ed (*adj. from un, and shored*) Not shored, not dropped.
*un*shorn' (*adj. from un, and shorn*) Not shorn.
*un*short'ened (*adj. from un, and shortened*) Not shortened.
*un*shot' (*adj. from un, and shot*) Not shot, not hit by shot.
*un*shotten' (*adj. from un, and shotten*) Not shotten.
*un*shoved' (*adj. from un, and shoved*) Not shoved, not pushed.
*un*shoveled' (*adj. from un, and shoveled*) Not shoveled.
*un*shoven' (*adj. from un, and shoven*) Not shoven, not pushed.
*un*should'ered (*adj. from un, and shouldered*) Not shouldered.
*un*shout' (*v. t. from un, and shout, but not much used*) To retract a shout. *Shakespeare.*
*un*shouted' (*adj. from un, and shouted*) Not shouted.
*un*showed' (*adj. from un, and showed*) Not showed.
*un*showered' (*adj. from un, and showered*) Not showered.
*un*shown' (*adj. from un, and shown*) Not shown.
*un*shrined' (*adj. from un, and shrined*) Not shrined, inshrined.
*un*shrink'ing (*adj. from un, and shrinking*) Not shrinking.
*un*shrive' (*adj. from un, and thrive, obsolete*) Not confessed. *Chaucer.*
*un*shrived' (*adj. from un, and shrived, but not used of*) Not confessed by a priest.
*un*shriveled' (*adj. from un, and shriveled*) Not shriveled.
*un*shriven' (*adj. from un*shrive) Not confessed. *Ch.*
*un*shrouded' (*adj. from un, and shrouded*) Not shrouded.
*un*shuffled' (*adj. from un, and shuffled*) Not shuffled.
*un*shun'able (*adj. from un, and shun*) Inevitable, not to be shunned. *Shakespeare.*
*un*shunned' (*adj. from un, and shunned*) Not shunned.
*un*shut' (*adj. from un, and shut*) Not shut.
*un*siccated' (*adj. from un, and siccated*) Not siccated, not dried up.
*un*sick' (*adj. obsolete*) Not sick. *Chaucer.*
*un*sifted' (*adj. from un, and sifted*) Not sifted.
*un*sight' (*adj. from un, and sight, a lot or colloquial*) Unseen.

*un*sight'ed (*adj. from un, and sighted*) Not seen, invisible.
*un*sight'lier (*adj. comp. of unsightly*) Unsightly in a greater degree.
*un*sight'liest (*adj. sup. of unsightly*) Unsightly in the greatest degree.
*un*sight'liness (*s. from unsightly*) The state of being unsightly.
*un*sight'ly (*adj. from un, and sightly*) Not sightly, disagreeable to the sight.
*un*signalized' (*adj. from un, and signalized*) Not signalized.
*un*signed' (*adj. from un, and signed*) Not signed.
*un*significant' (*adj. from un, and significant*) Insignificant.
*un*significantly' (*adv. from insignificant*) insignificantly.
*un*signified' (*adj. from un, and signified*) Not signified.
*un*silenced' (*adj. from un, and silenced*) Not silenced.
*un*silvered' (*adj. from un, and silvered*) Not silvered.
*un*sincere' (*adj. from un, and sincere*) Not sincere.
*un*sincerely' (*adv. from unsincere*) Without sincerity.
*un*sincereness' (*s. from unsincere*) The state or quality of being unsincere.
*un*sincerity' (*s. from un, and sincerity*) Infincerity. *Boyle.*
*un*sinew' (*v. t. from un, and sinew*) To deprive of sinews, to deprive of strength.
*un*sinewed' (*adj. from un, and sinewed*) Not sinewed.
*un*sinewed' (*adj. from un*sinew) Deprived of sinews, deprived of strength.
*un*sinewing' (*p. a. from un*sinewing) Depriving of sinews, depriving of strength.
*un*sinewing' (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of sinews.
*un*singed' (*adj. from un, and singed*) Not singed.
*un*singled' (*adj. from un, and singled*) Not singled, not separated from others.
*un*sinning' (*adj. from un, and sinning*) Not sinning, incapable of sinning.
*un*sipped' (*adj. from un, and sipped*) Not sipped, not tasted with the lips.
*un*sir'named (*adj. from un, and sirnamed*) Not sirnamed.
*un*sizeable' (*adj. from un, and sizeable*) Not sizeable.
*un*sizeableness' (*s. from un*sizeable) The state or quality of being unsizeable.
*un*sized' (*adj. from un, and sized*) Not sized.
*un*skain'ed (*adj. from un, and skained*) Not skained.
*un*skanned' (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Unscanned. *Scott.*
*un*skarfed' (*adj. a sea term, from un, and skarfed*) Not skarfed.
*un*sketch'ed (*adj. from un, and sketched*) Not sketched.
*un*skilled' (*adj. from un, and skilled*) Not skilled.
*un*skilful' (*adj. from un, and skilful*) Not skilful.
*un*skilfully' (*adv. from un*skilful) Without skill, without art.
*un*skilfully' (*adv. obsolete*) Unreasonably, unjustly. *Ch.*
*un*skilfulness' (*s. from un*skilful) The state of being unskilful.
*un*skim'ed (*adj. from un, and skimmed*) Not skimmed.
*un*skinned' (*adj. from un, and skinned*) Not skinned.
*un*skirt'ed (*adj. from un, and skirted*) Not skirted.
*un*skreen'ed (*adj. from un, and skreened*) Not skreened.
*un*slack'ed (*adj. from un, and slacked*) Not slacked.
*un*slack'ened (*adj. from un, and slackened*) Not slackened.
*un*slain' (*adj. from un, and slain*) Not killed, not slain.
*un*slaked' (*adj. from un, and slaked*) Not slaked.
*un*slam'ed (*adj. from un, and slammed*) Not slammed.
*un*sland'ered (*adj. from un, and slandered*) Not slandered.
*un*slapped' (*adj. from un, and slapped*) Not slapped.
*un*slashed' (*adj. from un, and slashed*) Not slashed.
*un*slate' (*v. t. from un, and slate*) To uncover a roof that has been slated.
*un*slated' (*p. from un*slate) Uncovered as a roof that has been slated.
*un*slated' (*adj. from un, and slated*) Not slated.
*un*slating' (*p. a. from un*slate) Uncovering a roof that has been slated.
*un*slating' (*s. from the part.*) The act of uncovering a roof that has been slated.
*un*slaugh'tered (*adj. from un, and slaughtered*) Not slaughtered.

Unslaved

Unleaved (*adj. from un, and leaved*) Not leaved.
 Unsleep'ing (*adj. from un, and sleeping*) Not sleeping, always wakeful.
 Unsleeved (*adj. from un, and sleeved*) Not sleeved.
 Unslacked (*adj. obsolete*) Unslacked. Cb.
 Unsleep't (*adj. obsolete*) Having had no sleep. Cb.
 Unslayed (*adj. from un, and slayed*) Not slayed.
 Unsl'iced (*adj. from un, and sliced*) Not sliced.
 Unslight'ed (*adj. from un, and slighted*) Not slighted.
 Unslip'ped (*adj. from un, and slipped*) Not slipped.
 Unslip'ping (*adj. from un, and slipping*) Not slipping, fast, not liable to slip.
 Unslived (*adj. from un, and slived*) Not slived.
 Unsl'oped (*adj. from un, and sloped*) Not sloped.
 Unsl'opped (*adj. from un, and stopped*) Not stopped.
 Unsl'oth'ful (*adj. from un, and slothful*) Not slothful.
 Unslough (*v. t. from un, and slough*) To rouse a wild boar from the slough.
 Unslough'ed (*p. from unslough*) Driven as a wild boar from its lodge.
 Unslough'ing (*p. a. from unslough*) Driving a wild boar from its lodge.
 Unslough'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dislodging a wild boar.
 Unslub'bered (*adj. from un, and slubbed*) Not slubbed.
 Unslued (*adj. a sea term, from un, and slued*) Not slued.
 Unsluic'ed (*adj. from un, and sluiced*) Not sluiced.
 Unslung (*adj. from un, and slung*) Not slung.
 Unslur'ed (*adj. from un, and slurred*) Not slurred.
 Unsmack'ed (*adj. from un, and smacked*) Not smacked.
 Unsmear'ed (*adj. from un, and smeared*) Not smeared.
 Unsmell'ed (*adj. from un, and smelled*) Not smelled, not perceived by the nose.
 Unsmirch'ed (*adj. from un, and smirched*) Not smirched.
 Unsmitten (*adj. from un, and smitten*) Not smitten.
 Unsmok'ed (*adj. from un, and smoked*) Not smoked.
 Unsmooth (*adj. from un, and smooth*) Not smooth.
 Unsmooth'ed (*adj. from un, and smoothed*) Not smoothed.
 Unsmother'ed (*adj. from un, and smothered*) Not smothered.
 Unsmuggled (*adj. from un, and smuggled*) Not smuggled.
 Unsmutch'ed (*adj. from un, and smutched*) Not smutched.
 Unsmutt'ed (*adj. from un, and smutted*) Not smutted.
 Unsnaff'ed (*adj. from un, and snaffed*) Not snaffed.
 Unsnag'gled (*adj. from un, and snagged*) Not snagged.
 Unsnap'ped (*adj. from un, and snapped*) Not snapped.
 Unsnared (*adj. from un, and snared*) Not snared.
 Unsnar'led (*adj. from un, and snarled*) Not snarled, not entangled.
 Unsnatch'ed (*adj. from un, and snatched*) Not snatched.
 Unsnip'ped (*adj. from un, and snipped*) Not snipped.
 Unsnit'ed (*adj. from un, and snited, but not used of late*) Not snited.
 Unsnout'ed (*adj. from un, and snouted*) Not snouted.
 Unsnub'bed (*adj. from un, and snubbed*) Not snubbed.
 Unsnuff'ed (*adj. from un, and snuffed*) Not snuffed.
 Unsnugg'led (*adj. from un, and snuggled*) Not snuggled.
 Unsoak'ed (*adj. from un, and soaked*) Not soaked.
 Unsoap'ed (*adj. from un, and soaped*) Not soaped.
 Unsob'bed (*adj. from un, and sobbed*) Not sobbed, not soaked.
 Unsociability (*s. from un, and sociability*) The state or quality of being unsociable.
 Unso'ciable (*adj. from un, and sociable*) Not sociable.
 Unso'ciableness (*s. from unsociable*) The state or quality of being unsociable.
 Unso'ciably (*adv. from un, and sociable*) In an unsociable manner.
 Unso'cial (*adj. from un, and social*) Not social.
 Unso'dden (*adj. from un, and sodden*) Not sodden.
 Unso'der (*v. t. from un, and soder*) To take off soder, to free from soder.
 Unso'dered (*p. from unsoder*) Freed from soder.
 Unso'dered (*adj. from un, and sodered*) Not sodered.
 Unso'dering (*p. a. from unsoder*) Taking off soder.
 Unso'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off soder.
 Unsoft'ened (*adj. from un, and softened*) Not softened.
 Unsoil'ed (*adj. from un, and soiled*) Not soiled.
 Unsol'aced (*adj. from un, and solaced*) Not solaced.
 Unsol'd (*adj. from un, and sold*) Not sold.
 Unsol'der (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To unsoder.

Unsol'dered (*p. from unsolder*) Unsol'dered.
 Unsol'dering (*p. a. from unsolder*) Unsol'dering.
 Unsol'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of unsoldering.
 Unsol'dierlike (*adj. from un, and soldierlike*) Not soldierlike.
 Unsol'leated (*adj. from un, and soled*) Not soled, not furnished with shoes.
 Unsol'led (*adj. from un, and soled*) Not soled.
 Unsolemn'ized (*adj. from un, and solemnized*) Not solemnized.
 Unsol'empne (*adj. obsolete*) Uncommon, unusual.
 Unsol'faed (*adj. from un, and solfaed*) Not solfaed.
 Unsol'ic'ited (*adj. from un, and solicited*) Not solicited.
 Unsol'ic'itous (*adj. from un, and solicitous*) Not solicitous.
 Unsol'id (*adj. from un, and solid*) Not solid.
 Unsol'ic'ited (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Unsol'ic'ited.
 Unsol'v'able (*adj. from un, and solvable, not so common a spelling*) Unsol'v'ible.
 Unsol'uble (*adj. from un, and soluble*) Not soluble.
 Unsol'ved (*adj. from un, and solved*) Not solved.
 Unsol'vible (*adj. from un, and solvable*) Not solvable.
 Unsol'nable (*adj. from un, and sonable, but not used*) Not sonable, not capable of being founded.
 Unsoot' (*adj. obsolete*) Unsweet.
 Unsoot'ed (*adj. from un, and footed*) Not footed.
 Unsooth'ed (*adj. from un, and soothed*) Not soothed.
 Unsophis'tical (*adj. from un, and sophistical*) Not sophistical.
 Unsophis'ticated (*adj. from un, and sophisticated*) Not sophisticated.
 Unso'porated (*adj. from un, and soaporated*) Not soaporated.
 Unso'rt (*v. t. from un, and sort*) To put out of sorts, put out of order.
 Unso'rted (*p. from unsort*) Put out of sorts, put out of order.
 Unso'rted (*adj. from un, and sorted*) Not sorted.
 Unso'rt'ing (*p. a. from unsort*) Putting out of sorts, putting out of order.
 Unso'rt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of sorts.
 Unso't'ed (*adj. from un, and sotted*) Not sotted.
 Unso'ul'ed (*adj. from un, and souled*) Not souled, preserved in pickle.
 Unso'ught (*adj. from un, and sought*) Not sought.
 Unso'und (*adj. from un, and sound*) Not sound; orthodox, not free from cracks; sickly, want health; rotten, corrupted; not true, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; not solid, not material; not fast under foot.
 Unso'und'ed (*adj. from un, and founded*) Not founded, not uttered in sound, not tried by the plummet.
 Unso'und'ness (*s. from un, and soundness*) The want of soundness.
 Unso'ured (*adj. from un, and soured*) Not soured.
 Unso'used (*adj. from un, and soufed*) Unso'used.
 Unso'wed (*adj. from un, and sowed*) Unso'wn, sown.
 Unso'w'n (*adj. from un, and sown*) Not sown.
 Unso'pang'led (*adj. from un, and spangled*) Not spangled.
 Unso'pan'ned (*adj. from un, and spanned*) Not spanned.
 Unso'pared (*adj. from un, and spared*) Not spared.
 Unso'paring (*adj. from un, and sparing*) Not sparing.
 Unso'park'ling (*adj. from un, and sparkling*) Not sparkling.
 Unso'par'ed (*adj. from un, and sparred*) Not sparred, shut.
 Unso'pat'tered (*adj. from un, and spattered*) Not spattered.
 Unso'paw'ned (*adj. from un, and spawned*) Not spawned.
 Unso'pay'ed (*adj. from un, and spayed*) Not spayed.
 Unso'peak' (*v. t. from un, and speak*) To retract, to cant.
 Unso'peak'able (*adj. from un, and speakable*) Not speakable, inexpressible.
 Unso'peak'ably (*adv. from unspeakable*) In a manner not to be expressed.
 Unso'peak'ing (*p. a. from unspeak*) Retracting, canting.
 Unso'peak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of retracting what has been said.
 Unso'pear'ed (*adj. from un, and speared*) Not speared, pierced with a spear.
 Unso'pec'ificated (*adj. from un, and specified*) Not specified.
 Unso'pec'ified (*adj. from un, and specified*) Not specified.
 Unso'peck'ed (*adj. from un, and specked*) Not specked.
 Unso'peck'led (*adj. from un, and speckled*) Not speckled.
 Unso'pec'ulated (*adj. from un, and speculated*) Not speculated.

U N S

speculative (adj. from *un*, and *speculative*) Not *speculative*.
sped (adj. from *un*, and *sped*) Not *sped*.
spedfall (adj. obsolete) Unsuccessful, ineffective. *Chaucer*.
speedy (adj. from *un*, and *speedy*) Not *speedy*.
spelled (adj. from *un*, and *spelled*) Not *spelled*.
spent (adj. from *un*, and *spent*) Not *spent*.
spere, *Unspere* (adj. obsolete) Unlocked, unlocked. *Chaucer*.
spewed (adj. from *un*, and *spewed*) Not *spewed*.
sphacelated (adj. from *un*, and *sphacelated*) Not *sphacelated*, not affected with a gangrene.
sphere (v. t. from *un*, and *sphere*) To move from the orb. *Milton*.
sphere (p. from *un*sphere) Moved from the orb.
sphere (p. a. from *un*sphere) Moving from the orb.
sphere (s. from the part.) The act of moving from the orb.
spiced (adj. from *un*, and *spiced*) Not seasoned with spice.
spied (adj. from *un*, and *spied*) Not *spied*.
spiked (adj. from *un*, and *spiked*) Not *spiked*, not studded with spikes.
spilled (adj. from *un*, and *spilled*) Not *spilled*.
spilt (adj. from *un*, and *spilt*) Not *spilt*.
spired (adj. from *un*, and *spired*) Not *spired*, having no spire.
spirit (v. t. from *un*, and *spirit*) To dispirit.
spirited (p. from *un*spirit) Dispirited.
spiriting (p. a. from *un*spirit) Dispiriting.
spiriting (s. from the part.) The act of dispiriting.
spiritual (adj. from *un*, and *spiritual*) Not *spiritual*.
spiritualized (adj. from *un*, and *spiritualized*) Not *spiritualized*.
spirted (adj. from *un*, and *spirted*) Not *spirted*.
spirtled (adj. from *un*, and *spirtled*) Not *spirtled*.
spisated (adj. from *un*, and *spisated*) Not *spisated*.
spited (adj. from *un*, and *spited*) Not *spited*.
splashed (adj. from *un*, and *splashed*) Not *splashed*.
spliced (adj. from *un*, and *spliced*) Not *spliced*.
splinted (adj. from *un*, and *splinted*) Not *splinted*.
splintered (adj. from *un*, and *splintered*) Not *splintered*.
split (adj. from *un*, and *split*) Not *split*.
spoiled (adj. from *un*, and *spoiled*) Not *spoiled*.
spoken (adj. from *un*, and *spoken*) Not *spoken*.
spoken (p. from *un*speak) Retrailed, unpaid.
sponged (adj. from *un*, and *sponged*) Not *sponged*.
spooled (adj. from *un*, and *spooled*) Not *spooled*.
spotted (adj. from *un*, and *spotted*) Not *spotted*.
spoused (adj. from *un*, and *spoused*) Not *spoused*.
spouted (adj. from *un*, and *spouted*) Not *spouted*.
sprained (adj. from *un*, and *sprained*) Not *sprained*.
spread (adj. from *un*, and *spread*) Not *spread*.
sprigged (adj. from *un*, and *sprigged*) Not *sprigged*.
sprightliness (s. from *un*sprightly) The state of being *sprightly*.
sprightly (adj. from *un*, and *sprightly*) Not *sprightly*.
sprinkled (adj. from *un*, and *sprinkled*) Not *sprinkled*.
spruced (adj. from *un*, and *spruced*) Not *spruced*.
spun (adj. from *un*, and *spun*) Not *spun*.
spurned (adj. from *un*, and *spurned*) Not *spurned*.
sputtered (adj. from *un*, and *sputtered*) Not *sputtered*.
spied (adj. from *un*, and *spied*) Not *spied*.
squandered (adj. from *un*, and *squandered*) Not *squandered*.
squared (adj. from *un*, and *squared*) Not *squared*, not squared in a regular manner.
squashed (adj. from *un*, and *squashed*) Not *squashed*.
squeezed (adj. from *un*, and *squeezed*) Not *squeezed*.
squired (adj. from *un*, and *squired*) Not *squired*.
squirted (adj. from *un*, and *squirted*) Not *squirted*.
stabbed (adj. from *un*, and *stabbed*) Not *stabbed*.
stability (s. from *un*stable) Instability.
stable (adj. from *un*, and *stable*) Not *stable*, not steady, inconstant, irresolute.
stability (s. from *un*stable) The state of being *stable*.
stacked (adj. from *un*, and *stacked*) Not *stacked*.
stadled (adj. from *un*, and *stadled*) Not *stadled*, not stabled with a stable.
staid (adj. from *un*, and *staid*) Not *staid*, unsteady.
staidness (s. from *un*staid) Levity, indiscretion. *Sc.*
stained (adj. from *un*, and *stained*) Not *stained*.

U N S

Unstaked (adj. from *un*, and *staked*) Not *staked*.
Unstalled (adj. from *un*, and *stalled*) Not *stalled*.
Unstamped (adj. from *un*, and *stamped*) Not *stamped*.
Unstanch'd (adj. from *un*, and *stanch'd*) Not *stanch'd*.
Unstarch'd (adj. from *un*, and *starch'd*) Not *starch'd*.
Unstarred (adj. from *un*, and *starred*) Not *starred*.
Unstart'd (adj. from *un*, and *start'd*) Not *start'd*.
Unstart'led (adj. from *un*, and *start'led*) Not *start'led*.
Unstarved (adj. from *un*, and *starved*) Not *starved*.
Unstate (v. t. from *un*, and *state*) To put out of state.
Unstat'd (p. from *un*state) Put out of state.
Unstat'd (adj. from *un*, and *stat'd*) Not *stat'd*.
Unstat'ing (p. a. from *un*state) Putting out of state.
Unstat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting out of state.
Unstationed (adj. from *un*, and *stationed*) Not *stationed*.
Unstat'ued (adj. from *un*, and *stat'ued*) Not *stat'ued*, not placed as a statue.
Unstat'utable (adj. from *un*, and *stat'utable*) Not *stat'utable*, not agreeable to statute.
Unstaved (adj. from *un*, and *staved*) Not *staved*.
Unstaunch'eable (adj. obsolete) Insatiable. *Chaucer*.
Unstaunch'd (adj. from *un*, and *staunch'd*) Unstanch'd. *Shakespeare*.
Unstay'd (adj. from *un*, and *stay'd*) Not *stay'd*, not hindered.
Unstead'fast (adj. from *un*, and *steadfast*) Not *steadfast*.
Unstead'ier (adj. comp. of *unsteady*) Unsteady in a greater degree.
Unstead'iest (adj. sup. of *unsteady*) Unsteady in the greatest degree.
Unstead'ily (adv. from *unsteady*) Without certainty, without constancy.
Unstead'iness (s. from *unsteady*) The want of constancy, mutability.
Unstead'y (adj. from *un*, and *steady*) Inconstant, mutable, unfixed.
Unsteamed (adj. from *un*, and *steamed*) Not *steamed*, not moistened with steam.
Unstef'fast (adj. from *un*, and *stef'fast*) Unsteadfast. *Scott*.
Unstepped (adj. from *un*, and *stepped*) Not *stepped*.
Unsteered (adj. from *un*, and *steered*) Not *steered*.
Unsteved (adj. from *un*, and *steved*) Not *steved*.
Unstiff'ened (adj. from *un*, and *stiff'ened*) Not *stiff'ened*.
Unstem'med (adj. from *un*, and *stemmed*) Not *stemmed*.
Unstented (adj. from *un*, and *stented*) Not *stented*, not bounded; unstinted.
Unster'ilized (adj. from *un*, and *sterilized*) Not *sterilized*.
Unstewed (adj. from *un*, and *stewed*) Not *stewed*.
Unstiff'ened (adj. from *un*, and *stiff'ened*) Not *stiff'ened*.
Unstiff'ed (adj. from *un*, and *stiff'ed*) Not *stiff'ed*.
Unstigmatized (adj. from *un*, and *stigmatized*) Not *stigmatized*.
Unstilled (adj. from *un*, and *stilled*) Not *stilled*, not quieted.
Unstim'ulated (adj. from *un*, and *stimulated*) Not *stimulated*.
Unsting (v. t. from *un*, and *sting*) To disarm of a sting.
Unsting'ing (p. a. from *un*sting) Disarming of a sting.
Unsting'ing (s. from the part.) The act of disarming of a sting.
Unstinted (adj. from *un*, and *stinted*) Not *stinted*, not limited.
Unstir'ed (adj. from *un*, and *stirred*) Not *stirred*.
Unstitch (v. t. from *un*, and *stitch*) To open by picking the stitches.
Unstitched (adj. from *un*, and *stitched*) Not *stitched*.
Unstitch'ed (p. from *un*stitch) Opened by picking the stitches.
Unstitch'ing (p. a. from *un*stitch) Opening by picking the stitches.
Unstitch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of opening by picking the stitches.
Unstock (v. t. from *un*, and *stock*) To deprive of a stock.
Unstock'ed (adj. from *un*, and *stocked*) Not *stocked*.
Unstock'ed (p. from *un*stock) Deprived of a stock.
Unstock'ing (p. a. from *un*stock) Depriving of a stock.
Unstock'ing (s. from the part.) The act of depriving of a stock.
Unstock'inged (adj. from *un*, and *stockinged*) Not *stockinged*, not furnished with stockings.
 6 Q 2 Unsto'lem

U N S

Unsto'len (*adj. from un, and stolen*) Not stolen.
Unsto'ned (*adj. from un, and stoned*) Not stoned.
Unstoom'ed (*adj. from un, and stoomed*) Not stoomed.
Unstoo'ping (*adj. from un, and stooping*) Not stooping.
Unsto'p (*v. t. from un, and stop*) To open, to free from obstruction.
Unstop'ped (*p. from unstop*) Opened, freed from obstructions.
Unstop'ped (*adj. from un, and stopped*) Not stopped.
Unstop'ping (*p. a. from unstop*) Opening, freeing from obstructions.
Unstop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening, the act of freeing from obstructions.
Unsto're'd (*adj. from un, and stored*) Not stored, not stocked.
Unsto'ried (*adj. from un, and storied*) Not related in story.
Unsto'ved (*adj. from un, and stoved*) Not stoved, not dried in a stove.
Unstow'ed (*adj. from un, and stowed*) Not stowed.
Unstraight'ened (*adj. from un, and straightened*) Not straightened.
Unstrain'ed (*adj. from un, and strained*) Not strained.
Unstrait'ened (*adj. from un, and straitened*) Not straitened.
Unstroud'ed (*adj. from un, and strouded*) Not strouded.
Unstrang'ered (*adj. from un, and strangered*) Not strangered.
Unstrat'ified (*adj. from un, and stratified*) Not stratified, not laid in beds or strata.
Unstreak'ed (*adj. from un, and streaked*) Not streaked, not variegated with streaks.
Unstrenght'ened (*adj. from un, and strengthened*) Not strengthened.
Unstretch'ed (*adj. from un, and stretched*) Not stretched.
Unstrew'ed (*adj. from un, and strewed*) Not strewed.
Unstrick'en (*adj. from un, and stricken*) Not stricken.
Unstri'ke (*v. t. from un, and strike*) To untie as the head of a hawk.
Unstri'ng (*v. t. from un, and string*) To loose, to untie; to slacken the strings, to free from a string.
Unstring'ed (*p. from unstring*) Untied, freed from a string.
Unstring'ed (*adj. from un, and stringed*) Not stringed, not furnished with a string.
Unstring'ing (*p. a. from unstring*) Untying, freeing from a string.
Unstring'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of untying, the act of freeing from a string.
Unstripped (*adj. from un, and stripped*) Not stripped.
Unstri'pt (*adj. from un, and strip*) Not stripped.
Unstro'ked (*adj. from un, and stroked*) Not stroked.
Unstrow'ed (*adj. from un, and strowed*) Not strowed.
Unstru'ck (*adj. from un, and struck*) Not struck.
Unstru'ng (*adj. from un, and strung*) Not strung.
Unstub'bed (*adj. from un, and stubbed*) Not stubbed.
Unstud'ded (*adj. from un, and studded*) Not studded, not ornamented with studs.
Unstud'ied (*adj. from un, and studied*) Not studied.
Unstu'ff (*v. t. from un, and stuff*) To take out the stuffing from any thing.
Unstuffed (*p. from unstuff*) Emptied of the stuffing.
Unstuffed (*adj. from un, and stuffed*) Not stuffed.
Unstuffing (*p. a. from unstuff*) Emptying of the stuffing.
Unstuffing (*s. from the part.*) The act of emptying of the stuffing.
Unstu'ft (*adj. from un, and stuf*) Not stuffed.
Unstum'med (*adj. from un, and stummed*) Not stummed.
Unstun'ned (*adj. from un, and stunned*) Not stunned.
Unstu'ped (*adj. from un, and stupe*) Not stupe, not fomented.
Unstu'pished (*adj. from un, and stupished*) Not stupished.
Unstup'rated (*adj. from un, and stuprated*) Not stuprated.
Unsty'ed (*adj. from un, and styed*) Not styed, not put up in a sty.
Unsty'led (*adj. from un, and styled*) Not styled.
Unsubde'legated (*adj. from un, and subdelegated*) Not subdelegated.
Unsubdivided (*adj. from un, and subdivided*) Not subdivided.
Unsubdu'ed (*adj. from un, and subdued*) Not subdued.
Unsubdu'ed (*adj. from un, and subdued*) Not subdued.

U N S

Unsubject'ed (*adj. from un, and subjected*) Not subjected.
Unsubjoin'ed (*adj. from un, and subjoined*) Not subjoined.
Unsubjugated (*adj. from un, and subjugated*) Not subjugated.
Unsub'limable (*adj. from un, and sublimable*) Incapable of sublimation.
Unsub'limated (*adj. from un, and sublimated*) Not sublimated.
Unsubli'med (*adj. from un, and sublimed*) Not sublimed.
Unsubmis'sive (*adj. from un, and submissive*) Not submissive.
Unsubmit'ted (*adj. from un, and submitted*) Not submitted.
Unsuborn'ed (*adj. from un, and suborned*) Not suborned.
Unsubpoe'naed (*adj. from un, and subpoenaed*) Not subpoenaed.
Unsubscrib'ed (*adj. from un, and subscribed*) Not subscribed.
Unsubstan'tial (*adj. from un, and substantial*) Not substantial.
Unsubstan'tiated (*adj. from un, and substantiated*) Not substantiated.
Unsub'stituted (*adj. from un, and substituted*) Not substituted.
Unsubstra'ed (*adj. from un, and substrated*) Not substrated.
Unsubtend'ed (*adj. from un, and subtended*) Not subtended.
Unsub'tilized (*adj. from un, and subtilized*) Not subtilized.
Unsubtra'ed (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Unsubtracted.
Unsubvers'ive (*adj. from un, and subversive*) Not subversive.
Unsubvert'ed (*adj. from un, and subverted*) Not subverted.
Unsucc'eeded (*adj. from un, and succeeded*) Not succeeded.
Unsucc'ess'ful (*adj. from un, and successful*) Not successful.
Unsucc'ess'fully (*adv. from unsuccessful*) Without success.
Unsucc'ess'fulness (*s. from unsuccessful*) The want of success.
Unsucc'es'sive (*adj. from un, and successive*) Not successive.
Unsuc'coured (*adj. from un, and succoured*) Not succoured.
Unsuc'ked (*adj. from un, and sucked*) Not sucked.
Unsuc'kled (*adj. from un, and suckled*) Not suckled.
Unsu'fferable (*adj. from un, and sufferable*) Not sufferable.
Unsu'fferableness (*s. from unsufferable*) The state or quality of being unsufferable.
Unsu'fferably (*adv. from unsufferable*) In a manner to be endured.
Unsu'ffered (*adj. from un, and suffered*) Not suffered.
Unsu'fficient (*adj. from un, and sufficient*) Not sufficient, insufficient.
Unsu'fficiency (*s. from un, and sufficiency*) Insufficiency.
Unsu'fflated (*adj. from un, and sufflated*) Not sufflated.
Unsu'ffocated (*adj. from un, and suffocated*) Not suffocated.
Unsu'ffused (*adj. from un, and suffused*) Not suffused.
Unsu'gared (*adj. from un, and sugared*) Not sugared.
Unsu'ggest'ed (*adj. from un, and suggested*) Not suggested.
Unsu'gilated (*adj. from un, and suggilated*) Not suggilated.
Unsu'itable (*adj. from un, and suitable*) Not suitable, disagreeable.
Unsu'itableness (*s. from unsuitable*) The state of being unsuitable.
Unsu'itably (*adv. from unsuitable*) In an unsuitable manner.
Unsu'ited (*adj. from un, and suited*) Not suited.
Unsu'iting (*adj. from un, and suiting*) Not suiting.
Unsu'lied (*adj. from un, and sullied*) Not sullied.
Unsum'med (*adj. from un, and summed*) Not summed, not computed; not flush, not having the sum fully grown.
Unsum'mered (*adj. from un, and summered*) Not summered.
Unsum'moned (*adj. from un, and summoned*) Not summoned.

U N S

ing (adj. from un, and sung) Not sung, not cele-
 brated in song.
 Unk (adj. from un, and sunk) Not sunk.
 Unned (adj. from un, and sunned) Not sunned, not
 exposed to the beams of the sun.
 Unperable (adj. from un, and superable) Not supe-
 rable.
 Unperfluous (adj. from un, and superfluous) Not su-
 perfluous.
 Unpercribed (adj. from un, and supercribed) Not su-
 percribed.
 Unperished (adj. from un, and superseded) Not super-
 seded.
 Unpped (adj. from un, and supped) Not supped, not
 eaten with a supper.
 Unplanted (adj. from un, and supplanted) Not sup-
 planted.
 Unpled (adj. from un, and supplied) Not supplied.
 Unplified (adj. from un, and supplied) Not supplied.
 Unportable (adj. from un, and supportable) Not sup-
 portable.
 Unportableness (s. from unsupportable) The state of
 being unsupportable.
 Unportably (adv. from unsupportable) In a manner
 not to be supported.
 Unported (adj. from un, and supported) Not sup-
 ported.
 Unposible (adj. from un, and supposable) Not to be
 supposed.
 Unpossed (adj. from un, and supposed) Not supposed.
 Unpressed (adj. from un, and suppressed) Not sup-
 pressed.
 Unpurated (adj. from un, and suppurated) Not sup-
 purated.
 Unrecharged (adj. from un, and furcharged) Not fur-
 charged.
 Unre (adj. from un, and sure) Not sure, not certain.
 Unreness (s. from unfure) The state or quality of
 being unfure.
 Unrest (adj. obsolete) Not certain, most uncertain. *Ch*
 Unseited (adj. from un, and surfeited) Not surfeited.
 Unsmiled (adj. from un, and surmised) Not surmised.
 Unmountable (adj. from un, and surmountable) Not
 surmountable.
 Unmounted (adj. from un, and surmounted) Not sur-
 mounted.
 Unnamed (adj. from un, and furnamed) Not fur-
 named.
 Unpassable (adj. from un, and surpassable) Not sur-
 passable.
 Unpassed (adj. from un, and surpassed) Not surpassed.
 Unprised (adj. from un, and surprised) Not surprised.
 Unrendered (adj. from un, and surrendered) Not sur-
 rendered.
 Unrounded (adj. from un, and surrounded) Not fur-
 rounded.
 Unveyed (adj. from un, and surveyed) Not sur-
 veyed.
 Unceptibility (s. from unsusceptible) The state of be-
 ing unsusceptible.
 Unceptible (adj. from un, and susceptible) Not sus-
 ceptible.
 Unceptibleness (s. from unsusceptible, but not used)
 The state of being unsusceptible.
 Unceptibly (adv. from unsusceptible, but not used) In
 manner not suited to receive.
 Unpect (adj. from un, and suspect) Not suspected. *Mil*
 Unpected (adj. from un, and suspected) Not suspected.
 Unpecting (adj. from un, and suspecting) Not sus-
 pecting.
 Unspended (adj. from un, and suspended) Not sus-
 pended.
 Unspicious (adj. from un, and suspicious) Not suspi-
 cious.
 Unsustained (adj. from un, and sustained) Not sustained.
 Unswabbed (adj. from un, and swabbed) Not swabbed.
 Unswaddle (v. t. from un, and swaddle) To unloose, to
 free from swaddling cloths.
 Unswaddled (p. from unswaddle) Freed from swaddling
 cloths.
 Unswaddled (adj. from un, and swaddled) Not swaddled.
 Unswaddling (p. a. from unswaddle) Freeing from
 swaddling cloths.
 Unswaddling (s. from the part.) The act of freeing from
 swaddling cloths.
 Unswaled (adj. from un, and swaled) Not swaled, not
 swallowed.
 Unswallowed (adj. from un, and swallowed) Not swal-
 lowed.
 Unswathe (v. t. from un, and swathe) To loose from
 swathe.

U N T

Unswathed (p. from unswathe) Loosed from the swathe.
 Unswathed (adj. from un, and swathed) Not swathed.
 Unswathing (p. a. from unswathe) Loosing from the
 convolutions of the swathe.
 Unswathing (s. from the part.) The act of loosing the
 swathe.
 Unswayable (adj. from un, and sway) Inscapable of be-
 ing swayed. *Shakespeare.*
 Unswayed (adj. from un, and swayed) Not swayed.
 Unswaled (adj. from un, and swealed) Not swealed,
 unswaled.
 Unswear (v. t. from un, and swear) To recant what has
 been sworn.
 Unswearing (p. a. from unswear) Recanting what has
 been sworn.
 Unswearing (s. from the part.) The act of recanting
 what has been sworn.
 Unsweat (v. t. from un, and sweat) To cool after exercise.
 Unsweated (p. from unswear) Cooled after exercise.
 Unsweated (adj. from un, and sweated) Not sweated.
 Unswearing (p. a. from unswear) Cooling after exercise.
 Unswearing (s. from the part.) The act of cooling after
 exercise.
 Unsweet (adj. from un, and sweet) Not sweet.
 Unsweetened (adj. from un, and sweetened) Not
 sweetened.
 Unswell (v. int. obsolete) To sink down, to fall after
 swelling. *Chaucer.*
 Unswelled (adj. from un, and swelled) Not swelled.
 Unsweltered (adj. from un, and sweltered) Not sweltered.
 Unswept (adj. from un, and swept) Not swept.
 Unswete (adj. obsolete) Not sweet. *Chaucer.*
 Unswilled (adj. from un, and swilled) Not swilled.
 Unswingled (adj. from un, and swingled) Not swingled.
 Unswitched (adj. from un, and switched) Not switched.
 Unswopped (adj. from un, and swopped, a low or droll
 word) Not exchanged.
 Unsworn (p. from unswear) Retracted as an oath.
 Unsworn (adj. from un, and sworn) Not sworn.
 Unswote (adj. an old word) Not sweet. *Cole.*
 Unswung (adj. from un, and swung) Not swung.
 Unsyllogistical (adj. from un, and syllogistical) Not syl-
 logistical.
 Unsymbolized (adj. from un, and symbolized) Not sym-
 bolized.
 Unsympathizing (adj. from un, and sympathizing) Not
 sympathizing.
 Unsyringed (adj. from un, and syringed) Not syringed.
 Unsystematic (adj. from un, and systematic) Not syste-
 matic.
 Untabbied (adj. from un, and tabbied) Not tabbied, un-
 calendered.
 Untabified (adj. from un, and tabified) Not tabified,
 not wasted by disease.
 Untabled (adj. from un, and tabled) Not tabled.
 Untabulated (adj. from un, and tabulated) Not tabulated.
 Untachy (adj. an old word) Dressed as a bittern.
 Untack (v. t. from un, and tack) To loosen what was
 fastened with tacks; to cut up a curlew.
 Untacked (p. from untack) Loosed from tacks.
 Untacked (adj. from un, and tacked) Not tacked.
 Untacking (p. a. from untack) Loosing what was tacked.
 Untacking (s. from the part.) The act of loosing what
 was fastened with tacks.
 Untackle (v. t. from un, and tackle) To free from
 tackling.
 Untackled (p. from untackle) Freed from tackle, un-
 dressed.
 Untackled (adj. from un, and tackled) Not tackled, not
 dressed.
 Untackling (p. a. from untackle) Freeing from tackling,
 undressing.
 Untackling (s. from the part.) The act of freeing from
 tackling, the act of undressing.
 Untagged (adj. from un, and tagged) Not tagged.
 Untainted (adj. from un, and tainted) Not tainted.
 Untaken (adj. from un, and taken) Not taken.
 Untalked (adj. from un, and talked) Not talked of.
 Untall (adj. obsolete) Not tall. *Chaucer.*
 Untallied (adj. from un, and tallied) Not tallied.
 Untallowed (adj. from un, and tallowed) Not tallowed.
 Untameable (adj. from un, and tameable) Not tameable.
 Untameableness (s. from untameable) The state or qua-
 lity of being untameable. *Scott.*
 Untamed (adj. from un, and tamed) Not tamed.
 Untangibility (s. from un, and tangibility) The state of
 being untangible.
 Untangle (adj. from un, and tangible) Not tangible.
 Untangle (v. t. from un, and tangle) To loose from an
 intanglement.

Untangled

UNT

Untan'gled (*p. from untangle*) Loosed from intanglement.
 Untan'gled (*adj. from un, and tangled*) Not tangled.
 Untan'gling (*p. a. from untangle*) Loosing from intanglement.
 Untan'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing from intanglement.
 Untan'ned (*adj. from un, and tanned*) Not tanned.
 Untan'talized (*adj. from un, and tantalized*) Not tantalized.
 Untapered (*adj. from un, and tapered*) Not tapered.
 Untap'ped (*adj. from un, and tapped*) Not tapped.
 Untar'nished (*adj. from un, and tarnished*) Not tarnished.
 Untar'ned (*adj. from un, and tarred*) Not tarred.
 Untar'tarized (*adj. from un, and tartarized*) Not tartarized.
 Untask'ed (*adj. from un, and tasked*) Not tasked.
 Untas'feled (*adj. from un, and tasseled*) Not tasseled.
 Untas'ted (*adj. from un, and tasted*) Not tasted.
 Untas'ting (*adj. from un, and tasting*) Not tasting.
 Untat'tered (*adj. from un, and tattered*) Not tattered.
 Untax'able (*adj. from un, and taxable*) Not taxable.
 Untax'ed (*adj. from un, and taxed*) Not taxed.
 Untau'ght (*adj. from un, and taught*) Not taught.
 Untau'ght (*p. from unteach*) Made to forget what has been learned.
 Untea'ch (*v. t. from un, and teach*) Made to forget what has been taught.
 Unteach'able (*adj. from un, and teachable*) Not teachable.
 Unteach'ableness (*s. from un, and teachable*) The state of being unteachable.
 Unteach'ing (*p. a. from unteach*) Making to forget what has been taught.
 Unteach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making to forget what has been taught.
 Untea'm (*v. t. from un, and team*) To take off a team from a waggon or cart.
 Unteam'ed (*p. from unteam*) Freed from the team.
 Unteam'ing (*p. a. from unteam*) Taking off a team.
 Untea'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off a team.
 Unteas'ed (*adj. from un, and teased*) Not teased, not combed as wool or flax.
 Unteas'eled (*adj. from un, and teaeled*) Not teaeled.
 Unted'ded (*adj. from un, and tedded*) Not tedded.
 Unteem'ing (*adj. from un, and teeming*) Not teeming.
 Untemp'erate (*adj. from un, and temperate*) Not temperate, intemperate.
 Untemp'ered (*adj. from un, and tempered*) Not tempered.
 Untempt'ed (*adj. from un, and tempted*) Not tempted.
 Unten'able (*adj. from un, and tenable*) Not tenable.
 Unten'antable (*adj. from un, and tenantable*) Not tenantable.
 Unten'antableness (*s. from untenantable*) The state of being untenantable.
 Unten'anted (*adj. from un, and tenanted*) Not tenanted.
 Untend'ed (*adj. from un, and tended*) Not tended.
 Untend'er (*adj. from un, and tender*) Not tender.
 Untend'ered (*adj. from un, and tendered*) Not tendered.
 Untent'ed (*adj. from un, and tented*) Not tented.
 Untent'ered (*adj. from un, and tentered*) Not tentered.
 Unter'brated (*adj. from un, and terebrated*) Not terebrated, not bored.
 Unterm'ed (*adj. from un, and termed*) Not termed, not called.
 Unterm'inated (*adj. from un, and terminated*) Not terminated.
 Unterr'aced (*adj. from un, and terraced*) Not terraced.
 Unterr'ised (*adj. from un, and terrified*) Not terrified.
 Untert'iated (*adj. from un, and tertiated*) Not tertiated, not done the third time.
 Untes'tellated (*adj. from un, and tessellated*) Not tessellated.
 Untest'ed (*adj. from un, and tested*) Not tested, not proved.
 Unteth'er (*v. t. from un, and tether*) To loose from a tether.
 Unteth'ered (*p. from untether*) Loosed from the tether.
 Unteth'ered (*adj. from un, and tethered*) Not tethered.
 Unteth'ering (*p. a. from untether*) Loosing from a tether.
 Unteth'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosing from a tether.
 Untew'ed (*adj. from un, and tewed*) Not tewed.
 Untew'tawed (*adj. from un, and tewtawed*) Not tewtawed.
 Untha'nk, Unthanke (*s. obsolete*) Ill will; mischance. *Ob.*
 Unthank'ed (*adj. from un, and thanked*) Not thanked.
 Unthank'ful (*adj. from un, and thankful*) Not thankful.
 Unthank'fully (*adv. from unthankful*) Without gratitude.
 Unthank'fulness (*s. from unthankful*) The want of thankfulness.

UNT

Unthatch'ed (*adj. from un, and thatched*) Not thatched.
 Unthaw'ed (*adj. from un, and thawed*) Not thawed.
 Untheat'rical (*adj. from un, and theatrical*) Not theatrical.
 Untheolog'ical (*adj. from un, and theological*) Not theological, not agreeable to the rules of theology.
 Unthrew'ed (*adj. an old word*) Unmannerly.
 Unthick'ened (*adj. from un, and thickened*) thickened.
 Unthi'nk (*v. t. from un, and think*) To recall a thought to dismiss a thought.
 Unthink'ing (*p. a. from unthink*) Recalling a thought.
 Unthink'ing (*adj. from un, and thinking*) Not thinking.
 Unthink'ing (*adj. from the part.*) The act of recalling a thought.
 Unthink'ingness (*s. from unthinking*) The state of being thoughtless.
 Unthin'ned (*adj. from un, and thinned*) Not thinned.
 Unthirst'y (*adj. from un, and thirsty*) Not thirsty.
 Unthorn'y (*adj. from un, and thorny*) Not thorny.
 Unthou'ght (*p. from unthink*) Retracted as a thought.
 Unthou'ght (*adj. from un, and thought*) Not thought.
 Unthought'ful (*adj. from un, and thoughtful*) thoughtful.
 Unthral'led (*adj. from un, and thrall'd*) Not thrall'd.
 Unthras'h'ed (*adj. from un, and thrashed*) Not thrashed.
 Unthrea'd (*v. t. from un, and thread*) To free from thread.
 Unthread'ed (*p. from unthread*) Freed from the thread as a needle.
 Unthread'ed (*adj. from un, and threaded*) Not threaded.
 Unthread'ing (*p. a. from unthread*) Freeing from thread.
 Unthread'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from thread.
 Unthreat'ened (*adj. from un, and threatened*) threatened.
 Unthres'h'ed (*adj. a different spelling*) Unthrashed.
 Unthri'ft (*s. from un, and thrift*) A prodigal, a spendthrift.
 Unthri'ft (*adj. from the sub.*) Profuse, wasteful, extravagant.
 Unthri'ftier (*adj. comp. of unthrift*) Unthriftier in greater degree.
 Unthri'fkest (*adj. sup. of unthrift*) Unthriftiest in greatest degree.
 Unthri'ftily (*adv. from unthrift*) In a wasteful, extravagant manner.
 Unthri'ftiness (*s. from unthrift*) The state of being unthrift.
 Unthri'ft'y (*adj. from un, and thrifty*) Not thrifty, wasteful, prodigal.
 Unthri'll'ed (*adj. from un, and thrilled*) Not thrilled.
 Unthri've (*s. obsolete*) Ill success, misfortune.
 Unthriv'en (*adj. from un, and thriven*) Not thriven.
 Unthri'ving (*adj. from un, and thriving*) Not thriving.
 Unthro'ne (*v. t. from un, and throne*) To dethrone, pull from a throne.
 Unthro'ned (*p. from unthrone*) Dethroned, pulled from a throne.
 Unthro'ned (*adj. from un, and throned*) Not throned.
 Unthro'ning (*p. a. from unthrone*) Dethroning.
 Unthro'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of dethroning, the act of pulling down from a throne.
 Unthrong'ed (*adj. from un, and thronged*) Not thronged.
 Unthrot'tled (*adj. from un, and throttled*) Not throttled.
 Unthrow'n (*adj. from un, and thrown*) Not thrown.
 Unthru'ft (*adj. from un, and thrust*) Not thrust.
 Unthumb'ed (*adj. from un, and thumb'd*) Not thumb'd.
 Unthump'ed (*adj. from un, and thumped*) Not thumped.
 Unthund'ered (*adj. from un, and thunder'd*) Not thunder'd, not emitted with noise and terror.
 Unthwack'ed (*adj. from un, and thwacked*) Not thwacked.
 Unthwart'ed (*adj. from un, and thwarted*) Not thwarted.
 Untic'ed (*adj. from un, and ticed*) Not ticed, unticketed.
 Untick'eted (*adj. from un, and ticketed*) Not ticketed.
 Untick'led (*adj. from un, and tickled*) Not tickled.
 Untid'died (*adj. from un, and tid'dled*) Not tid'dled.
 Untid'ded (*adj. from un, and tid'd*) Not driven with tide.
 Untid'y (*adj. comp. of untidy*) Untidy in a greater degree.
 Untid'y (*adj. sup. of untidy*) Untidy in the greatest degree.
 Untid'y (*adv. from untidy*) In an untidy manner.
 Untid'iness (*s. from untidy*) The state of being untidy.
 Untidy (*adj. from un, and tidy*) Not tidy.
 Untie (*v. t. from un, and tie*) To loose, to unbind, free from bonds; to solve, to clear.
 Untied (*p. from untie*) Loosed, unbound, freed from obligation.

UNT

ed (*adj. from un, and tied*) Not tied.
 en (*v. t. from un, and tighten*) To loosen, to
 less tight.
 ened (*p. from untighten*) Loosed, made less
 tight.
 ened (*adj. from un, and tightened*) Not tight-
 ened.
 ening (*p. a. from untighten*) Loosing, making
 less tight.
 ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making less
 tight.
 ness (*s. from un, and tightness*) The want of
 tightness.
 (*adv. from un, and till*) Till; to the time that,
 the place that.
 e (*v. t. from un, and tile*) To uncover a tiled
 place, to take off the tiles.
 ed (*p. from untile*) Uncovered, stripped of the
 tiles.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tiled*) Not tiled.
 ing (*p. a. from untile*) Uncovering, stripping off
 the tiles.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping off
 the tiles.
 (*prep. obsolete*) To, unto. *Chaucer.*
 ed (*adj. from un, and tilted*) Not tilted.
 t (*v. t. from un, and tilt*) To strip off the tilt.
 ed (*p. from untilt*) Stripped of the tilt.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tilted*) Not tilted.
 ing (*p. a. from untilt*) Stripping off the tilt.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping off
 the tilt.
 ured (*adj. from un, and timbered*) Not tim-
 bered, not furnished with timbers.
 ed (*adj. from un, and timed*) Not timed, not re-
 ated as to time.
 elier (*adj. comp. of untimely*) Untimely in a
 lower degree.
 eliest (*adj. sup. of untimely*) Untimely in the
 latest degree.
 eliness (*s. from untimely*) The state of being un-
 timely.
 ely (*adj. from un, and timely*) Happening before
 the time.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tinied*) Not tinied, not
 tined.
 ured (*adj. from un, and tintured*) Not tintured.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tinged*) Not tinged.
 ered (*adj. from un, and tinkered*) Not tinkered.
 ned (*adj. from un, and tinned*) Not tinned.
 eled (*adj. from un, and tinseled*) Not tinseled.
 ped (*adj. from un, and tipped*) Not tipped.
 pled (*adj. from un, and tippled*) Not tippled.
 t (*adj. from un, and tipt*) Not tipt.
 able (*adj. from un, and tirable*) Incapable of be-
 ing tired.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tired*) Not tired.
 ued (*adj. from un, and tissued*) Not tissued.
 heable (*adj. from un, and titheable*) Not titheable.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tithed*) Not tithed.
 ed (*adj. from un, and titled*) Not titled.
 (*prep. not so much used by late writers*) To.
 (*adv. obsolete*) Until. *Chaucer.*
 ed (*adj. from un, and toasted*) Not toasted.
 ed (*adj. from un, and told*) Not told.
 erable (*adj. from un, and tolerable*) Not tolerable,
 intolerable.
 erableness (*s. from intolerable*) The state of be-
 ing intolerable.
 erably (*adv. from intolerable*) Intolerably.
 erated (*adj. from un, and tolerated*) Not tolerated.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tolled*) Not tolled, not dis-
 missed by the toll; not made to sound as a bell on
 any occasions.
 ed (*adj. a law term, with the o short*) Not taken
 away.
 ed (*adj. from un, and tombled*) Not buried.
 gued (*adj. from un, and tongued*) Not tongued,
 furnished with a tongue; not scolded, not treated
 with scurrilous language.
 ured (*adj. from un, and toothed*) Not toothed,
 furnished with teeth.
 esome (*adj. from un, and toothsome*) Not tooth-
 some.
 (*v. t. from un, and top*) To take off the top, to
 take away the top.
 ped (*p. from untop*) Deprived of a top.
 ped (*adj. from un, and topped*) Not topped.
 ping (*p. a. from untop*) Depriving of a top.
 ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of

U N T

Untorment'ed (*adj. from un, and tormented*) Not tormented.
 Unto'r'n (*adj. from un, and torn*) Not torn.
 Untortur'ed (*adj. from un, and tortured*) Not tortured.
 Unto's'ed (*adj. from un, and tossed*) Not tossed.
 Untouch'ed (*adj. from un, and touched*) Not touched.
 Untow'ard (*adj. from un, and toward*) Froward, perverse; awkward, ungraceful.
 Untow'ardliness (*s. from untowardly*) The state or quality of being untowardly.
 Untow'ardly (*adj. from untoward*) Awkward, ungraceful; perverse, froward.
 Untow'ardly (*adv. from the adj.*) Perversely; frowardly; awkwardly, ungracefully.
 Untow'ardness (*s. from untoward*) The state of being untoward.
 Untra'ceable (*adj. from un, and trace*) Not to be traced. South.
 Untra'ced (*adj. from un, and traced*) Not traced.
 Untra'c'ible (*adj. from un, and tractable*) Not tractable, not compossible.
 Untra'c'ibleness (*s. from untractable*) The state or quality of being untractable.
 Untra'd'ing (*adj. from un, and trading*) Not trading, not engaged in commerce.
 Untradu'ced (*adj. from un, and traduced*) Not traduced.
 Untrail'ed (*adj. from un, and trailed*) Not trailed.
 Untrain'ed (*adj. from un, and trained*) Not trained.
 Untram'me'led (*adj. from un, and trammelled*) Not caught in a trammel.
 Untramp'led (*adj. from un, and trampled*) Not trampled.
 Untranscrib'ed (*adj. from un, and transcribed*) Not transcribed.
 Untransfer'able (*adj. from un, and transferrable*) Not transferrable.
 Untransfer'red (*adj. from un, and transferred*) Not transferred.
 Untransfig'ured (*adj. from un, and transfigured*) Not transfigured.
 Untransfix'ed (*adj. from un, and transfixed*) Not transfixed.
 Untransform'ed (*adj. from un, and transformed*) Not transformed.
 Untransfus'ed (*adj. from un, and transfused*) Not transfused.
 Untransi'tive (*adj. from un, and transitive*) Intransitive.
 Untransi'tory (*adj. from un, and transitory*) Not transitory.
 Untransla'ted (*adj. from un, and translated*) Not translated.
 Untransmiss'able (*adj. from un, and transmissible*) Not transmissible.
 Untransmit'ted (*adj. from un, and transmitted*) Not transmitted.
 Untransmu'table (*adj. from un, and transmutable*) Not transmutable.
 Untransmu'ted (*adj. from un, and transmuted*) Not transmuted.
 Untranspa'rent (*adj. from un, and transparent*) Not transparent.
 Untranspi'red (*adj. from un, and transpired*) Not transpired.
 Untransplant'ed (*adj. from un, and transplanted*) Not transplanted.
 Untransport'ed (*adj. from un, and transported*) Not transported.
 Untranspo's'ed (*adj. from un, and transposed*) Not transposed.
 Untransubstan'tiated (*adj. from un, and transubstantiated*) Not transubstantiated.
 Untrapp'ed (*adj. from un, and trapped*) Not entrapped.
 Untrah'ed (*adj. from un, and trashed*) Not trashed, not lopped.
 Untrav'elled (*adj. from un, and travelled*) Not travelled.
 Untrav'er'sed (*adj. from un, and traversed*) Not traversed.
 Untrea'd (*v. t. from un, and tread*) To tread back, to go back in the same steps.
 Untread'ing (*p. a. from untread*) Treading back.
 Untread'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treading back.
 Untrea'sured (*adj. from un, and treasured*) Not treasured.
 Untreat'able (*adj. from un, and treatable*) Not practicable.
 Untreat'ed (*adj. from un, and treated*) Not treated.
 Untrench'ed (*adj. from un, and trenched*) Not trenched.
 Untre'nd, Untre'nde (*adj. obsolete*) Not torn, not rent. *Cb.*
 Untrepan'ned (*adj. from un, and trepanned*) Not trepanned.
 Untrep'id (*adj. from un, and trepid*) Intrepid.

UNT

Untret'able (*adj. an old spelling*) Untractable. *Chaucer.*
Untrib'utary (*adj. from un, and tributary*) Not tributary.
Untrick'ed (*adj. from un, and trick*) Not tricked.
Untri'ed (*adj. from un, and tried*) Not tried.
Untrig (*v. t. from un, and trig*) To free a wheel from the trigger.
Untrig'ged (*p. from untrig*) Freed as a wheel from the trigger.
Untrig'ged (*adj. from un, and trig*) Not trigged, not stopped by a trigger.
Untrig'ging (*p. a. from untrig*) Delivering a wheel from the trigger.
Untrig'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of delivering a wheel from the trigger.
Untri'm (*v. t. from un, and trim*) To strip of trimming.
Untrim'med (*adj. from un, and trimmed*) Not trimmed; not ornamented with lace.
Untrim'med (*p. from untrim*) Stripped of trimming.
Untrim'ming (*p. a. from untrim*) Stripping of trimming.
Untrim'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping of trimmings.
Untrip'ped (*adj. from un, and trip*) Not tripped.
Untrip'ping (*adj. from un, and tripping*) Not tripping.
Untri'ft (*v. int. obsolete*) To be mistrustful. *Chaucer.*
Untriumph'able (*adj. from un, and triumph*) Allowing no triumph. *Hudibras.*
Untro'd (*adj. from un, and trod*) Untrodden.
Untrod'den (*adj. from un, and trodden*) Not trodden.
Untroll'ed (*adj. from un, and trolled*) Not trolled.
Untrot'ted (*adj. from un, and trotted*) Not trotted.
Untroub'led (*adj. from un, and troubled*) Not troubled, not disturbed.
Untroun'ced (*adj. from un, and trounced*) Not trounced.
Untrou'the (*s. obsolete*) Falsehood. *Chaucer.*
Untruck'led (*adj. from un, and truckled*) Not truckled.
Untru'e (*adj. from un, and true*) Not true, false, unfaithful.
Untru'ly (*adv. from untrue*) Falsely, unfaithfully.
Untrump'ed (*adj. from un, and trump*) Not trumped.
Untrump'eted (*adj. from un, and trumpeted*) Not trumpeted.
Untrund'led (*adj. from un, and trundled*) Not trundled.
Untru'is (*v. t. from un, and trufs*) To open a trufs, to open what has been truffed.
Untru'is'ed (*p. from untru'is*) Opened from a trufs.
Untru'is'ed (*adj. from un, and truffed*) Not truffed.
Untru'is'ing (*p. a. from untru'is*) Opening a trufs.
Untru'is'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening a trufs.
Untru'ist (*s. obsolete*) Uncertainty. *Chaucer.*
Untru'ist'ed (*adj. from un, and trusted*) Not trusted.
Untru'ist'ineis (*s. from untru'ist*) Unfaithfulness.
Untru'ist'y (*adj. from un, and trusty*) Unfaithful.
Untru'ith (*s. from un, and truth*) A falsehood, a false assertion; treachery, want of fidelity.
Untu'ck (*v. t. from un, and tuck*) To unfold, to undo a tuck.
Untuck'ed (*p. from untuck*) Unfolded, taken out of a tuck.
Untuck'ed (*adj. from un, and tucked*) Not tucked.
Untuck'ered (*adj. from un, and tuckered*) Not furnished with a tucker. *Addison.*
Untuck'ing (*p. a. from untuck*) Unfolding, undoing a tuck.
Untuck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unfolding, the act of undoing a tuck.
Untug'ged (*adj. from un, and tugged*) Not tugged.
Untum'bled (*adj. from un, and tumbled*) Not tumbled.
Untum'mes'ed (*adj. from un, and tumes'ed*) Not tumes'ed.
Untumult'u'ous (*adj. from un, and tumultuous*) Not tumultuous.
Untu'nable (*adj. from un, and tunable*) Not tunable.
Untu'ne (*v. t. from un, and tune*) To put out of tune, to disorder, to disorder the harmony.
Untu'ned (*adj. from untune*) Put out of tune, disordered.
Untu'ned (*adj. from un, and tuned*) Not tuned.
Untu'ning (*p. a. from untune*) Putting out of tune, disordering.
Untu'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of tune, the act of disordering.
Untu'neful (*adj. from un, and tune'ful*) Not harmonious.
Untun'ned (*adj. from un, and tunned*) Not tunned, not put into a cask.
Untup'ped (*adj. from un, and tupp'd*) Not tupp'd, not covered by a ram.
Untur'led (*adj. from un, and turled*) Not turled.

UNV

Unturn'ed (*adj. from un, and turned*) Not turned.
Untur'pised (*adj. from un, and turpised*) Not turpised.
Untu'tored (*adj. from un, and tutored*) Not tutored.
Untweag'ed (*adj. from un, and tweaged*) Not tweaged.
Untwi'ne (*v. t. from un, and twine*) To open what has been wound together, to open what is wrapped itself.
Untwi'ned (*p. from untwine*) Unwrapped, unwound.
Untwi'ned (*adj. from un, and twined*) Not twined.
Untwi'ning (*p. a. from untwine*) Opening what has been wound together.
Untwi'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening what has been wound together.
Untwi'r'l (*v. t. from un, and twirl*) To untwirl.
Untwi'r'led (*p. from untwirl*) Untwisted.
Untwi'r'led (*adj. from un, and twirled*) Not twirled, turned round.
Untwi'r'ling (*p. a. from untwirl*) Untwisting.
Untwi'r'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of untwisting.
Untwi'ft (*v. t. from un, and twist*) Separating what has been twisted together.
Untwi'ft'ed (*p. from untwi'ft*) Freed from an involution, unwound.
Untwi'ft'ed (*adj. from un, and twisted*) Not twisted.
Untwi'ft'ing (*p. a. from untwi'ft*) Unwinding, from an involution.
Untwi'ft'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unwinding, the act of freeing from an involution.
Untwitch'ed (*adj. from un, and twitched*) Not twitched.
Unty' (*v. t. a different spelling*) To untie.
Unty'ed (*p. from unty*) Untied.
Unty'ing (*p. a. from untie*) Loosening what is tied.
Unty'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosening what is tied.
Untyran'nic (*adj. from un, and tyrannic*) Not tyrannic.
Untyran'nical (*adj. from untyrannic*) Not tyrannical.
Unvai'l (*v. t. from un, and veil*) To uncover, to unveil.
Unvail'ed (*p. from unvail*) Stripped of a veil.
Unvail'ed (*adj. from un, and veiled*) Not veiled.
Unvail'ing (*p. a. from unvail*) Uncovering, stripping a veil.
Unvail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uncovering, the act of stripping of a veil.
Unvail'idate (*v. t. from un, and validate*) To invalidate.
Unvail'idated (*p. from unvail'idate*) Invalidated.
Unvail'idating (*p. a. from unvail'idate*) Invalidating.
Unvail'u'able (*adj. from un, and valuable*) Incapable of being valued.
Unvail'ued (*adj. from un, and valued*) Not valued.
Unvamp'ed (*adj. from un, and vamped*) Not vamped.
Unvan'quished (*adj. from un, and vanquished*) Not vanquished.
Unva'riable (*adj. from un, and variable*) Invariable, mutable.
Unva'riably (*adv. from unvariable*) Invariably.
Unva'ried (*adj. from un, and varied*) Not varied.
Unvar'nished (*adj. from un, and varnished*) Not varnished.
Unva'rying (*adj. from un, and varying*) Not varying.
Unvault'ed (*adj. from un, and vaulted*) Not vaulted.
Unveil' (*v. t. from un, and veil*) To uncover, to unveil.
Unveil'ed (*p. from unveil*) Uncovered, unveiled.
Unveil'ed (*adj. from un, and veiled*) Not veiled.
Unveil'edly (*adv. from unveil*) Plainly, without disguise.
Unveil'ing (*p. a. from unveil*) Uncovering, unveiling.
Unveil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unveiling, the act of unveiling.
Unvend'ed (*adj. from un, and vended*) Not vended.
Unvend'ible (*adj. from un, and vendible*) Not vendible.
Unvener'ed (*adj. from un, and venerated*) Not venerated.
Unven'erated (*adj. from un, and venerated*) Not venerated.
Unve'niable (*adj. from un, and veniable*) Unpardonable.
Unven'al (*adj. from un, and venial*) Not venial, pardonable.
Unven'omed (*adj. from un, and venomous*) Not venomous.
Unvent'ed (*adj. from un, and vented*) Not vented.
Unven'tilated (*adj. from un, and ventilated*) Not ventilated.
Unver'ified (*adj. from un, and verified*) Not verified.
Unver'itable (*adj. from un, and veritable*) Not veritable.
Unvers'ed (*adj. from un, and verfed*) Not versed, skilled.

U N W

versified (*adj. from un, and verified*) Not ver-
 sified.
 versist (*adj. from un, and verist*) Not versed. *Scott.*
 vested (*adj. from un, and vested*) Not vested, not
 vested.
 vexed (*adj. from un, and vexed*) Not vexed, not
 troubled.
 vibrated (*adj. from un, and vibrated*) Not vi-
 brated.
 visualized (*adj. from un, and visualized*) Not vic-
 tualized.
 viewed (*adj. from un, and viewed*) Not viewed.
 vigilant (*adj. from un, and vigilant*) Not vigilant.
 vincible (*adj. from un, and vincible*) Not vin-
 cible.
 vindictive (*adj. from un, and vindictive*) Not vin-
 dictive.
 violable (*adj. from un, and violable*) Inviolable.
 violated (*adj. from un, and violated*) Not vio-
 lated.
 virtuous (*adj. from un, and virtuous*) Not virtu-
 ous. *Shakespeare.*
 visible (*adj. from un, and visible*) Invisible.
 invisibly (*adv. from unvisible*) Invisibly.
 visited (*adj. from un, and visited*) Not visited.
 vitiated (*adj. from un, and vitiated*) Not vitiated.
 vitrified (*adj. from un, and vitrified*) Not vi-
 trified.
 vivified (*adj. from un, and vivified*) Not vivified.
 ulcerated (*adj. from un, and ulcerated*) Not ulce-
 rated.
 uniform (*adj. from un, and uniform*) Not uni-
 form.
 voided (*adj. from un, and voided*) Not voided.
 voyageable (*adj. from un, and voyage*) Not capable
 of being passed over. *Milton.*
 voluntarily (*adv. from un, and voluntary*) Involun-
 tarily.
 untariness (*s. from unvoluntary*) Involuntari-
 ness.
 untary (*adj. from un, and untary*) Involun-
 tary.
 vomited (*adj. from un, and vomited*) Not vo-
 mited.
 voted (*adj. from un, and voted*) Not voted.
 vouched (*adj. from un, and vouched*) Not vouched.
 vowed (*adj. from un, and vowed*) Not vowed.
 upright (*adj. from un, and upright*) Not upright.
 urged (*adj. from un, and urged*) Not urged.
 urgent (*adj. from un, and urgent*) Not urgent.
 usage (*s. obsolete*) Diffuse. *Chaucer.*
 useful (*adj. the s is sharp, from un, and useful*) Not
 useful.
 ushered (*adj. from un, and ushered*) Not ushered.
 usufructuated (*adj. from un, and usufructuated*) Not usufructuated,
 burnt.
 usual (*adj. from un, and usual*) Not usual.
 usually (*adv. from unusual*) Not usually.
 unaliveness (*s. from unusual*) The state or quality of
 being unusual.
 utterable (*adj. from un, and utterable*) Not utter-
 able.
 uttered (*adj. from un, and uttered*) Not uttered.
 vulnerable (*adj. from un, and vulnerable*) Invulner-
 able, incapable of being wounded.
 wadded (*adj. from un, and wadded*) Not wadded.
 waited (*adj. from un, and waited*) Not waited.
 waged (*adj. from un, and waged*) Not waged.
 waincoted (*adj. from un, and waincoted*) Not
 waincoted.
 waited (*adj. from un, and waited*) Not waited.
 waked (*adj. from un, and waked*) Not awaked.
 wakened (*adj. from un, and wakened*) Not waken-
 ed.
 walled (*adj. from un, and walled*) Not walled.
 wanted (*adj. from un, and wanted*) Not wanted.
 warbled (*adj. from un, and warbled*) Not war-
 bled.
 warded (*adj. from un, and warded*) Not warded.
 unawares (*adv. obsolete*) Unawares. *Chaucer.*
 unexpecting (*adv. from un, and aware*) Unexpected-
 ly. *Spenser.*
 unwary (*adv. from unwary*) Without due caution,
 rashly.
 want (*s. from unwary*) The want of caution,
 want.
 warrantable (*adj. from un, and warrantable*) Not
 warrantable.

U N W

Unwarrantably (*adv. from unwarrantable*) In an un-
 warrantable manner.
 Unwarranted (*adj. from un, and warranted*) Not war-
 ranted.
 Unwarlike (*adj. from un, and warlike*) Not war-
 like.
 Unwarm'd (*adj. from un, and warmed*) Not
 warmed.
 Unwarned (*adj. from un, and warned*) Not warned.
 Unwarped (*adj. from un, and warped*) Not warped.
 Unwary (*adj. from un, and wary*) Not wary, not cau-
 tious; unexpected; but this sense is obsolete. *Sp.*
 Unwashed (*adj. from un, and washed*) Not washed.
 Unwasheden (*adj. from un, and wash*) Not washed. *Mat.*
 Unwasted (*adj. from un, and wasted*) Not wasted.
 Unwasteful (*adj. from un, and wasteful*) Not wasteful.
 Unwasting (*adj. from un, and wasting*) Not wasting.
 Unwatched (*adj. from un, and watched*) Not
 watched.
 Unwatchful (*adj. from un, and watchful*) Not watch-
 ful.
 Unwatered (*adj. from un, and watered*) Not watered.
 Unwattled (*adj. from un, and wattled*) Not wattled.
 Unwaved (*adj. from un, and waved*) Not waved.
 Unwavered (*adj. from un, and wavering*) Not waver-
 ing, steady.
 Unwaxed (*adj. from un, and waxed*) Not waxed.
 Unway'd (*adj. from un, and way*) Not used to the
 road, not used to travel. *Suckey.*
 Unweakened (*adj. from un, and weakened*) Not
 weakened.
 Unweaned (*adj. from un, and weaned*) Not weaned.
 Unweaponed (*adj. from un, and weapon*) Not furnished
 with weapons.
 Unwearable (*adj. from un, and wearable*) Not wearable,
 not fit to be worn.
 Unwearable (*adj. from un, and wearable*) Not wear-
 able, incapable of being wearied.
 Unwearied (*adj. from un, and wearied*) Not wearied.
 Unwearied (*p. from unwearied*) Refreshed after wear-
 ing.
 Unweariedness (*s. from unwearied*) The state of being
 unwearied.
 Unweary (*v. t. from unwearied*) To refresh after wear-
 ing.
 Unweary (*adj. from un, and weary*) Not weary.
 Unwearying (*p. a. from unwearied*) Refreshing after
 weariness.
 Unwearying (*s. from the part.*) The act of refreshing
 after weariness.
 Unweathered (*adj. from un, and weathered*) Not wea-
 thered.
 Unweather (*s. from un, and weather*) A tempest, a
 storm. *Scott.*
 Unweatherwise (*adj. from un, and weatherwise*) Not
 weatherwise.
 Unweave (*v. t. from un, and weave*) To undo what
 has been woven.
 Unweaving (*p. a. from unweave*) Undoing what has
 been woven.
 Unweaving (*s. from the part.*) The act of undoing what
 has been woven.
 Unwed'd (*adj. from un, and wed*) Not wedded, not mar-
 ried.
 Unwedded (*adj. from un, and wedded*) Not wedded.
 Unwedgable (*adj. from un, and wedge*) Not
 cloven. *Shakespeare.*
 Unwedged (*adj. from un, and wedged*) Not wedged.
 Unweeded (*adj. from un, and weeded*) Not weeded.
 Unweep'd (*adj. from un, and weeped*) Unwept. *Jo.*
 Unweet'ing (*adj. from un, and weet*) Ignorant, not
 knowing. *Spenser.*
 Unweet'ingly (*adv. from unweeting*) Unwitting-
 ly. *Scott.*
 Unweighed (*adj. from un, and weighed*) Not
 weighed.
 Unweighing (*adj. from un, and weighing*) Not weigh-
 ing, not considering.
 Unwelcome (*adj. from un, and welcome*) Not wel-
 come.
 Unwelcomeness (*s. from unwelcome*) The state of being
 unwelcome.
 Unwel'd (*adj. obsolete*) Unwieldy. *Chaucer.*
 Unweld'd (*adj. from un, and welded*) Not welded.
 Unwell (*adj. local, from un, and well*) Not well.
 Unwelt'd (*adj. from un, and welt*) Not furnished
 with a welt.
 Unwenn'd (*adj. an old word*) Unspotted. *Cole.*
 Unwenn'd (*adj. obsolete*) Pure, unspotted. *Ch.*
 Unwept

U N W

Unwe'pt (*adj. from un, and wept*) Not wept, not lamented.
 Unwe't (*adj. from un, and wet*) Not wet.
 Unwe'tingly (*adv. from unwet*) Unwettingly, unknowingly. *Chaucer.*
 Unwet'ted (*adj. from un, and wetted*) Not wetted.
 Unwheed'led (*adj. from un, and wheedled*) Not wheedled.
 Unwheel'ed (*adj. from un, and wheeled*) Not wheeled.
 Unwhelm'ed (*adj. from un, and whelmed*) Not whelmed.
 Unwhelp'ed (*adj. from un, and whelped*) Not whelped.
 Unwher'etted (*adj. from un, and wherreted*) Not wherreted.
 Unwhet'ted (*adj. from un, and whetted*) Not whetted.
 Unwhi'pt (*adj. from un, and whipt*) Not whipt.
 Unwhirl'ed (*adj. from un, and whirled*) Not whirled.
 Unwhisk'ed (*adj. from un, and whisked*) Not whisked.
 Unwhist'led (*adj. from un, and whistled*) Not whistled.
 Unwhit'ed (*adj. from un, and whited*) Not whited, not bleached.
 Unwhit'ened (*adj. from un, and whitened*) Not whitened, not bleached.
 Unwho'lesome (*adj. from un, and wholesome*) Not wholesome.
 Unwho'lesomeness (*s. from unwholesome*) The state or quality of being unwholesome.
 Unwid'ened (*adj. from un, and widened*) Not widened.
 Unwid'owed (*adj. from un, and widowed*) Not widowed.
 Unwiel'dily (*adv. from unwieldy*) In an unwieldy manner.
 Unwiel'diness (*s. from unwieldy*) The state of being unwieldy.
 Unwield'y (*adj. from un, and wieldy*) Not wieldy.
 Unwilder'ed (*adj. from un, and wildered*) Not wildered.
 Unwilled (*adj. from un, and willed*) Not willed.
 Unwilling (*adj. from un, and willing*) Not willing.
 Unwillingly (*adv. from unwilling*) With unwillingness.
 Unwillingness (*s. from unwilling*) The state or quality of being unwilling.
 Unwily (*adj. from un, and wily*) Not wily.
 Unwind (*v. t. from un, and wind*) To separate what has been wound; to disengage.
 Unwind (*v. t.*) To admit of a revolution, to separate after winding.
 Unwind'ing (*p. a. from unwind*) Separating what has been wound, disentangling.
 Unwind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating what has been wound.
 Unwin'dowed (*adj. from un, and windowed*) Not furnished with windows.
 Unwing'ed (*adj. from un, and winged*) Not furnished with wings.
 Unwin'nowed (*adj. from un, and winnowed*) Not winnowed.
 Unwip'ed (*adj. from un, and wiped*) Not wiped.
 Unwife (*adj. from un, and wife*) Not wife.
 Unwisely (*adv. from unwise*) Not wisely.
 Unwish (*v. t. from un, and wish*) To wish what is not to be.
 Unwished (*p. from unwish*) Wished not to be.
 Unwished (*adj. from un, and wished*) Not wished.
 Unwish'ful (*adj. from un, and wishful*) Not wishful.
 Unwishing (*p. a. from unwish*) Wishing what is not to be.
 Unwishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wishing what is not to be.
 Unwis't (*adj. from un, and wist*) Not known, not thought of.
 Unwis'tful (*adj. from un, and wistful*) Not wistful.
 Un'wit (*s. from un, and wit, but not used*) Folly. *Cole.*
 Unwit (*v. t. from un, and wit, but not used*) To deprive of understanding. *Sb.*
 Unwitt'ed (*p. from unwit, but not used*) Deprived of understanding.
 Unwit'ting (*p. a. from unwit, but not used*) Depriving of understanding.
 Unwithdraw'ing (*adj. from un, and withdrawing*) Not withdrawing.
 Unwithdraw'n (*adj. from un, and withdrawn*) Not withdrawn.

U N W

Unwith'erable (*adj. from un, and wither*) Not withering, un fading.
 Unwith'ered (*adj. from un, and withered*) Not withered.
 Unwithhe'ld (*adj. from un, and withheld*) Not withheld.
 Unwithstoo'd (*adj. from un, and withstood*) Not withstood.
 Unwit'nessed (*adj. from un, and witnessed*) Not witnessed.
 Un'wit (*s. obsolete*) Folly.
 Unwit'ting (*adj. obsolete*) Ignorant.
 Unwit'tingly (*adv. from un, and wittingly*) Not wittingly.
 Unwit'ty (*adj. from un, and witty*) Not witty.
 Unwi'ved (*adj. from un, and wived*) Not furnished with a wife.
 Unwood'ed (*adj. from un, and wooded*) Not wooded.
 Unwom'anized (*adj. from un, and womanized*) Not womanized.
 Unwom'anish (*adj. from un, and womanish*) Not womanish.
 Unwond'erful (*adj. from un, and wonderful*) Not wonderful.
 Unwont'ed (*adj. from un, and wonted*) Not usual.
 Unwont'edness (*s. from unwonted*) The state of being unusual.
 Unwoo'ed (*adj. from un, and wooed*) Not wooed, not courted.
 Unword'y (*adj. from un, and wordy*) Not wordy.
 Unwork'ing (*adj. from un, and working*) Not working.
 Unwork'manlike (*adj. from un, and workmanlike*) Not like a workman.
 Unwo'rn (*adj. from un, and worn*) Not worn.
 Unwor'ried (*adj. from un, and worried*) Not worried.
 Unwor'shiped (*adj. from un, and worshiped*) Not worshiped.
 Unwor'shipped (*adj. not so analogical*) Unworshiped.
 Unwor'thier (*adj. comp. of unworthy*) Unworthy to a greater degree.
 Unwor'thiest (*adj. sup. of unworthy*) Unworthy to a greatest degree.
 Unwor'thily (*adv. from unworthy*) In an unworthy manner.
 Unwor'thiness (*s. from unworthy*) The state of being unworthy.
 Unwor'thy (*adj. from un, and worthy*) Not worthy.
 Unwo'te (*v. t. third person, obsolete*) Knoweth not.
 Unwo'ven (*p. from unwove*) Undone from a woven.
 Unwo'ven (*adj. from un, and woven*) Not woven.
 Unwou'nd (*p. from unwind*) Loosened from a wound.
 Unwou'nd (*adj. from un, and wound*) Not wound, being wounded.
 Unwound'ed (*adj. from un, and wounded*) Not wounded.
 Unwra'p (*v. t. from un, and wrap*) To undo what has been wrapped together.
 Unwra'ppe (*v. t. obsolete*) To lay open, to discover.
 Unwrap'ped (*p. from unwrap*) Undone as what has been wrapped together.
 Unwrap'ped (*adj. from un, and wrapped*) Not wrapped.
 Unwrap'ping (*p. a. from unwrap*) Undoing what has been wrapped together.
 Unwrap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of undoing what has been wrapped together.
 Unwrath'ful (*adj. from un, and wrathful*) Not wrathful.
 Unwreath (*v. t. from un, and wreath*) To unwind.
 Unwreath'ed (*p. from unwreath*) Untwined.
 Unwreath'ed (*adj. from un, and wreathed*) Not wreathed.
 Unwreath'ing (*p. a. from unwreath*) Untwining.
 Unwreath'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of untwining.
 Unwreck'ed (*adj. from un, and wrecked*) Not wrecked.
 Unwrench'ed (*adj. from un, and wrenched*) Not wrenched.
 Unwrest'ed (*adj. from un, and wrested*) Not wrested.
 Unwri'e (*v. t. an old word*) To uncover.
 Unwrig'gled (*adj. from un, and wriggled*) Not wriggled.

VOI

rinkle (*v. t. from un, and wrinkle*) To lay smooth in wrinkles.
rink'led (*p. from un, and wrinkle*) Laid smooth from wrinkles.
rink'led (*adj. from un, and wrinkled*) Not wrinkled.

rink'ling (*p. a. from un, and wrinkle*) Laying smooth in wrinkles.

rink'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying smooth from wrinkles.

rit' (*adj. from un, and writ*) Unwritten.

riting (*adj. from un, and writing*) Not writing, assuming the character of an author.

ritten (*adj. from un, and written*) Not written.

rong (*adj. from un, and wrong*) Not wrong.

rought (*adj. from un, and wrought*) Not wrought, manufactured.

ur'ship (*s. obsolete*) Disgrace, dishonour. *Ch.*

ycleped (*adj. an old word, from un, and ycleped*) Not ycleped.

ed (*adj. obsolete*) United. *Chaucer.*

ean'ed (*adj. from un, and yeaned*) Not yeaned.

earn'ed (*adj. from un, and yeaned*) Not yeaned.

ield'ed (*adj. from un, and yielded*) Not yielded.

ield'ing (*adj. from un, and yielding*) Not yielding.

oke (*v. t. from un, and yoke*) To deliver from the yoke, to free from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.

oked (*p. from unyoke*) Loosed from the yoke.

oked (*adj. from un, and yoked*) Not yoked.

oking (*p. a. from unyoke*) Loosing from the yoke; untying, disjoining.

oking (*s. from the part.*) The act of delivering from the yoke.

olden (*adj. an old word*) Not yielded. *Ch.*

oned (*adj. from un, and zoned*) Not bound with a girdle.

ADICIA (*s.*) A woman's name; a British queen who obtained a great victory over the Romans.

CABLE (*s. from the Lat. vocabulum*) A word, *Jones.*

CABULARY (*s. from the Lat. vocabulum a word*) A dictionary, a lexicon, a book in which words are collected.

CAL (*adj. from the Lat. vocalis*) Uttered by the voice, having a voice.

CALE (*s. from the Italian*) Vocal music.

ality (*s. from vocal*) The power of utterance, the quality of speaking.

alize (*v. t. from vocal*) To form into voices, to make vocal.

alized (*p. from vocalize*) Made vocal.

alizing (*p. a. from vocalize*) Making vocal.

alizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making vocal.

ally (*adv. from vocal*) In words, with a voice.

alness (*s. from vocal*) The state or quality of being vocal. *Scott.*

ATION (*s. from the Lat. voco to call*) The act of calling, a summons; a trade, an employment.

ATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. voco to call*) Belonging to that state of a noun which is used in calling.

ative (*s. from the adj.*) That state or case of a noun which is used in calling or speaking to any one.

CE (*s. from the Italian, in music books*) The voice, the human voice.

IFERATION (*s. from the Lat. vox vocis a voice, ad ferro to bring*) A clamour, an outcry.

IFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. vox vocis a voice, ad ferro to bring*) Clamorous, noisy.

ULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. voculatio, but not used*) The proper method of accenting a word. *Cole.*

UE (*s. from the French voguer to fly at large*) A vision, a mode.

CE (*s. from the Lat. vox vocis*) The sound emitted from the mouth, a sound made by the breath; a vote, suffrage, an opinion observed.

ce (*v. t. from the sub. but out of use*) To murmur; to vote. *Shakespeare.*

ce (*v. int. obsolete*) To clamour, to make outcries. *Scott.*

ed (*p. from voice*) Murmured, voted.

ed (*adj. from voice*) Furnished with a voice.

ing (*p. a. from voice*) Murmuring, voting. *Dan.*

D (*adj. from the Lat. viduus*) Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual; unsubstantial, not real; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished; *with of: as, "Void understanding."*

(*v. t. from the adj.*) To quit, to leave empty; to vacate, to nullify; to emit; to pour out; to emit as one of excrements.

VOL

Void'able (*adj. from void*) Capable of being voided.

Void'ance (*s. from void, a law term*) The state of being void; the want of an incumbent on a benefice.

Voide (*v. t. obsolete*) To empty, to make void. *Ch.*

Voide (*v. int. obsolete*) To depart, to remove. *Ch.*

Void'ed (*p. from void*) Emptied, emitted, poured out.

Void'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the inside cut out, having only the out lines.

Void'er (*s. from void*) The basket in which broken meat is carried from the table; a vessel to hold services of sweet meats at table.

Void'er (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of lask or flask, an ordinary not so much bent as a planet.

Void'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To empty, to make void. *Ch.*

Void'ing (*p. a. from void*) Making void, emitting.

Void'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making void, the act of emitting as excrements.

Void'ness (*s. from void*) The state or quality of being void. *Hakewell.*

VOI'SINAGE (*s. from the French*) Neighbourhood. *Sc.*

VOI'TURE (*s. from the French, but not used*) Conveyance, carriage. *Arbutnot.*

VOL (*s. in heraldry*) A wing, the two wings of a fowl.

VO'LA (*s. from the Lat.*) The palm of the hand.

VOLA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. volo to fly*) Apt to fly, fit to fly. *Pbillips.*

Vol'age (*adj. obsolete*) Fickle, light, rash, inconstant. *Chaucer.*

VO'LANT (*adj. from the Lat. volo to fly*) Flying; nimble, active.

VO'LARY (*s. from the Lat. volo to fly*) A large cage in which birds may fly.

VOLAT'IC (*adj. from the Lat. volo to fly*) Flying, fleeting, inconstant.

Volat'ica (*s. from volatic*) A witch, a hag supposed capable of flying in the air.

Volat'ica (*s. in surgery*) A kind of tetter or ringworm.

VOL'ATILE (*adj. from the Lat. volo to fly*) Flying, passing through the air; passing off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, full of spirits; fickle, changeable.

Volatile (*s. from the adj.*) A winged animal.

Volatileness (*s. from volatile*) The state or quality of being volatile.

Volatilization (*s. a different spelling*) Volatilization. *Dict. of Arts.*

Volatility (*s. from volatile*) Volatileness, the quality of flying off in evaporation; mutability.

Volatilization (*s. from volatile*) The act of making volatile.

Volatilize (*v. t. from volatile*) To make volatile.

Volatilized (*p. from volatilize*) Made to fly off in vapour.

Volatilizing (*p. a. from volatilize*) Making volatile, causing to fly off in vapour.

Volatilizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of volatilization.

VOL'CÆ (*s.*) An ancient people of Gaul.

VOLCA'NO (*s. from Vulcan*) A burning mountain.

VOLE (*s. from the French*) A deal at cards.

VO'LENSNO'LENS (*adv. from the Lat. volens willing, and nolens unwilling*) With resolution, without consideration, by force.

VO'LERY (*s. from the Lat. volo to fly*) A flight of birds.

VOLGIV'ACANT (*adj. from the Lat. vulgus common, and vagus vague*) Passing among the common people.

Vol'ipere (*s. obsolete*) A kerchief, a wrapper for the head. *Chaucer.*

VOL'ITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. volito*) To flutter. *Sc.*

Vol'itating (*p. a. from volitate*) Fluttering.

Volitation (*s. from volitate*) The act of fluttering, the power of fluttering.

Volit'ily (*s. obsolete*) Wild fowl. *Ch.*

VOLIT'ION (*s. from the Lat. volo to will*) The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOL'ITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. volo to will*) Having the power to will.

VOLKAME'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

VOL'LEY (*s. from the Lat. volo to fly*) A flight of shot; a burst; an emission of many at once.

Vol'ley (*v. int. from the sub.*) To throw out. *Sb.*

Vol'leyed (*p. from volley*) Disploded, discharged with a volley. *Milton.*

Vol'lied (*p. a different spelling*) Disploded; discharged with a volley. *Johnson.*

Vol'low (*s. a local word*) Fallow. *Bailey.*

Vol'low (*v. t. a local word*) To fallow.

- Volume** (*s. an old spelling*) A volume. *Chaucer.*
VOLOSITY (*s. from the Lat. volo to fly, but not used*) The act of flying. *Cole.*
VOLO'SUS (*s.*) A man's name; an infamous proconsul of Asia who caused three hundred people to be beheaded in one day.
VOL'SCI (*s.*) A people of Latium.
Vol'scian (*adj. from Volsci*) Belonging to the Volsci.
Vol'scian (*s. from the adj.*) One of the Volsci.
VOLSEL/LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A pair of tweezers, instruments to pluck out hairs.
VOLT, VOLTE (*s. in the manage*) A circular tract, a round.
VOLU'BILIS (*s. in botany*) The withwind, a species of convolvulus.
Volubility (*s. from voluble*) The act or power of rolling; mutability; activity of tongue, fluency of speech.
VOLUBLE (*adj. from the Lat. volvo to roll*) Turned so as to roll, rolling; nimble, active; fluent of words.
Volubleness (*s. from voluble*) The state of being voluble, volubility.
Volubly (*adv. from voluble*) In a rolling easy manner, with volubility.
VOL'UME (*s. from the Lat. volumen*) Something rolled; the fold of a serpent, a wave of water; a book so called because anciently rolled together.
Voluminous (*adj. from volume*) Consisting of many complications, consisting of many volumes, copious, diffusive.
Voluminously (*adv. from voluminous*) In many volumes, in many books.
Voluminousness (*s. from voluminous*) The state or quality of being voluminous.
VOLUM'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to determine the will.
VOLUM'NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god who was supposed to determine the power of willing.
VOLUM'US (*s. from the Lat. volo to will*) A kind of letters patent.
Vol'und (*s. an old word*) The will. *Cole.*
VOLUNT (*s. a late term*) The will of the lord, a tenure at the will of the lord.
Vol'untarily (*adv. from voluntary*) In a voluntary manner, freely.
Vol'untariness (*s. from voluntary*) The state of being voluntary.
VOL'UNTARY (*adj. from the Lat. volo to will*) Acting freely, acting by choice; willing, spontaneous.
Vol'untary (*s. from the adj.*) A volunteer, one who engages of his own accord; a piece of music played at will, a piece of music played without any rule.
VOL'UNTATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. volo to will, but not used*) Proceeding from the will. *Cole.*
Vol'unte (*s. obsolete*) Will, pleasure. *Chaucer.*
Vol'unte (*adv. obsolete*) Wilfully, on purpose. *Chau.*
VOLUNTEER (*s. from the Lat. volo to will*) A soldier who serves of his own accord.
Volunteer (*v. int. a cant word, from the sub.*) To go for a soldier.
Volunteer (*s. a different spelling*) A volunteer. *Scott.*
VOL'VOX (*s. in the history of insects*) The vinefretter.
Vol'uper (*s. an old word*) A kerchief. *Cole.*
VOLU'PIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of pleasure.
VOLU'PIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. voluptas pleasure*) Delightful, pleasant. *Scott.*
Voluptableness (*s. from voluptable*) Pleasantness. *Sc.*
VOLUPTIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. voluptas pleasure, and facio to do*) Causing pleasure. *Scott.*
VOLUPTUARY (*s. from the Lat. voluptas pleasure*) A person given up to sensual pleasures.
VOLUPTUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. voluptas pleasure*) Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.
Voluptuously (*adv. from voluptuous*) With indulgence to excessive pleasures.
Voluptuousness (*s. from voluptuous*) The state of being given up to excess of pleasure.
VOLU'SIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over the closing of the pods to preserve the corn.
VOLUSIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a silly poet among the Romans.
VOLU'TA (*s. in natural-history*) A genus of univalve shells.
VOLU'TA (*s. in architecture*) One of the principal ornaments of the Ionic capital, a kind of wreath or scroll.
VOLUTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. volutatio*) The act of rolling. *Scott.*
VOLU'TE (*s. in architecture*) The voluta.
VOLVULUS (*s. from the Lat. volvo physicians*) The iliac passion, a kind of colic in which the intestines are convulsed or twisted.
VO'MER (*s. from the Lat.*) A ploughshare, a culter.
VO'MER (*s. in anatomy*) A bone of the nose.
Vo'mes (*s. obsolete*) Spume, foam. *Chaucer.*
VO'MIC (*adj. in medicine and botany*) Belonging to the nut or fruit of the snakewood.
Vo'mic (*s. from the adj.*) The fruit of the snakewood.
VO'MICA (*s. with physicians*) An impostume or boil, an impostume in the lungs.
VO'MICA (*s. in medicine*) A kind of poison which is by excessive vomiting.
VOM'IT (*v. t. from the Lat. vomo*) To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence.
Vom'it (*v. int.*) To cast, to bring up the contents of the stomach.
Vom'it (*s. from the verb*) A medicine to cause vomiting, the matter thrown up from the stomach.
Vom'ited (*p. from vomit*) Thrown up, thrown out from the stomach.
Vom'iting (*p. a. from vomit*) Throwing up the contents of the stomach, throwing up with violence.
Vom'iting (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing the contents of the stomach.
Vom'ition (*s. from vomit*) The act or power of vomiting.
Vom'itive (*adj. from vomit*) Causing a vomit.
Vom'itiveness (*s. from vomitive*) The quality which causes vomits.
Vom'itory (*adj. from vomit*) Procuring vomits, emetic.
Vom'itory (*s. from the adj.*) A vomit, a medicine to cause vomiting.
Voor (*s. a local word*) A furrow. *Phil.*
VOPH'SI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fragment*) A name.
VOPIS'CUS (*s. with physicians*) The twin child who comes to the natural birth after the other has been lost by a miscarriage.
VOPIS'CUS (*s.*) A man's name, a biographer who wrote the lives of several of the Roman emperors.
VORA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. vorax*) Greedy to eat, ravenous.
Voraciously (*adv. from voracious*) Greedily, ravenously.
Voraciousness (*s. from voracious*) Greediness in eating, ravenousness.
VORAC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. vorax*) Greediness in eating, ravenousness.
VORAG'INOUS (*adj. from the Lat. voraginosus*) Full of gulphs.
VORATION (*s. from the Lat. vorax, but not used*) The act of eating voraciously.
VORTEX (*s. from the Lat.*) A whirlpool, any thing that turns round like a whirlpool.
Vor'tial (*adj. from vortex*) Having a vortex, having a whirling motion.
VO'TARESS (*s. from the Lat. votum a vow*) A woman devoted, a woman bound by solemn vows.
VO'TARIST (*s. from the Lat. votum a vow*) One who is vowed, a votary.
VO'TARY (*s. from the Lat. votum a vow*) One devoted, one who is under a vow to some particular purpose.
Vot'ary (*adj. from the sub.*) Consequent to a vow.
VOTE (*s. from the Lat. votum*) A suffrage, a voice given and numbered, a determination of parliament.
Vote (*v. t. from the sub.*) To chuse by suffrage, to give by a vote.
Vote (*v. int.*) To give the suffrage; with for: as, "I voted for Sir Harry."
Vo'ted (*p. from vote*) Chosen by suffrage, given by vote.
Vo'ter (*s. from vote*) One who votes, one who has the right of suffrage.
Votes (*s. plu. of vote*) More than one vote, the accounts of the proceedings in the House of Commons as published by authority.
Vo'ting (*p. a. from vote*) Giving a suffrage, giving a vote.
Vo'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of choosing by suffrage, the act of giving a vote.
Vo'tive (*adj. from vote*) Given by a vow, done in consequence of a vow.
VOUCH (*v. t. from the French voucher*) To call to witness, to obtest: to warrant, to attest, to maintain.
Vouch (*v. int.*) To bear witness, to appear as witness to give testimony; with for: as, "I will vouch the truth of what she hath affirmed."
Vouch (*s. from the verb*) A voucher, a warrant, an attestation.
Vouch'ed (*p. from vouch*) Attested, confirmed by witness; called to witness.
Vouchee' (*s. from vouch*) The person called to attest the truth of any thing. *Vouch.*

U P B

Uphier (*s. from vouch*) One who gives testimony to anything, a writing by which any thing is avouched, receipt for money paid on account of another.

Uphol'd (*v. int. obsolete*) Vouchsafes. *Chaucer.*

Uphol'd (*adj. obsolete*) Vouchsafed. *Chaucer.*

Uphring (*p. a. from vouch*) Calling to witness; giving testimony on behalf of another.

Uphring (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving testimony on behalf of another.

Uphrife (*v. t. from vouch, and safe*) To permit anything to be done, to condescend, to grant.

Uphrife (*v. int.*) To deign, to condescend.

Uphrife (*p. from vouchsafe*) Permitted as a favour, granted as an act of condescension.

Uphriment (*s. from vouchsafe*) A grant, a condescension.

Uphring (*p. a. from vouchsafe*) Permitting to be done, condescending to grant.

Uphring (*s. from the part.*) The act of granting in condescension.

Uphrison (*s. obsolete*) Freestone. *Chaucer.*

UPSA'VE (*s. in building*) The stones that form an arch.

UP (*s. from the Lat. votum*) A solemn promise; a promise made to a superior power; an act of devotion.

UP (*v. t. from the sub.*) To consecrate by a solemn declaration, to give to a divine power.

UP (*v. int.*) To make solemn promises.

UP (*p. from vow*) Solemnly promised, consecrated by a solemn declaration.

UP (*s. from the Lat. voco to call*) A letter which can be uttered by itself.

UP (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a vowel, belonging to a letter which can be sounded of itself.

UP (*s. from vow, and fellow*) One bound in the same vow.

UP (*p. a. from vow*) Making a solemn promise, consecrating by a solemn declaration.

UP (*s. from the part.*) The act of consecrating by a solemn declaration.

UP (*s. from the French*) A journey by sea; the office of travelling; a course, an attempt; but this is reckoned low.

UP (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pass over, to travel.

UP (*v. int.*) To travel by sea.

UP (*p. from voyage*) Passed over, travelled.

UP (*s. from voyage*) One who travels by sea.

UP (*p. a. from voyage*) Passing over, travelling, travelling by sea.

UP (*s. from the part.*) The act of travelling by sea.

UP (*s. a sea term*) A large rope used in weighing the anchor.

UP (*s. from the French*) Veils, the veils with which nuns cover their faces. *Cole.*

UP (*adv. from the Sax.*) On high, aloft; out of bed, on legs; in a state of being built, in a state of exaltation; in a state of climbing; above the horizon; from a remoter place, to a place of greater consequence; from younger to elder years; to one sum and down, backward and forward, here and there. Up to, to an equal height, to an equal degree; equate to. Up with, raising to give a blow.

UP (*prep. from the adv.*) From a lower to a higher place; upon; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Chaucer.*

UP (*v. int. used only in the imperative mode*) Rise. "Up, for honour's sake."

UP (*v. t. from up, and hear*) To support in elevation, to sustain aloft, to raise aloft; to keep from falling.

UP (*p. a. from upbear*) Supporting aloft, raising aloft.

UP (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising aloft, the act of supporting aloft.

UP (*p. from upbear*) Supported aloft, raised aloft, kept from falling.

UP (*v. t. from the Sax. up, and gebrædan*) To charge with any thing disgraceful, to object as matter of reproach, to urge with reproach, to bring reproach upon; to treat with contempt; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

UP (*p. from upbraid*) Charged with something disgraceful, urged with reproach.

UP (*p. a. from upbraid*) Charging with something disgraceful, urging with reproach.

UP (*s. from the part.*) The act of charging with something disgraceful, the act of urging with reproach.

UP (*adv. from upbraid*) With upbraidings, by way of reproach.

UP (*v. t. from upbraid, but not used*) To upbraid, to shame. *Spenser.*

U P P

Upbray'd (*p. obsolete*) Upbraided. *Chaucer.*

Upbra'y's (*s. obsolete*) Reprôaches, upbraidings. *Spenser.*

Upbring (*v. t. from up, and bring*) To bring up, to educate. *Johnson.*

Upbring'ing (*p. a. from upbring*) Bringing up, educating.

Upbrou'ght (*p. from upbring*) Brought up, educated.

Upca'st (*v. t. from up, and cast, but not used*) To throw upwards. *Johnson.*

Upca'st (*p. from the verb*) Thrown upward.

Up'cast (*s. from the verb, used at bowls*) A throw, a cast.

Upca'st'ing (*p. a. from upcast, not used*) Throwing upwards.

Upgather'er (*v. t. from up, and gather*) To contract, to gather up.

Upgather'ed (*p. from upgather*) Contracted, gathered up.

Upgather'ing (*p. a. from upgather*) Contracting, gathering up.

Upgather'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering up, a contraction.

Uphe'ave (*adj. obsolete*) Heaved, lifted up. *Chaucer.*

Uphe'and (*adj. from up, and hand*) Lifted with the hand. *Moxon.*

Uphe'ap (*adv. obsolete*) Perhaps. *Chaucer.*

UPHAR'SIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying expansion*) A part of the denunciation against Belshazzar which appeared in the hand-writing on the wall. *Dan. 5.*

UPHAZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying the finest gold*) The name of a place.

Uphe'ld (*v. t. pret. of uphold*) Did uphold.

Uphe'ld (*p. from uphold*) Sustained, maintained.

Uphe'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Taken up, lifted. *Chaucer.*

Uphe'll (*adj. from up, and hill*) Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

Uphe'ard (*v. t. from up, and hoard*) To hoard up, to store.

Uphe'ard'ed (*p. from uphe'ard*) Hoarded up, stored up.

Uphe'ard'ing (*p. a. from uphe'ard*) Hoarding up, storing up.

Uphe'ard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hoarding up.

Uphe'ld (*v. t. from up, and hold*) To lift on high, to support, to sustain, to keep from falling, to keep from being lost; to continue, to keep from defeat, to continue in being.

Uphe'd'en (*p. from uphold*) Upheld, supported, maintained.

Uphe'd'er (*s. from uphold*) One who upholds; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals; one who makes beds and furniture for rooms, an upholsterer.

Uphe'd'ing (*p. a. from uphold*) Lifting on high, supporting, sustaining.

Uphe'd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of supporting.

Uphe'd'erer (*s. a corruption of upholder*) One who fits up rooms with beds and furniture, an upholder.

Uphe'd (*p. from uplay*) Laid up, hoarded.

Up'land (*s. from up, and land*) High ground.

Up'land (*adj. from the sub.*) Lying high, situate out of the way of a flood.

Up'lander (*s. from upland*) A highlander.

Up'landish (*adj. from upland*) Mountainous, inhabiting the high lands.

Upplay' (*v. t. from up, and lay*) To lay up, to hoard.

Upplay'ing (*p. a. from uplay*) Laying up, hoarding.

Upplay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up.

Up'lift (*v. t. from up, and lift*) To lift up, to raise aloft.

Up'lift'ed (*p. from uplift*) Lifted up, raised aloft.

Up'lift'ing (*p. a. from uplift*) Raising aloft.

Up'lift'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lifting aloft.

Up'most (*adj. from up, and most*) Topmost, highest.

Up'most (*s. from the adj.*) The topmost, the highest person or thing.

Up'o'n (*prep. from up, and on*) On, over, on the surface, on the top, in a state of view, in immediate consequence of; with respect to, in consideration of; with reliance on, on supposition of; by, near to; with exactness, according to.

Up'per (*adj. from up*) Superior, higher. *Chaucer.*

Up'perest (*adj. obsolete*) Uppermost. *Chaucer.*

Up'perha'nd (*s. from upper, and hand*) The advantage.

Up'permost (*adj. from upper, and most*) Highest, pre-dominant, most powerful.

Up'permost (*s. from the adj.*) The person or thing that fills the highest place.

Up'pay'ne (*adv. obsolete*) On pain of. *Chaucer.*

UP'PINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Rutlandshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 90 miles from London.

Up'pingham

U P T

Upp'ingham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Uppingham, made at Uppingham.

Uppish (*adj. from up, a low word*) Proud, arrogant. *Johnson.*

Uppishness (*s. from upish*) Pride, arrogance. *Sc.*

Uppraise (*v. t. from up, and raise*) To raise up, to exalt.

Uppraised (*p. from upraise*) Raised up, exalted.

Uppraising (*p. a. from upraise*) Raising up, exalting.

Uppraising (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising up.

Upprear (*v. t. from up, and rear*) To rear up, to raise on high.

Uppreared (*p. from uprear*) Raised on high.

Upprearing (*p. a. from uprear*) Raising on high, rearing up.

Upprearing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising on high.

Upprised (*adj. obsolete*) Extolled, raised up. *Chaucer.*

Uppright (*adj. from up, and right, the accent is placed indifferently on the first or last syllable by the poets*) Strait up, quite erect; erected, pricked up; honest, strictly just.

Upprightly (*adv. from upright*) Perpendicularly; in an erect posture; honestly, with strict justice.

Upprightness (*s. from upright*) The state or quality of being upright; perpendicularity; honesty.

Uprise (*v. int. from up, and rise*) To rise from a reclined posture, to come up from below the horizon, to ascend with acclivity or steepness.

Uprise (*s. from the verb*) An appearance above the horizon.

Uprising (*p. a. from uprise*) Rising from an inclined posture, rising from below the horizon.

Uprising (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising from an inclined posture.

Uprised (*adj. obsolete*) Risen, risen up. *Chaucer.*

UP/ROAR (*s. from the Dutch oproer, in prose it is always accented on the first syllable, but in poetry on the first or last indifferently*) A tumult, a bustle, a disturbance.

UP/roar (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To throw into confusion. *Shakespeare.*

Uproot (*v. t. from up, and root*) To extirpate, to tear up by the roots.

Uprooted (*p. from uproot*) Torn up by the roots.

Uprooting (*p. a. from uproot*) Tearing up by the roots.

Uprooting (*s. from the part.*) The act of tearing up by the roots.

Uprose (*v. t. pret. of uprise*) Did uprise.

Uprouse (*v. t. from up, and route*) To awaken from sleep, to excite to action.

Uproused (*p. from uprouse*) Awakened from sleep, excited to action.

Uprousing (*p. a. from uprouse*) Awaking from sleep, exciting to action.

Uprising (*s. from the part.*) The act of rousing up.

Upshot (*s. from up, and shot*) A conclusion, an end, the final event.

Upside (*s. from up, and side*) The upper side. *Upside down*, with an entire reversion, in confusion.

Upsitting (*s. from up, and sitting*) The act of sitting up.

Upspring (*v. int. from up, and spring*) To spring up. *Scott.*

Upspring (*s. from the verb*) An upstart, a man suddenly exalted.

Upspringing (*p. a. from upspring*) Springing up.

Upstaid (*p. from upstay*) Sustained, supported.

Upstaid (*v. int. from up, and stand*) To be erect.

Upstanding (*p. a. from upstand*) Standing upright.

Upstart (*s. from up, and start*) One suddenly exalted.

Upstart (*v. int.*) To spring up suddenly.

Upstartling (*p. a. from upstart*) Springing up suddenly.

Upstartling (*s. from the part.*) The act of springing up suddenly.

Upstay (*v. t. from up, and stay*) To sustain, to support.

Upstaying (*p. a. from upstay*) Sustaining, supporting.

Upstaying (*s. from the part.*) The act of sustaining.

Upswall (*adj. obsolete*) Swelled, swelled up. **Ch.*

Upswarm (*v. t. from up, and swarm, but not used*) To raise in a swarm. **Shakespeare.*

Upswarmed (*p. from upswarm, but not used*) Raised in a swarm.

Upswarming (*p. a. from upswarm, but not used*) Raising in a swarm.

Uptake (*v. t. from up, and take*) To take up, to take in the hand.

Uptaken (*p. from uptake*) Taken up, taken up in the hand.

Uptaking (*p. a. from uptake*) Taking up, taking in the hand.

U R E

Upta'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking up.

UP/TON (*s.*) A town in Worcestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 110 miles from London.

Up'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Upton, made at Upton.

Uptrain (*v. t. from up, and train, but not used*) Brought up, educated.

Uptrained (*p. from uptrain, but not used*) Brought up, educated.

Uptraining (*p. a. from uptrain, but not much used*) Bringing up, educating.

Upturn (*v. t. from up, and turn*) To turn up, to throw.

Upturned (*p. from upturn*) Thrown up, furrowed.

Upturning (*p. a. from upturn*) Throwing up, throwing.

Upturning (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing up.

UP/PUPA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, hoopal.

Upward (*adj. from up, and ward*) Directed to a high part.

Upward (*adv. from up, and ward*) Towards a high place, towards heaven; more than, with respect to the higher part, towards the source.

Upward (*s. from the adj. but not used*) The top.

Upwards (*adv. from upward*) Upward.

Upwhirl (*v. t. from up, and whirl*) To whirl upwards.

Upwhirled (*p. from upwhirl*) Whirled upwards.

Upwhirling (*p. a. from upwhirl*) Whirling upwards.

Upwhirling (*s. from the part.*) The act of whirling upwards.

Upwind (*v. t. from up, and wind, but not much used*) To wind up, to convolve.

Upwinding (*p. a. from upwind*) Winding up, convolving.

Upwinding (*s. from the part. but not used*) The act of convolving.

Upwound (*p. from upwind*) Convolved, wound up.

UR (*s. from the Heb. signifying fire*) The name of a place.

URACHUS (*s. in anatomy*) A membranous canal which the foetus receives nourishment from its mother.

URick (*s. in the isle of Jersey*) A kind of sea weed used for fuel.

URAGUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Pluto.

URA'NIA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the nine muses, the supposed patroness of astronomy.

URANOS/COPIST (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\rho\alpha\nu\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omega$ to view*) An astronomer, one who is attentive to the course of the heavenly bodies.

URANOSCO/PUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the stargazer, so called from the position of the eyes which are placed on the top of the head.

URANOS/COPY (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\rho\alpha\nu\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omega$ to view*) Astronomy, the contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

UR/BAN (*s.*) A man's name.

UR/BANIST (*s.*) One of a particular order of monks.

URBAN/ITY (*s. from the Lat. urbanus courtly*) Politeness, civility.

Urbanize (*v. t. from urban*) To make courteous, to render polite.

Urbanized (*p. from urbanize*) Made courteous, rendered polite.

Urbanizing (*p. a. from urbanize*) Rendering courteous, making courteous.

Urbanizing (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of making civil.

URCEOLA/RIS (*s. in botany*) The feverfew.

UR/CHIN (*s. in zoology*) The hedgehog.

Urchinlike (*adj. from urchin, and like*) Like an urchin, resembling the prickles of the urchin.

UR/DÆ (*adj. in heraldry*) Terminating in the middle of a lozenge.

Urde', Urdee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Terminating in the manner of a lozenge, cleche.

URE (*s. from the Lat. usura, but now grown obsolete*) Use, custom, habit.

URE (*s.*) A river in Yorkshire.

Ure (*s. obsolete*) Fate, destiny.

Ure (*s. a local word*) An udder.

U'red (*adj. obsolete*) Fortunate.

URE/DO (*s. from the Lat.*) The blasting of trees, the burning of the skin.

URE/NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

U R S

UR (adj. from the Lat. *uro* to burn, but not used) Burning, parching.
 URTICA (s. from the Lat.) Hot burning medicines.
 URUS (s. A wild ox, the buffalo).
 UTER (s. in anatomy) One of the two ducts which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
 URETHRA (s. in anatomy) The tube or passage by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.
 URICA (s. in medicine) Diuretics.
 URGE (v. t. from the Lat. *urgeo*) To incite, to push, to provoke, to exasperate; to press, to enforce; to importune, to solicit.
 URGE (v. int.) To press forward.
 URGED (p. from urge) Incited, pressed, importuned, solicited.
 URGENCY (s. from urgent) The state of being urgent.
 URGENT (adj. from urge) Pressing, violent; importunate, vehement in solicitation.
 URGENTLY (adv. from urgent) In an urgent manner.
 URGENTNESS (s. from urgent, but not much used) The state of being urgent.
 URGER (s. from urge) One who urges.
 URGEON (s. in agriculture) A kind of barley.
 URGING (p. a. from urge) Pressing, inciting, importuning.
 URGING (s. from the part.) The act of pressing any thing with more than common importunity.
 UR (s. from the Heb. signifying my light) A man's name.
 UR (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird, the naff.
 UR (s. from the Heb. signifying the light of the word) A man's name.
 UR (s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord is my light) A man's name.
 UR (s. from the Heb. signifying God is my light) A man's name.
 UR (s. from the Heb. signifying lights) An appendage of the breast plate worn by the high priest of the Jews.
 UR (s. from urine) A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.
 UR (s. in anatomy) The urethra.
 UR (adj. from urine) Belonging to urine.
 UR (s. from urine) Provoking urine, working by urine.
 URATOR (s. from the Lat.) A diver, one who arches under water.
 URATRIX (s. in ornithology) The diver.
 URINE (s. from the Greek *urōn*) Animal water, the water separated by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder.
 URINE (v. int. from the sub.) To make water.
 URINES (s. in falconry) Nets to catch hawks.
 URINING (p. a. from urine, but not used) Making water.
 URINOUS (adj. from urine) Partaking of urine, impregnated with urine.
 URIS (s. a local word) The etherings of a hedge. *Bayley.*
 URIS (adj. a local word) Stopped in the growth. *Bayley.*
 URIS (s. a local word) A dwarf. *Bayley.*
 URIS (s. from the Lat. *urna*) Any vessel with a mouth narrower than the body, a water pot, the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were deposited.
 URNA (s. from the Lat.) An urn.
 URICRITERIUM (s. with physicians) The judgement given from the inspection of urine.
 URICRITICA (s. with physicians) The prognostics drawn from the inspection of urine.
 URICULUS (s. in ornithology) The heathcock.
 URINANCY (s. from the Greek *urōn* urine, and *urōn* magic) The judgement of a disease from the inspection of urine.
 URINOMANTIA (s. from the Greek *urōn* urine, and *urōn* magic) Uromancy, the inspection of urine.
 URINOGIUM (s. in anatomy) The narrowest part of the chine.
 URINOSCOPIA (s. from the Greek *urōn* urine, and *urōn* view) Uroscopy.
 URINOSCOPY (s. from the Greek *urōn* urine, and *urōn* view) The inspection of urine.
 URIS (s. in coal mines) A kind of blue clay which lies at the coal.
 URIS (s. a different spelling) The urray, a kind of blue clay dug out of coal mines.
 URIS (s. in zoology) A bear.
 URIS (s. in astronomy) The bear, a constellation of the northern hemisphere distinguished by the greater and lesser.
 URULA (s.) The name of a woman.
 URULINE (s.) One of a particular order of nuns.
 URUS (s. in zoology) The bear.

U S U

UR/TICA (s. in botany) The nettle.
 UR/TICAMARI/NA (s. in ichthyology) A species of medusa, the sea nettle.
 Urticose (adj. from urtica) Abounding with nettles.
 URUS (s. in zoology) The buffalo, a kind of wild bull.
 US (pron. plu.) The oblique case of we, the persons speaking in the oblique case.
 USAGE (s. from use, the s is flat) Treatment, custom, practice long continued; manners, behaviour; but this sense is now grown obsolete.
 USAGER (s. from usage) One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.
 USANCE (s. from use) Use, proper employment; usury, interest of money; the space of a month usually allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after it has been accepted.
 USAUNT (adj. obsolete) Using, wont, accustomed. *Ch.*
 USAUNCE (s. an obsolete spelling) Usance, custom, use. *Chaucer.*
 USE (s. from the Lat. *utor* to use, the s is sharp) The act of employing any thing; usage, custom; practice, habit; interest, money paid for the loan of money.
 USE (v. t. from the sub. the s is flat) To employ, to accustom, to habituate; to practice, to treat; to behave; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 USE (v. int. the s is flat) To practice habitually, to be wont, to frequent; but this sense is obsolete. *Milton.*
 USED (p. from use) Employed to some purpose, accustomed, treated.
 USEFUL (adj. from use, the s is sharp) Profitable, convenient, helpful.
 USEFULLY (adv. from useful) In an useful manner.
 USEFULNESS (s. from useful) The state or quality of being useful.
 USELESS (adj. from use) Answering no purpose, having no use.
 USELESSLY (adv. from useless) In an useless manner.
 USELESSNESS (s. from useless) The state or quality of being useless.
 USEN (v. t. obsolete) To use, to enjoy. *Ch.*
 USER (s. from use) One who uses. *Chaucer.*
 USERE (s. obsolete) A usurer.
 USHER (s. from the French *huissier*) One who introduces strangers to a person of rank; an under teacher, one who introduces young scholars to the higher parts of learning.
 USHER (v. t. from the sub.) To introduce, to introduce as an harbinger; with in, and unto: as, "And with due honours usher in the May."
 USHERED (p. from usher) Introduced; with in, and unto: as, "The earth is to be ushered in."
 USHERING (p. a. from usher) Introducing.
 USHERING (s. from the part.) The act of introducing.
 USHERSHIP (s. from usher) The office of an usher.
 USK (s.) A river in Wales.
 USK (s.) A town in Monmouthshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 141 miles from London.
 USK (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Usk, made at Usk.
 USNEA (s. in botany) A genus of mosses.
 UQUEBAUGH (s. a different spelling) The uquebaugh.
 USQUEBAUGH (s. from the Erie signifying the water of life) The whisky, a kind of compound distilled spirit.
 USTION (s. from the Lat. *uro* to burn) The act of burning, the state of being burnt.
 USTORIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *uro* *ustus* to burn) Having the power or quality of burning.
 USTRIGO (s. from the Lat.) The blating of corn; the heat or burning of a sore or ulcer.
 USTRINA, USTRINUM (s. from the Lat.) The place where dead bodies were burnt.
 USUAL (adj. from use) Common, customary, frequent.
 USUALLY (adv. from usual) Commonly, frequently.
 USUALNESS (s. from usual) Commonness, frequency.
 USUCAPTION (s. from the Lat. *usus* use, and *capio* to take, a law term) The acquisition of property by possession and enjoyment for a number of years prescribed by law.
 USUFRUCT (s. from the Lat. *usus* use, and *fructus* to enjoy) The temporary use of any thing, the enjoyment of property without power to alienate.
 USUFRUCTUARY (s. from usufruct) One who has the use or temporary enjoyment of any thing without the power of alienation.
 USUFRUCTUUS (s. a law term) The usufruct.
 USUFRUIT (s. a different spelling) The usufruct. *Scott.*
 USUNCHAS/AN (s.) A man's name; the sixth and greatest prince of the Turcoman family.
 USURA

- USURA** (*s. from the Lat.*) Usury. *Phillips.*
USURE (*v. int. from the Lat. usura usury*) To practise usury.
Usurer (*s. from usury*) One who puts money to interest; one who takes exorbitant interest for money.
Usurious (*adj. from usury*) Practising usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.
Usurioulness (*s. from usurious*) The state or quality of being exorbitantly greedy of profit.
USURP (*v. t. from the Lat. usurpo*) To possess by force, to possess without right, to seize.
Usurpation (*s. from usurp*) A forcible and unjust possession, an illegal seizure of possessions or power.
Usurped (*p. from usurp*) Possessed by force, possessed without right, seized.
Usurper (*s. from usurp*) One who usurps, one who seizes a possession without right.
Usurping (*p. a. from usurp*) Possessing by force, possessing without right, seizing.
Usurping (*s. from the part.*) The act of seizing a possession without right.
Usurpingly (*adv. from usurping*) Without just right, with usurpation.
USURY (*s. from the Lat. usura*) Interest, money paid for the use of money; the practice of taking interest, interest of money in contempt.
UT (*s. in music*) The first note so called in some scales of music.
UTAS (*s. a law term*) The eighth day following any term or festival.
UTCH/UNQUOIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild cat in the West Indies.
UTEN/SIL (*s. from the Lat. utensile*) An instrument for any use, a tool.
UTERIASCENSIO (*s. with physicians*) The rising of the womb.
UTERINE (*adj. from the Lat. uterinus*) Belonging to the womb; born of the same mother but having a different father.
UTERIPROCEDENTIA (*s. with physicians*) The prolapsion of the womb.
UTERUS (*s. in anatomy*) The womb.
Utlag'thesf, Utlag'these (*s. an old word*) The privilege which the lord of the manor formerly had of punishing theft within the liberty of his fee.
UTILE (*adj. from the Lat.*) Profitable. *Dict. of Arts.*
Utility (*s. from utile*) Usefulness, profit; convenience, advantage.
U'tis (*s. an old word*) A stir, something more than common, a kind of bustle. *Shakespeare.*
Utlaga'tion (*s. an old law term*) An outlawry.
Utlag'h (*s. an old word*) An outlaw, a person outlawed.
Utlaw'ry (*s. an old word*) Outlawry.
Utle'pe (*s. an old law term*) The escape of a thief or robber.
UTMOST (*adj. from the Sax. utmest*) Extreme, placed at the extremity, being in the highest degree.
Ut'most (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The extremity, the most that can be made of any thing, the highest degree.
UTOPIA (*s.*) A fictitious well governed country.
Utopian (*adj. from Utopia*) Belonging to Utopia; chimerical, theoretical.
UTTER (*adj. from the Sax.*) Situated on the outside, extreme; complete, irrevocable.
Ut'ter (*v. t. from the adj.*) To speak, to pronounce; to disclose, to discover; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.
Ut'terable (*adj. from utter*) Capable of being uttered, expressible.
Ut'terance (*s. from utter*) Pronunciation, vocal expression; extremity. *Shakespeare.*
Ut'terbarrister (*s. a different spelling*) An outer barrister. *Scott.*
Ut'tered (*p. from utter*) Spoken, pronounced; vended, dispersed.
Ut'terer (*s. from utter*) One who utters.
Ut'terest (*adj. from utter, but not used*) Most distant, most extreme. *Chaucer.*
Ut'tering (*p. a. from utter*) Speaking, pronouncing, vending, selling.
Ut'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of pronouncing, the act of vending.
Ut'terliche (*adv. obsolete*) Utterly. *Chaucer.*
Ut'terly (*adv. from utter*) Fully, completely.
Ut'termost (*adj. from utter*) Extreme, most remote.
Ut'termost (*s. from the adj.*) The greatest degree.
Ut'tir (*adj. obsolete*) Outward, external. *Chaucer.*
U'VA (*s. from the Lat.*) The uvula.
UVAUR/SI (*s. in botany*) A species of the arbutus.
- U'VEA** (*s. in anatomy*) The third tunic or coat of eye.
U'veous (*adj. from uvea*) Belonging to the uvea.
U'VID (*adj. from the Lat. uvidus*) Moist, wet.
UVIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. uva a grape, and to bear*) Bearing grapes.
UVIGENNA (*s. in anatomy*) The little piece of flesh that hangs down from the roof of the mouth, uvula.
UVIGENNA (*s. in anatomy*) The uvigena.
VULCAN (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed of fire, the blacksmith of Jupiter.
VULCANALIA (*s. from Vulcan*) The feasts which were celebrated in honour of Vulcan.
Vulca'nian (*adj. from Vulcan*) Belonging to Vulcan.
VULCA/NO (*s. from Vulcan*) A burning mountain, volcano.
VULGAR (*adj. from the Lat. vulgus the common people*) Belonging to the common people, done among common people; mean, low; public, commonly put.
Vul'gar (*s. from the adj.*) The common people.
Vulgar'ity (*s. from vulgar*) The state of being vulgar, meanness, a particular specimen of meanness.
Vulgarization (*s. from vulgar, but not used*) The act of making common or vulgar.
Vul'garly (*adv. from vulgar*) Commonly, among common people.
Vul'gariness (*s. from vulgar*) The state of being vulgar.
VULGATE (*adj. from the Lat. vulgo to publish*) Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament.
VULGATE (*s. from the adj.*) A noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament; this is the only version which the Roman church acknowledges as authentic.
VULGO (*adv. from the Lat. but not used*) Commonly.
Vul'ned (*adj. in heraldry*) Wounded.
VULNERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. vulnus a wound*) Capable of being wounded, susceptible of external injuries.
Vul'nerableness (*s. from vulnerable*) The state of being vulnerable.
VULNERARIA (*s. in botany*) The anthyllis.
VULNERARY (*adj. from the Lat. vulnus a wound*) Used in the cure of wounds, good for wounds.
Vul'nerary (*s. from the adj.*) An herb used in healing wounds, a healing medicament.
VULNERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. vulnero*) To wound to hurt.
Vul'nerated (*p. from vulnerate*) Wounded, hurt.
Vul'nerating (*p. a. from vulnerate*) Wounding, hurting.
Vul'nerating (*s. from the part.*) The act of wounding.
VULNEROSE (*adj. from the Lat. vulnero to wound*) Full of wounds.
VULNIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. vulnus a wound, facio to make*) Causing wounds.
Vul'nific (*adj. from vulnific*) Causing wounds.
Vul'ning (*adj. in heraldry*) Wounding, wounding as the pelican.
VULNUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A wound.
VULPANSER (*s. in ornithology*) The bergander, a kind of the goose kind.
VULPECULA (*s. in zoology*) A young fox.
VULPES (*s. in zoology*) The fox.
Vul'pinariness (*s. from vulpinary*) Craftiness.
Vul'pinary (*adj. from vulpine*) Crafty, subtle, like a fox.
VULPINE (*adj. from the Lat. vulpes a fox*) Belonging to a fox.
VULSION (*s. from the Lat. vello to pull*) The pulling.
Vul'tuous (*adj. from the Lat. vultus the countenance*) Having a grave countenance.
VULTUR (*s. a correct spelling, from the Lat.*) The vulture.
VULTURE (*s. in ornithology*) A large and very voracious bird of prey.
Vul'turine (*adj. from vulture*) Belonging to a vulture.
VULTURIUS (*s. in ornithology*) The vulture.
VULTURIUS (*s. from the foregoing*) An extortioner, an unlucky chance at dice.
VULTUR'NUS (*s.*) An easterly wind, the north wind, the south east wind.
VULVA (*s. from the Lat.*) The womb, the matrix, neck of the womb, the female pudenda.
VULVACEREBRI (*s. in anatomy*) A kind of furrow between the protuberances of the brain.
VULVARIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of motherwort.
U'VULA (*s. in anatomy*) A round soft spongy bit of flesh which hangs down from the back part of the roof of the mouth.
UVULARIA (*s. in botany*) The horsetail.

W A D

Uvula (*s. from uvula, and spoon*) An instrument in surgery used in stimulating the uvula.
UXBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Middlesex; it has a market on Thursday, and is 18 miles from London.
Uxbridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Uxbridge, made at Uxbridge.
UXOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A wife.
UXORIOUS (*adj. from uxor*) Submissively fond of a wife, given to connubial dotage.
UXORIOUSLY (*adv. from uxorious*) With connubial dotage, with submissive fondness to a wife.
UXORIOUSNESS (*s. from uxorious*) Connubial dotage, submissive fondness to a wife.
UXORIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A mulct or forfeit among the Romans for not marrying.
VIE (*v. int. a different spelling*) To vie, to strive to equal or excel another. *Scott.*
VIRIL (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A ferril.
VIRIL (*s. from the Heb. signifying counsel*) The name of a country; the name of a man.
UZBEK (*s.*) A man's name; the prince of a district in Tartary; the name of a country, a dynasty in Tartary.
Uzbekian (*adj. from Uzbek*) Belonging to Uzbek.
Uzbekian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Uzbek, an inhabitant of Uzbek.
UZIFIR (*s. in chymistry*) The cinnabar made of sulphur and mercury.
UZIFUR (*s. in chymistry*) The uzifir.
UZIFUR (*s. a different spelling*) The uzifir.
UZH (*s. from the Heb. signifying strength*) A man's name.
UZENSHERAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
UZIEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying my strength*) A man's name.
UZIAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of the Lord*) A man's name.
UZIEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of God*) A man's name.
Uzziel (*s. from Uzziel*) A descendant of Uzziel.

W.

W (*s.*) The twenty-first letter of the English alphabet; it has the power both of a vowel and a consonant.
W (*s. a local word*) Sea weed, any thing thrown up the sea. *Cole.*
WAG (*v. t. a local word, supposed to be from the Dutch waggellen*) To move from side to side, to totter.
Wagging (*p. a. from wabble*) Moving from side to side, tottering.
Wagging (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving from side to side.
Waggingly (*adv. from wabbling*) With a motion from side to side. *Bailey.*
Waggy (*adj. obsolete*) Sky coloured. *Chaucer.*
Waggy (*s. from the part. obsolete*) The sky colour. *Bailey.*
Waggy (*adj. obsolete*) Sky coloured. *Bailey.*
Waggy (*s. from the Sax. wead hay*) A small loose bundle, a quantity of hay or straw; woad, a plant used in dyeing; black lead. *Woodward.*
Waggy (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make up in small quantities to make into small cocks of hay or corn.
Waggy (*s. in natural history*) Black lead. *Woodw.*
Waggy (*p. from wad*) Made up in wads.
Waggy (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse stuff used in the collars of horses.
Waggy (*s. a different spelling*) The waggy.
Waggy (*s. in gunnery*) A rod with a worm at the end to draw the charge of a gun.
Waggy (*p. a. from wad*) Making up in wads.
Waggy (*s. from the part*) The act of making up in wads, that which is made up in wads; that which is forced into a gun to keep the powder close.
Waggy (*v. int. from the Dutch waggelen*) To shake, to deviate from a right line.
Waggy (*s. a different spelling*) Wattles, the testicles of a cock. *Bailey.*
Waggy (*p. a. from waddle*) Moving from side to side, waggling, deviating from a right line.
Waggy (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving from side to side in walking.

W A G

Wad'dlingly (*adv. from waddling*) With a motion from side to side.
WADE (*v. int. from the Lat. vado to go*) To walk through water, to pass without swimming; to pass with difficulty.
Wading (*p. a. from wade*) Walking through the water; passing with difficulty.
Wading (*s. from the part.*) The act of walking through the water, the act of passing with difficulty. *Spenser.*
Waes (*s. obsolete*) Waves.
Wafe (*s. a different spelling*) A waif.
WAFER (*s. from the Dutch wafel*) A thin cake, a kind of paste to inclose letters; the bread given in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper by the papists.
Wafferer (*s. obsolete*) A wayfaring man; a vagabond.
Waft (*v. t. probably from wave*) To carry through the air, to carry on the surface of the water, to beckon, to inform by a moving sign.
Waft (*v. int.*) To float.
Waft (*v. int. obsolete*) To wander about. *Chaucer.*
Waft (*s. from the verb*) A floating body; the motion of a streamer.
Waftage (*s. from waft*) Carriage in the air or by water. *Shakespeare.*
Wafted (*p. from waft*) Carried with an easy motion through the air or on the water.
Wafter (*s. from waft*) A light built ship, a frigate, one of the officers who take care of the fishery on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wafting (*p. a. from waft*) Carrying through the air, carrying on the surface of the water.
Wafting (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying through the air, the act of carrying on the surface of the water.
Wafture (*s. from waft, but not used*) The act of wafting. *Shakespeare.*
WAG (*v. t. from the Sax. wagian*) To move lightly, to shake slightly.
Wag (*v. int.*) To be in quick motion, to be in ridiculous motion, to go, to move.
WAG (*s. from the Sax. wægan to cheat*) A merry fellow, one ludicrously mischievous.
Wagga (*s. in old records*) A weight, a quantity of wool, a quantity of cheese; two hundred and fifty-six pounds.
WAGE (*v. t. perhaps from the German wagea to attempt something arduous*) To attempt, to venture; to make war, to carry on war.
Wage (*v. t. a law term*) To come as a defendant with others on oath that he owes nothing to the plaintiff as has been declared.
Wage (*v. t. obsolete*) To set to hire, to take to hire.
Wage (*s. from the verb, obsolete or local*) Wages; a wage, a pledge. *Spenser.*
Waged (*p. from wage*) Attempted, ventured, carried on as war.
Wager (*s. from wage*) A bett, a pledge; an offer to make oath as a defendant that he owes the plaintiff nothing.
Wager (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lay, to pledge as a bett, to pledge on some casual event.
Wagered (*p. from wager*) Betted, laid on some casual event.
Wagering (*p. a. from wager*) Laying a wager.
Wagering (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying a wager.
Wagges (*s. from wage, and now used only in the plu.*) Pay given for service; the hire of a servant.
Wag'gery (*s. from wag*) Sarcastical merriment, the tricks of a wag.
Wag'gish (*adj. from wag*) Frolicsome, given to mischievous merriment.
Wag'gishly (*adv. from waggish*) With Sarcastical merriment, with waggery.
Wag'gishness (*s. from waggish*) The state or quality of being waggish.
WAG'GLE (*v. int. from the Dutch waggelen*) To waddle, to move from side to side.
Wag'gling (*p. a. from waggie*) Waddling, moving from side to side.
Wag'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving from side to side.
WAG'GON (*s. from the Sax. wægan*) A carriage with four wheels for heavy burdens, a chariot; but this sense is now grown out of use. *Shakespeare.*
Waggonage (*s. from waggon*) Money paid for the hire of waggons.
Waggonbed (*s. from waggon, and bed*) The bed of a waggon.
Waggoner (*s. from waggon*) One who drives a waggon.
Waggonmoney (*s. from waggon, and money*) Money paid for the hire of waggons. *Scott.*
Waggonrope

W A I

- Waggonrope** (*s. from waggon, and rope*) A cartrope, the rope by which the load is tied to a waggon.
- Waggonshafts** (*s. from waggon, and shafts*) The shafts of a waggon.
- **Waggonwheel** (*s. from waggon, and wheel*) The wheel of a waggon.
- Waggonwhip** (*s. from waggon, and whip*) A long whip used in driving a waggon, a cartwhip.
- Wag'tail** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the water wagtail.
- Waid** (*adj. obsolete*) Crushed, hurt with weight. *Shake.*
- Waif** (*s. from wave*) Weif, goods found and not owned.
- Waifaring** (*adj. a different spelling*) Wayfaring. *Scott.*
- WAIL** (*v. t. from the Italian gualare*) To bewail, to bemoan, to lament.
- WAIL** (*v. int.*) To grieve, to express sorrow.
- Wail** (*s. from the verb*) An audible expression of sorrow. *Thomson.*
- Wailed** (*p. from wail*) Bewailed, lamented.
- Wail'd** (*adj. obsolete*) Old; changed; choice, picked out, collected. *Chaucer.*
- Wail'ful** (*adj. from wail*) Sorrowful, mournful.
- Wailing** (*p. a. from wail*) Bewailing, lamenting, expressing sorrow.
- Wailing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of lamenting, lamentation.
- Waimenting** (*adj. obsolete*) Lamenting, bewailing. *Ch.*
- Wain** (*s. from waggon*) A kind of wheel carriage for heavy burdens, a kind of cart.
- Wain** (*v. t. not so modern or correct a spelling*) To wane.
- Wain'able** (*adj. from wain, an old word*) Capable of being tilted.
- Wain'age** (*s. from wain*) The furniture of a wain or cart.
- Wain'bote** (*s. from wain, and bote*) Timber or wood necessary for the construction of wheel carriages for heavy burdens.
- Wain'cope** (*s. from wain, and cope*) The pole or shaft by which a wain is drawn.
- Wain'ed** (*p. from wain, but not so correct a spelling*) Waned, decreased as the moon. *Shakespeare.*
- Wain'ing** (*p. a. from wain, but not so correct a spelling*) Waning, decreasing as the moon.
- Wain'ing** (*s. from the part, but not so correct a spelling*) A waning, the decrease of the moon. *Hakewell.*
- Wain'rope** (*s. from wain, and rope*) A cart rope, the rope by which the burden is tied to a cart or waggon.
- WAIN'SCOT** (*s. from the Dutch wain'scot*) The woodwork with which a room is fitted up, the wooden covering of a wall on the inside.
- Wain'scot** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To line walls with framed wood work, to line.
- Wain'scoted** (*p. from wain'scot*) Lined as a room or wall with framed wood work.
- Wain'scoting** (*p. a. from wain'scot*) Lining rooms with framed wood work.
- Wain'scoting** (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with framed wood work.
- Wain'scotnail** (*s. from wain'scot, and nail*) A kind of spike or nail with which wain'scot is fastened.
- Wain'scotted** (*p. a common but not so analogical a spelling*) Wain'scoted.
- Wain'scoting** (*p. a. a common but not so analogical a spelling*) Wain'scoting.
- WAINS/FLEET** (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 134 miles from London.
- Wains'fleet** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wainsfleet, made at Wainsfleet.
- WAIR** (*s. in building*) A piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad.
- WAIST** (*s. from the Brit. gwofen to bind*) The smallest part of the body, the part just below the ribs; the middle deck, the middle floor of a ship.
- Waist'coat** (*s. from waist, and coat*) A garment worn about the waist, the garment worn by men under the coat.
- Waist'coatbutton** (*s. from waistcoat, and button*) A button of a smaller size, the button of a waistcoat.
- Waist'coatsleeve** (*s. from waistcoat, and sleeve*) The sleeve of a waistcoat.
- WAIT** (*v. t. from the Dutch wachten*) To stay for, to expect; to attend, to accompany.
- Wait** (*v. int.*) To stay, to stay in expectation, to attend, to attend as a consequence; to look watchfully, to lie in ambush; *with for, on, and upon: as, I will wait on you to-morrow.* "She waited for him a whole day."
- Wait** (*s. from the verb*) Ambush.
- Wait'ed** (*p. from wait*) Stayed for, expected, attended; *with for, on, and upon: as, "It was wait'ed for with*

W A L

- great impatience.* "He was waited on with much assiduity."
- Wait'er** (*s. from wait*) An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others; a kind of plate waiter, which any thing is placed to be handed to company.
- Waiter** (*s. from wait*) An officer who is to take care that no goods be landed from a ship till the duty is secured.
- Waites** (*s. from wait*) A kind of music, a set of musicians who attend at the door or go about the town on particular occasions.
- Waiting** (*p. a. from wait*) Staying for, expecting, tending.
- Waiting** (*s. from the part.*) The act of staying for the act of attending.
- Waitingboy** (*s. from waiting, and boy*) A boy in livery who waits on a gentleman or lady.
- Waitinggentleman** (*s. from waiting, and gentleman*) An upper servant who waits on a person of rank.
- Waitinggentlewoman** (*s. from waiting, and gentlewoman*) An upper servant who attends on a lady.
- Waitingman** (*s. from waiting, and man*) A footman, a man servant in livery who waits on a gentleman or lady.
- Waitingmen** (*s. plu. from waitingman*) More than one waiting man.
- Waitingmaid** (*s. from waiting, and maid*) A maid servant who attends on a lady.
- Waitingwoman** (*s. from waiting, and woman*) A waiting maid, a maid servant who waits on a lady.
- Waitingwomen** (*s. plu. from waitingwoman*) More than one waiting woman.
- WAIVE** (*v. t. a law term, from the Sax. wæfen leave*) To pass, to refuse to accept; to outlaw as applied to a woman.
- Waive** (*adj. a law term, from the verb*) Outlawed as applied to a woman; passed, refused.
- Waive** (*s. from the adj. a law term*) A woman who forfeited the protection of the laws.
- Waiv'ed** (*p. from waive*) Passed, left, refused to be accepted; deprived as a woman of the protection of laws.
- Waiv'er** (*s. from waive, a law term*) The act of passing a refusal to accept.
- Waiv'ing** (*p. a. from waive, a law term*) Passing, refusing to accept; depriving a woman of the protection of the laws.
- Waiv'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of refusing, the act of depriving a woman of the benefit of the laws.
- Waiv'ard** (*a j. a different spelling*) Wayward.
- Waiv'ardness** (*s. a different spelling*) Waywardness.
- WAKE** (*v. t. from the Sax. wacian*) To raise from sleep, to excite, to put in motion; to bring to life again.
- Wake** (*v. int.*) To keep awake, to cease to sleep, to be on the alert.
- Wake** (*s. from the verb*) A vigil, the state of being awake; an annual festival to commemorate the dedication of a church formerly kept by watching all night; the print or track formed on the water by the course of the ship.
- Wa'ked** (*p. from wake*) Roused from sleep, excited to action.
- WAKEFIELD** (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Friday, and 187 miles from London.
- Wa'kefield** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wakefield, made at Wakefield.
- Wa'keful** (*adj. from wake*) Vigilant, forbearing.
- Wa'kefully** (*adv. from wakeful*) Vigilantly, with forbearance of sleep.
- Wa'kefulness** (*s. from wakeful*) The state of being awake; want of sleep, forbearance of sleep.
- Wa'ken** (*v. t. from wake*) To rouse from sleep, to cite to action; to bring forth.
- Wa'ken** (*v. int.*) To rise from sleep, to cease from sleeping.
- Wa'kened** (*p. from waken*) Roused from sleep, cited to action.
- Wa'kening** (*p. a. from waken*) Rousing from sleep, ceasing from sleep, exciting to action.
- Wa'kening** (*s. from the part.*) The act of rousing from sleep.
- Wa'kerobin** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, cuckoo-pintle.
- WALA'CHIA** (*s.*) A province of Turkey in Europe, part of the ancient Dacia.
- WAL/BURG** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- WALD** (*s. from the Sax. walda*) A ground overgrown with bushes and trees, a wood.
- Walden'ses** (*s. from Waldo*) The disciples or followers of Waldo.
- WAL'DO** (*s.*) A man's name, a native of Lyons, France who denied the real presence in the

W A L

the Lord's Supper in opposition to the transubstantiation of the papists.

WALDON (s.) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 43 miles from London.

Waldon (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Waldon, made at Waldon.

WALDWIN (s.) A man's name.

WALE (s. from the Sax. well) A rising part on the surface of any thing; a timber in the side of a ship which projects beyond the rest.

Waleknot (s. a sea term) A kind of knot which will not slip.

Waleared (adj. a sea term) Built straight up after the extremity of the bulge, walefided.

Wales (s. supposed to be from Gaul) A principality adjoining to England and comprehending twelve counties.

Walefided (adj. a sea term) Built without any incurvature as a ship in the upper part.

Waleiscus (s. in old records) A servant, a military officer.

WALK (v. t. from the Sax. wealcon) To pass over, to lead out for air or exercise.

WALK (v. int.) To move by deliberate steps, to move for exercise or amusement; to appear as a spectator; to be in motion, to range, to move off; to travel; to act in any particular manner.

Walk (s. from the verb) The act of walking, a gate, a step; a length of space through which one walks, an avenue set with trees, a way, a road; the slowest pace of an horse.

Wale (v. t. obsolete) To welk, to obscure. *Spenser.*

Walel (p. from walk, obsolete) Welked, obscured. *Sp.*

Waleled (p. from walk) Passed through, made to walk.

Waleker (s. from walk) One that walks; a forester. *Cole.*

Waleker (s. a local word) A fuller.

Waleking (p. a. from walk) Moving by deliberate steps; making to walk.

Waleking (adj. from the part.) Used in walking.

Waleking (s. from the part.) The act of moving by deliberate steps.

Walekingcane (s. from walking, and cane) A cane to walk with.

Walekingstaff (s. from walking, and staff) A stick to walk with.

Walekingstick (s. from walking, and stick) A staff to walk with.

Walemill (s. from walk, and mill, a local word) A fulling mill. *Bailey.*

WALL (s. perhaps from the Lat. vallum) A fence of brick or stone laid one upon another, the side of a building; a fortification. To take the wall, to take the upper place.

Wall (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to a wall.

Wall (v. t. from the sub.) To inclose with walls, to defend by walls.

Wallia (s. in old records) A wall.

Wallcreeper (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.

Walled (p. from wall) Inclosed with walls, defended by walls.

WALLET (s. from the Sax. weallian to travel) A bag in which the necessities for travelling are put, a nap-sack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

Walleye (s. from wall, and eye) An eye variegated with white.

Walleyed (adj. from walleye) Having eyes variegated with white.

Wallflower (s. from wall, and flower) A species of stock-gillflower.

Wallfruit (s. from wall, and fruit) The fruit of trees which grow against a wall.

Wallia (s. in old records) A wall, a bank.

Walling (p. a. from wall) Inclosing with a wall, fencing with a wall.

Walling (s. from the part.) The act of raising walls; a defence of walls.

Walling (adj. a local word) Boiling. *Bailey.*

WALLINGFORD (s.) A borough town in Berkshire; it has a market on Tuesday and Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 46 miles from London.

Wallingford (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Wallingford, made at Wallingford.

Wallhouse (s. from wall, and house) The name of an infected. *Answorth.*

Wallnewt (s. from wall, and newt) A newt which harbours in a wall.

WALLOON (s.) One of the ancient inhabitants of that part of the Low Countries now subject to the house of Austria; the language of the Walloons.

Walloon (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the Walloons.

W A N

WAL/LOP (v. int. from the Sax. wealen, a low or droll word) To boil.

Wal/lop (s. a cant word) A roll as of fat.

Wal/loping (p. a. from wallop, a droll word) Boiling.

Wal/louse (s. a different spelling) A wall louse. *Johns.*

WAL/LOW (v. int. from the Sax. walwian) To move heavily, to roll as in filth or mire; to live in a state of gross vice.

Wal/low (s. from the verb) A kind of rolling walk.

Wal/lowing (p. a. from wallow) Moving heavily, rolling in filth, living in gross vice.

Wal/lowing (s. from the part.) The act of rolling in filth, the act of living in gross vice.

WAL/LOWISH (adj. from the Sax. walgen to loath) In-spid, untasteful.

Wal/lowithness (s. from wallow) Insipidness, unfavorableness.

Wal/peper (s. in botany) The houseleek.

Wal/ue (adj. in botany) The name of a plant.

Wal/wort (s. in botany) The name of an herb.

Wal/ly (v. t. a local word) To fondle, to indulge. *Bai.*

Walm (s. not used) The act of boiling gently. *Bailey.*

Wal/note (s. an obsolete spelling) The walnut. *Chaucer.*

WAL/NUT (s. in botany) The name of a tree, the wood of the tree; the fruit of the tree.

Wal/nut (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the walnut, made of the wood of the walnut.

Wal/nutleaf (s. from walnut, and leaf) The leaf of the walnut.

Wal/nutleaves (s. plu. of walnutleaf) The leaves of the walnut.

Wal/nutshell (s. from walnut, and shell) The shell of a walnut.

Wal/nuttree (s. from walnut, and tree) The tree which produces the walnut.

Wal/worth (v. t. third person sing.) Vomiteth. *Chau.*

WAL/RUS (s. in zoology) The phoca, a kind of sealow.

WAL/SAL (s.) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 116 miles from London.

Wal/sal (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Walsal, made at Walsal.

WAL/SHAM (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 123 miles from London.

Wal/sham (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Wal/sham, made at Wal/sham.

WAL/SINGAAM (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 116 miles from London.

Wal/singham (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Wal/singham, made at Wal/singham.

Walt (v. int. a sea term) To roll for want of ballast.

WAL/TER (s.) A man's name.

Wal/ter (v. int. an old spelling) To welter. *Bailey.*

Wal/ter (s. an old word) A woodman, a pilgrim. *Bailey.*

WAL/THAM (s.) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 73 miles from London.

WAL/THAM (s.) A town in Essex; it has a market on Tuesday; and is 12 miles from London.

WAL/THAM (s.) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 111 miles from London.

WAL/THAM (s.) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 11 miles from London.

Wal/tham (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Waltham, made at Waltham.

WALTHERIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

Wal/tring (adj. an old spelling) Weltering. *Chaucer.*

WAL/TRON (s. in zoology) The morie, the sea horse.

Wal/come (adj. obsolete) Loathsome. *Chaucer.*

Walvia/ria (s. a law term) The state of a woman who has forfeited the protection of the laws.

WAM/BLE (v. int. from the Dutch wemmelen) To roll as the stomach with a nausea.

Wam/bling (p. a. from wamble) Rolling as the stomach with a nausea.

Wam/bling (s. from the part.) The rolling of the stomach with a nausea.

WAN (adj. from the Sax. wann) Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

Wan (v. t. the old pret. of win) Did win. *Sp.*

WAND (s. from the Danish vaand) A small long rod, a rod used in feats of magic, a staff of authority.

Wand/ed (adj. from wand) Furnished with a wand; made of twigs.

WAND/ER (v. int. from the Sax. wandrian) To rove, to ramble; to deviate, to go astray; with from: as "She wandered from her home." *Gay.*

Wand/er (v. t.) To travel over, to rove over. *Mil.*

Wand/er (s. from wander) One that wanders a rambler.

Wand/ering (p. a. from wander) Roving, rambling, travelling over without any certain course.

Wand/ering (s. from the part.) The act of roving, u

W A P

certain peregrination, a deviation from the right course; uncertainty, want of direction.

WANE (*v. int. from the Sax. wanian*) To grow less, to decrease as the moon; to decline, to sink.

Wane (*s. from the verb*) The decrease of the moon; a decline.

Waned (*p. from wane*) Decreased as the moon, declined.

WANG (*s. from the Sax. wong*) An iron instrument with teeth.

Wan'ga (*s. from wang*) An iron instrument with teeth.

WANG'ER (*s. from the Sax.*) A nail, a budget.

Wang'is (*s. obsolete*) The eyeteeth. *Chaucer.*

Wang'teeth (*s. plu. of wangtooth*) The canini, the jaw teeth.

Wang'tooth (*s. from wang, and tooth*) The jaw tooth, one of the canini.

Wang'toeth (*s. obsolete*) The eyeteeth. *Cb.*

Wan'hope (*s. an old word*) The want of hope, despair. *Bailey.*

Wan'isheth (*v. int. the third person, an old spelling*) Vanisheth. *Chaucer.*

Wan'kle (*adj. a local word*) Flaccid, pliable, fickle. *Bailey.*

Wan'lafs (*s. a hunting term*) The state of a deer when driven to a stand.

Wanna'gium (*s. in old records*) Wainage, money paid for carriage in carts or waggons.

Wan'ned (*adj. from wan*) Turned pale.

Wan'ner (*adj. comp. of wan*) Wan in a greater degree.

Wan'nefs (*s. from wan*) Paleness, languor of countenance.

Wan'neft (*adj. fup. of wan*) Wan in the greatest degree.

Wan'nish (*adj. from wan*) Somewhat wan.

WANT (*v. i. from the Sax. wana*) To need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

Want (*v. int.*) To be deficient, to fail.

Want (*s. from the verb*) Need, deficiency; poverty, penury.

WANT'AGE (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 60 miles from London.

Want'age (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wantage, made at Wantage.

Want'ed (*p. from want*) Needed, wished for, longed for.

Want'ey (*s. a different spelling*) A wanty. *Bailey.*

Want'ing (*p. a. from want*) Needing, wishing for, longing for.

Want'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Deficient, not found, not enjoyed.

Want'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of longing for, the state of being deficient.

Want'loufe (*s. in the history of insects*) A wall louse, a bug.

WANT'ON (*adj. of doubtful origin*) Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicksome, gay, sportive; luxuriant, superfluous.

Want'on (*s. from the adj.*) A strumpet, a libidinous person; a trifter, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment. "Peace, my wanton, he will do."

Want'on (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play libidinally, to revel; to move nimbly and irregularly.

Want'oning (*p. a. from wanton*) Playing the wanton, moving nimbly and irregularly.

Want'oning (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing the wanton.

Want'only (*adv. from wanton*) Libidinally, frolicksome, gayly, carelessly.

Want'onness (*s. from wanton*) The state of being wanton, libidinousness, licentiousness, sportiveness.

Want'rust (*s. obsolete*) Distrust, jealousy. *Cb.*

Want'wit (*s. from want, and wit*) A silly fellow, a fool.

WANT'Y (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A broad leather girth with which a load is fastened to the saddle, a surcingle. *Tusser.*

Wanze (*v. int. a local word*) To waste. *Bai.*

Wan'wred (*adj. a local word*) Hard, severe, unlucky. *Cole.*

Waped (*adj. an old word*) Dejected, crushed by misery. *Shakespeare.*

WAP'ENTAKE (*s. from the Sax. wapen armour, and take*) A division of a county, a hundred.

Wap'id (*adj. obsolete*) Troubled, sorrowful. *Cb.*

Wapp (*s. a sea term*) A rope with which the shrouds are set.

W A R

Wapfe (*s. a local word*) The wasp.

WAR (*s. from the Dutch werre*) A state of open hostility between two or more people or nations; the exercise of violence against opposers by sovereign command; a state of opposition, an act of opposition; instruments of hostility, forces, armies; the possession of arms.

War (*v. t. from the sub. but not now used*) To make war upon.

War (*v. int.*) To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

War (*adj. obsolete*) Wore.

War (*adj. obsolete*) Wary, cautious.

War'antife (*s. obsolete*) Guaranty, assurance.

WAR'BLE (*v. t. from the Teut. warbeln*) To shake sound, to utter musically, to quaver a musical sound.

War'ble (*v. int.*) To sing, to utter melodiously, to shake a note in singing.

War'bler (*s. from warble*) A singer, a songster, who warbles.

War'bling (*p. a. from warble*) Shaking a musical note, uttering melodiously.

War'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of shaking a musical note, the act of shaking melodiously.

WARCH (*v. int. from the Sax. wark*) To ache; work.

WARD (*v. t. from the Sax. wardian*) To guard, watch, to defend, to protect; to fence off, to prevent striking.

Ward (*v. int.*) To keep guard, to act on the defensive.

Ward (*s. from the verb*) The act of watching, the act of guarding; guardianship, the state of a child under guardian; one in the hands of a guardian; a person, a fortress; custody, confinement; the division of a town; the division of an hospital; the part of a lock corresponding with the divisions of a key.

Ward'a (*s. in old records*) The custody of a town or castle.

Ward'age (*s. from ward*) Money paid for keeping guard.

Ward'gium (*s. in old records*) The custody of a town or fortress.

Ward'ain (*s. obsolete*) A guardian, a keeper.

WARD'BRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, and is 242 miles from London.

Ward'bridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wardbridge, made at Wardbridge.

Ward'ecorn (*s.*) An ancient duty for watching and blowing a horn at a castle on a surprise.

Ward'ecorps (*s. obsolete*) One of the body guards.

Ward'ed (*p. from ward*) Guarded, protected, defended.

Ward'ein (*s. an old spelling*) A warden.

Ward'en (*s. from ward*) A guardian, a keeper; a head officer in some towns.

WARD'EN (*s.*) The name of a pear.

Ward'enpear (*s.*) The warden, a species of pear.

Ward'enship (*s. from warden*) The office of a warden.

Ward'er (*s. from ward*) One who wards, a keeper, a guard; a truncheon.

Ward'fega (*s. an old word*) The money formerly paid to the lord of the fee for the redemption of a ward.

Ward'fegh (*s. a different spelling*) The wardfega.

Ward'feoh (*s. a different spelling*) The wardfega, the money paid to the lord of the fee for the redemption of a ward, the value of a person under age.

Ward'in (*s. an old spelling*) A warden, a keeper, an arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

Ward'ing (*p. a. from ward*) Keeping, guarding, protecting, defending.

Ward'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of guarding, the act of defending.

Ward'mote (*s. from ward, and mote*) The assembly of a ward, the court held in each distinct ward of the city of London.

Ward'money (*s. from ward, and money*) Money paid for keeping watch and ward.

Ward'penny (*s. from ward, and penny*) The money paid for maintaining watch and ward.

WARD'ROBE (*s. from the French garderobe*) A room where cloaths are kept, the cloaths or garments of a person of rank.

Ward'robe, Ward'rope (*s. obsolete*) A house of office, a jeaks. *Chaucer.*

Ward'ship (*s. from ward*) Guardianship; pupillage, the state of being under ward.

Ward'staff (*s. from ward, and staff*) The constable's staff.

W A R

WARD/WITE (*s. from the Sax. weard a*
ward, and wite a fine) The money paid for keep-
ing watch; an exemption from that payment.
WE (*v. t. pret. of wear*) Wore, did wear.
WARE (*s. from the Sax. warn*) Something to be sold,
commodities.
WARE (*adj. from the Sax. woer*) Wary, cautious,
divided against; with of, as, "He is not ware of
" (*v. t. from the adj.*) To take heed of, to be
Dryden.
WARE (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on
Friday, and is 21 miles from London.
WAR (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ware, made at
Ware.
WARE (*v. t. in old records*) To fallow, to plough up
ground to let it lie the summer.
WAR (*s. in old records*) Fallow, ground ploughed
in summer.
WARE (*adj. from ware*) Cautious, timorously cau-
tious. Johnson.
WAREFUL (*s. from wareful*) Cautiousness. Sid.
WAREHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Dorsetshire; it has
a market on Saturday, sends two members to parlia-
ment, and is 115 miles from London.
WAREHAM (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wareham,
made at Wareham.
WAREHOUSE (*s. from ware, and house*) A storehouse, a
place where merchandize is kept.
WAREHOUSEKEEPER (*s. from warehouse, and keeper*) One
who keeps a warehouse.
WAREHOUSEMAN (*s. from warehouse, and man*) A man
who keeps a warehouse, one who sells goods whole-
sale.
WARE (*adj. from ware*) Uncautious, unwary. Sp.
WARILY (*adv. from ware*) Warily, cautiously. Sp.
WAR (*s. from war, and fare*) Military service, mili-
tary life; a conflict, a state of war.
WAR (*v. int. from the sub.*) To lead a military
war.
WAR (*p. a. from warfare*) Leading a military
war. Camden.
WAR (*adj. from war, and the Lat. habilis apt*)
Fit for war, military. Sp.
WAR (*s. obsolete or local*) A kind of bird sup-
posed to take its prey and fix it to a thorn in order to
eat it to pieces.
WAR (*v. t. obsolete*) To curse. Ch.
WAR (*v. int.*) To grow weary of. Ch.
WAR (*v. t. obsolete*) To worry. Ch.
WAR (*adj. comp. of wary*) Wary in a greater de-
gree.
WAR (*adj. sup. of wary*) Wary in the greatest de-
gree.
WAR (*adj. obsolete*) Wared, cautioned. Ch.
WAR (*s.*) A man's name.
WAR (*v. t. an old word*) To save, to de-
fend. Chaucer.
WAR (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Secured, conquered,
won. Cole.
WAR (*s. an old word*) Reward. Ph.
WAR (*s. from the Sax. weorc*) A building-
house. Sp.
WAR (*adj. from war, and like*) Fit for war, dis-
posed to war, military, relating to war.
WAR (*s. from war*) One often quarrelled with.
WAR (*s. from war*) One often quarrelled with.
WAR (*s. from war*) One often quarrelled with.
WAR (*s. from the Sax. warlog*) A wizzard.
WAR (*s. a different spelling, in the Scotch dialect*) A
wizzard.
WAR (*adj. from the Sax. wearan*) Heated to a small
degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, fanciful,
hasty.
WAR (*v. t. from the adj.*) To heat in a small degree;
to be vehement, to impassion.
WAR (*p. from warm*) Made warm.
WAR (*adj. comp. of warm*) Warm in a greater de-
gree.
WAR (*adj. sup. of warm*) Warm in the greatest de-
gree.
WAR (*p. a. from warm*) Heating in a small de-
gree, making warm.
WAR (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
warm.
WAR (*s. from warming, and pan*) An utensil
for warming beds, a pan for coals to warm a bed.
WAR (*s. from warming, and stone*) A stone
being heated is used to convey heat to any
body.

W A R

Warmly (*adv. from warm*) With gentle heat; eager-
ly, ardently.
WARMINSTER (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a
market on Saturday, and is 97 miles from London.
Warminster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Warmin-
ster, made at Warminster.
Warmness (*s. from warm*) Gentle heat; the state of be-
ing warm; passion, enthusiasm.
Warmth (*s. from warm*) Warmness, gentle heat; eager-
ness, passion, enthusiasm.
WARN (*v. t. from the Sax. wernian*) To caution against,
to give notice of any thing approaching, to admonish
of any duty.
Warne (*v. t. obsolete*) To encourage, to assure; to hinder,
to forbid; to refrain, to forbear. Ch.
Warned (*p. from warn*) Cautioned, admonished.
WAR'NEL (*s. in farriery*) A worm within the skin of a
horse's back.
War'nelworm (*s. from warnel, and worm*) The warnel,
a kind of worm frequently found within the skin of a
horse's back.
Warn'ing (*p. a. from warn*) Cautioning, admonish-
ing.
Warn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving notice of
something approaching, an admonition; notice given
to quit service.
Warn'ingwheel (*s. in clock work*) The wheel which gives
the notice of striking.
War'nishe (*v. t. obsolete*) To guard. Chaucer.
War'nishe (*s. obsolete*) A guard. Chaucer.
War'nisu'ra (*s. in old records*) Furniture, provision.
War'noth (*s.*) The custom by which a tenant who fails
of payment on a set day is to pay double, and on a
second failure treble.
War'nflore (*v. t. obsolete*) To fortify, to defend. Chau.
War'old (*adj. obsolete*) Old in war. Spencer.
WARP (*v. t. from the Sax. wearpan*) To contract, to
turn from the true direction; to prepare threads for
weaving.
Warp (*v. int.*) To change from the true direction, to
lose a proper course, to turn.
WARP (*s. from the Sax. wearp*) The threads which cross
the woof in any thing woven.
Warp, Warpe (*s. a sea term*) A hawser.
Warp (*v. t. a sea term*) To hale by means of a haw-
ser.
Warp'ed (*p. from warp*) Contracted, turned from the
proper direction, prepared as threads for weaving;
haled by means of a hawser.
WAR'PEN (*s. from the Sax. war, and pennig*) A contri-
bution for war among the Saxons.
Warp'ing (*p. a. from warp*) Contracting, deviating
from the proper direction; preparing threads for the
weavers warp; haling as a ship by means of a
hawser.
Warp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of deviating
from the proper direction, the act of the weaver in
preparing the warp; the act of haling by means of a
hawser.
Warra'id (*p. obsolete, from warray*) exposed to war,
affected by war, molested. Spencer.
Warra'id (*v. t. obsolete, part. of warray*) Did make war
upon. Spencer.
War'ran (*s. an old word*) A wary design. Cole.
WAR'RANT (*v. t. from the French, garantir*) To sup-
port, to maintain, to attest, to declare upon surety,
to justify, to give authority; to exempt, to privilege,
to secure.
War'rant (*s. from the verb*) A writ conferring some right
or authority, a writing which gives the officer of
justice the power of caption; a justificatory testimony
or commission; right, legality; but this sense is now
grown obsolete. Shakespeare.
War'rantable (*adj. from warrant*) Capable of being war-
ranted, defensible.
War'rantableness (*s. from warrantable*) The state or cir-
cumstance of being warrantable.
War'rantably (*adv. from warrantable*) In a manner to be
warranted; justifiably.
War'rant (*p. from warrant*) Attested, declared upon
surety, justified.
War'rant (*s. from warrant*) One who warrants, one
who gives authority, one who gives security.
War'ranting (*p. a. from warrant*) Attesting, declaring
on surety, justifying.
War'ranting (*s. from the part.*) The act of attesting, the
act of giving authority.
War'rantise (*s. from warrant, but not used of late*) War-
ranty, security. Shakespeare.
War'rantize

War'rantize (*s. a different spelling*) Warrantise, security. *Scott.*
War'rantize (*v. t. from warrant*) To give warranty.
War'rantized (*p. from warrantize*) Secured by warranty.
War'rantizing (*p. a. from warrantize*) Giving warranty.
War'rantizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving warranty. *Scott.*
War'rantofficer (*s. from warrant, and officer*) An officer authorized by warrant.
Warrantus (*s. in old records*) One who gives warranty.
War'ranty (*s. from warrant*) The covenant in which one man warrants any thing to another, a security, authority, a justificatory mandate.
Warray' (*v. t. obsolete, from war*) To make war upon, to molest. *Spenser.*
Warra'yed (*p. obsolete, from warray*) Exposed to war, affected by war, molested. *Spenser.*
Warray'ing (*p. a. obsolete, from warray*) Making war upon, molesting, warring.
Warre (*adj. obsolete*) Worse. *Spenser.*
War'ried (*p. from war*) Exposed to war, molested, warried. *Spenser.*
Warre'tum (*s. in old records*) Land which has lain long uncultivated.
WAR'REN (*s. from the Dutch, wearande*) An inclosure for rabbits, a park for rabbits.
War'rener (*s. from warren*) One who takes care of a warren.
War'renkeeper (*s. from warren, and keeper*) A warren-keeper.
Warre'y (*v. t. an old and different spelling*) To warray, to make war upon. *Cb.*
War'riangle (*s. a different spelling*) A wariangle. *Cb.*
Warri'ere (*v. t. an old word and different spelling*) To warray. *Chaucer.*
War'rier (*s. not so common a spelling*) A warrior. *Scott.*
WARRINGTON (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.
Warrington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Warrington, made at Warrington.
Warrior (*s. from war*) A soldier, a military man, a man who has done feats of arms.
Warrior (*adj. from the sub.*) Military, used in war.
Warriour (*s. a different spelling*) A warrior.
Warriour (*adj. from the sub.*) Military, used in war. "A warrior dame." *Dryden.*
WARSAW (*s.*) The chief city of Poland.
War'icot (*s. from war, and foot*) A contribution for war.
WART (*s. from the Sax. weart*) A small protuberance on the flesh, a kind of cornuous excrescence.
Warth (*s. an old word*) The customary payment towards keeping watch and ward.
Wartier (*adj. comp. of warty*) Warty in a greater degree.
Wart'iest (*adj. sup. of warty*) Warty in the greatest degree.
Wart'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the spurge.
Wart'y (*adj. from wart*) Full of warts.
WARWICK (*s.*) The chief town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 93 miles from London.
Warwick (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Warwick, made at Warwick.
WARWICKSHIRE (*s.*) One of the inland counties of England; its soil is rich and its air salubrious; it contains one city and sixteen market towns, and sends eight members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Coventry, and two for each of the boroughs Warwick and Tamworth.
War'wickshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Warwick; produced in the county of Warwick.
War'wite (*s. an old word*) The wardwite, an exemption from the tax levied for keeping watch and ward.
War'worn (*adj. from war, and worn*) Worn with war.
WA'RY (*adj. from the Sax. wear*) Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.
Wa'ryangle (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a kind of magpie.
Wa'rybreed (*s. in farriery*) The wanel. *Ba.*
Was (*v. n. the pret. of am*) Did exist.
Wase (*s. a local word*) A roll put on the head for the convenience of carrying any thing on it. *Ba.*
Wase (*s. obsolete*) A wisp. *Chaucer.*

WASH (*v. t. from the Sax. wascan*) To cleanse, washing, to affect by washing; to moisten; to cleanse by washing.
Wash (*v. int.*) To perform the act of washing, to cleanse by washing.
Wash (*s. from the verb*) The act of washing, the acts of cleaning cloaths by washing; a lotion, a cosmetic; a stain, a colour; any thing collected or thrown up by water; a bog, a marsh; the food for swine gathered from washing dishes and other slops in the kitchen; the fermented liquor used by malt distillers, one of the rings of the end of the axle-tree cart.
Wash'ball (*s. from wash, and ball*) A ball made of soap and used in washing the hands.
Wash'bowl (*s. from wash, and bowl*) A bowl to wash in.
Wash'brew (*s.*) Flummery.
Wash'ed (*p. from wash*) Cleaned by washing; discoloured.
Wash'er (*s. from wash*) One who washes.
Wash'erwoman (*s. from washer, and woman*) A woman who washes cloaths for hire.
Wash'erwomen (*s. plu. of washerwoman*) More than one washerwoman.
Wash'house (*s. from wash, and house*) The house or room in which cloaths are washed.
Wash'ier (*adj. comp. of washy*) Washy in a greater degree.
Wash'iest (*adj. sup. of washy*) Washy in the greatest degree.
Washing (*adj. from the part.*) Used in washing.
Washing (*p. a. from wash*) Cleansing cloaths by washing; giving a superficial colour.
Washing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleansing by ablution; the act of giving a superficial colour.
Wash'tub (*s. from wash, and tub*) The tub in which wash is kept for pigs.
Wash'um (*s. in old records*) A shallow or fordable part of a river.
Was'y (*adj. from wash*) Watery, damp; weak, unable to endure fatigue.
WASKITE (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk.
Wasme (*intery. a local word*) Wo is me.
WASP (*s. from the Lat. vespa*) A well known insect.
Waspe (*v. t. a local word*) To wash.
Wasp'fly (*s. in the history of insects*) The animal which swarms in the autumn.
Wasp'ish (*adj. from wasp*) Peevish, malignant, spiteful.
Wasp'ishly (*adv. from waspish*) Peevishly.
Wasp'ishness (*s. from waspish*) Peevishness, spitefulness.
WAS'SAIL (*s. from the Sax. was year, and had*) A compound liquor heretofore made use of by sailors; a drunken bout.
Was'sailbowl (*s. from was'sail, and bowl*) The bowl of which the Saxons were wont to drink during their entertainments.
Was'sailbread (*s. from was'sail, and bread*) The bread which was sopped in the was'sail bowl.
Was'sailer (*s. from was'sail*) A toper, a drunkard.
Was'sel (*s. a different spelling*) The was'sail.
Was'selbowl (*s. a different spelling*) The was'sail bowl.
Was'selbread (*s. a different spelling*) The was'sail bread.
Wast (*v. n. second pers. pret. of am*) Didst exist.
Wast (*s. not so common a spelling*) Waste.
Wa'scoat (*s. a different spelling*) A waistcoat.
WASTE (*v. t. from the Sax. weston*) To diminish, to destroy, to delocate; to squander, to spend; to consume.
Waste (*v. int.*) To grow less, to dwindle.
Waste (*s. from the verb*) Luxurious, destruction, expense, a desolated region, uncultivated land, mischief, destruction; that part of a ship between the two masts.
Waste (*adj. from the verb*) Desolate, uncultivated, destroyed, ruined; superfluous, exuberant; having no value.
Wa'steboard (*s. from waste, and board*) A board on the edge of a boat or other vessel to keep it from striking.
Wastecloths (*s. a sea term*) Any thing hung up to dry, to send the men in a fight.
Wast'ed (*p. from waste*) Wantonly destroyed, diminished, decayed, worn out, desolated.

W A T

Waste (*adj. from waste*) Destructive, ruinous, prodigal, desolated, uncultivated. *Sp.*
Wastefully (*adv. from wasteful*) With wanton extravagance, with waste.
Wastefulness (*s. from wasteful*) Needless expense, profligacy.
Wastel (*s. a different spelling*) The wastail.
Wastelbread (*s. an old word*) The wastailbread; a kind of cake, the finest bread.
Wastel (*s. from waste*) Desolation; solitude.
Waster (*s. from waste*) A prodigal, one who wasteth by needless expense.
Wastetree (*s. from waste, and tree*) One of the timbers which line the waste of a ship.
Wastebread (*s. a different spelling*) The wastelbread, the best sort of bread. *Bailey.*
Wastor (*s. from waste, but not so common a spelling*) A thief, a kind of robber.
Wastrel (*s. from waste*) Ground not inclosed. *Carew.*
WATCH (*s. from the Sax. wæcce*) The forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; close observation, heed, attention; a watchman, watchmen, men set to watch, the place where a guard is set, the post or office of a watchman; a portion or period of the night; a small timepiece for the pocket.
Watch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To observe, to observe in ambush; to tend, to attend; to guard, to keep.
Watch (*v. int.*) To keep awake, to keep ground; to look with expectation, to be attentive, to be diligent, to be industriously attentive.
Watched (*p. from watch*) Observed, guarded, kept.
Watcher (*s. from watch*) One that watches, a diligent server.
Watchet (*adj. from the Sax. wæced*) Blue, pale blue. *D.*
WATCHET (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 158 miles from London.
Watchet (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Watchet, made at Watchet.
Watchful (*adj. from watch*) Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.
Watchfully (*adv. from watchful*) Vigilantly, attentively.
Watchfulness (*s. from watchful*) Vigilance, close observation; inability to sleep.
Watchglass (*s. from watch, and glass*) A glass with which to measure time which takes four hours in running out; the glass which covers the face of a watch.
Watchhouse (*s. from watch, and house*) The place where the watch is set.
Watching (*p. a. from watch*) Observing, carefully serving, guarding, keeping, keeping awake, attending by night.
Watching (*s. from the part.*) The act of observing with diligence, the act of attending by night, the act of keeping awake.
Watchlight (*s. from watch, and light*) A candle with a wick to burn in the night; a lantern set up at the poop of a ship to prevent accidents in the night.
Watchmaker (*s. from watch, and maker*) An artificer employed in making watches.
Watchman (*s. from watch, and man*) A guard, a man set to keep ward.
Watchmen (*s. plu. of watchman*) More than one watchman.
Watchtower (*s. from watch, and tower*) A tower on which a sentinel is placed to keep watch.
Watchword (*s. from watch, and word*) The word given to a sentinel to know his friends.
Watchwork (*s. from watch, and work*) The inner parts of a watch.
Watch (*v. t. obsolete*) To know. *Cbaucer.*
WATER (*s. the a is broad, from the Sax. woeter*) One of the four elements; the sea; urine; the lustre of a diamond. To hold water, to be sound, to be tight; to be of effect, to take effect.
Water (*adj. from the sub. much used in composition*) Belonging to the water, growing in the water.
Water (*v. t. from the sub.*) To supply with water, to supply with moisture; to diversify as with waves.
Water (*v. int.*) To shed moisture, to take in water. To water, at the teeth or mouth, to long, to have a great desire.
Waterage (*s. from water*) Money paid for passing by water.
Watercher (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Waterhaill (*s. from water, and haill*) An officer who collects the toll arising from the river Thames in the

W A T

city of London; an officer for inspecting the harbour and shipping of a port town.
Waterbear (*s. from water, and bear*) A bear which lives by what it catches in the sea.
Waterborne (*adj. from water, and borne*) Having water just sufficient to float.
Waterbony (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Waterbrook (*s. from water, and brook*) A small stream of water.
Waterbudget (*s. from water, and budget*) A kind of budget in which the soldiers formerly fetched water to the camp.
Watercarriage (*s. from water, and carriage*) Carriage by water.
Watercart (*s. from water, and cart*) A cart employed in carrying water.
Watercolour (*s. from water, and colour*) A paint or colour made up with water.
Watercourse (*s. from water, and course*) A channel for water.
Watercrefs (*s. from water, and crefs*) The name of an herb much used in the spring as a salad.
Waterdock (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Waterdog (*s. from water, and dog*) A dog that will take the water, a water spaniel.
Waterdrop (*s. from water, and drop*) A tear, a drop of sweat.
Watered (*p. from water*) Supplied with water, refreshed with water.
Waterer (*s. from water*) One who waters.
Waterfall (*s. from water, and fall*) A fall of water, a cascade, a cataract.
Waterflood (*s. from water, and flood*) An inundation of water.
Waterfurn (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.
Waterfowl (*s. from water, and fowl*) A fowl that takes the water; fowls that live in the water.
Waterfox (*s. from water, and fox*) The carp, so called for his cunning. *Walton.*
Watergage (*s. from water, and gage*) An instrument for measuring the depth and quantity of water.
Watergang (*s. from water, and gang*) A trench to carry water.
Watergavel (*s. from water, and gavel*) A rent anciently paid for fishing in some river or water.
Watergermander (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Watergod (*s. from water, and god*) A divinity supposed to preside over the water, a seagod, a river god.
Watergruel (*s. from water, and gruel*) A kind of spoon meat made of oatmeal boiled in water.
Waterier (*adj. comp. of watery*) Watery in a greater degree.
Wateriest (*adj. sup. of watery*) Watery in the greatest degree.
Wateriness (*s. from watery*) The state or quality of being watery.
Watering (*p. a. from water*) Supplying with water, refreshing with water; giving a kind of glois to silk.
Watering (*s. from the part.*) The act of supplying with water, the act of refreshing with water; the act of giving a kind of glois to silk.
Waterish (*adj. from water*) Resembling water, moist, insipid.
Waterishness (*s. from waterish*) The state or quality of being waterish.
Waterleaf (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Waterlily (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Waterline (*s. from water, and line*) The line on the side of a ship to which the water rises when she is properly loaded.
Waterlock (*s. from water, and lock*) A fenced watering place; a lock by which the water is raised in a navigable river.
Waterman (*s. from water, and man*) A ferryman, a man who plies with a boat.
Watermark (*s. from water, and mark*) The highest mark to which a flood rises.
Watermeasure (*s. from water, and measure*) A kind of measure for coals.
Watermelon (*s. from water, and melon*) A plant.
Watermen (*s. plu. of waterman*) More than one waterman.
Watermill (*s. from water, and mill*) A mill moved by water.
Watermint (*s. from water, and mint*) The name of a plant.
Watermurrain (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to black cattle.
Waternewt (*s. from water, and newt*) A newt which lives in the water.

Water-

W A V

Wa'terordeal (*s. from water, and ordeal*) A method of trial or purgation among the Saxons in which the accused person was to put his hand into scalding water.

Wa'terpeper (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Wa'terpipe (*s. from water, and pipe*) A lymphæduct.

Wa'terpoise (*s. from water, and poise*) An instrument to try the strength of liquors.

Wa'terpot (*s. from water, and pot*) A pot or earthen vessel for water.

Wa'terradiuh (*s. in botany*) A kind of watercress.

Wa'terracket (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Wa'terrat (*s. from water, and rat*) A rat that frequents the water.

Wa'tersaphire (*s. in natural history*) A kind of saphire.

Wa'terscope (*s. an old word*) An aqueduct, a watercourse.

Wa'terscorpion (*s. in zoology*) The papa.

Wa'tersheep (*s. a cant word*) A roach so called on account of its simplicity. *Wotton.*

Wa'tershoot (*s. from water, and shoot*) A young sprig which shoots out at the root of a tree.

Wa'tershot (*adj. a sea term*) Crossing the tide at an angle of 45 degrees.

Wa'terspaniel (*s. from water, and spaniel*) A spaniel that takes the water.

Wa'tersnake (*s. from water, and snake*) A snake that takes the water.

Wa'terspring (*s. from water, and spring*) A spring of water.

Wa'terspout (*s. from water, and spout*) A prodigious fall of water from a cloud.

Wa'terswallow (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

Wa'tertable (*s. from water, and table*) A kind of ledge left in a stone or brick wall from which the thickness of the wall begins to abate.

Wa'tertrefoil (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Wa'terviolet (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Wa'terway (*s. a sea term*) A small ledge of timber close by the sides of the deck to keep the water from running down.

Wa'terwheel (*s. from water, and wheel*) A wheel driven by water, an engine for raising water out of a deep well.

Wa'terwillow (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Wa'terwith (*s. from water, and with*) The name of a plant which yields a plentiful juice resembling water.

Wa'terwork (*s. from water, and work*) A machine by which water is raised; artificial spouts of water, the play of fountains.

Wa'tery (*adj. from water*) Full of water, abounding with water, thin like water.

WATFORD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 14 miles from London.

Wat'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Watford, made at Watford.

WAT'LINGTON (*s.*) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 45 miles from London.

Wat'lington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Watlington, made at Watlington.

WAT'TLE (*s. from the German waghelen*) One of the bars or bits of red flesh which hang below the bill of a cock; a hurdle.

Wat'tle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To form by plating twigs one in another, to bind with twigs.

Wat'tled (*p. from wattle*) Platted as a wattle, bound with twigs.

Wat'tling (*p. a. from wattle*) Plating with twigs, making wattles, binding with twigs.

Wat'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of plating twigs, the act of making wattles.

WAT'TON (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 90 miles from London.

Wat'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Watton, made at Watton.

WAVE (*s. from the Sax. wæge*) A swell of water raised above the even surface, a hollow; unevenness, inequality.

Wave (*v. t. from the sub.*) To raise into inequalities on the surface, to move loosely, to waft; to put off, to put aside for the present.

Wave (*v. int.*) To float, to move in undulations, to play loosely, to move as a signal, to fluctuate.

Wave (*v. t. the old pret. of weave*) Wove. *Chaucer.*

Wa'ved (*p. from wave*) Raised into inequalities on the surface, moved loosely; put off, put off for the present.

Wa'veloaf (*s. from wave, and loaf*) One of the loaves offered by the Jews as the first fruits of the increase of any year.

W A Y

Wa'veloaves (*s. plu. of waveloaf*) More than one loaf.

Wa'veoffering (*s. from wave, and offering*) A sacrifice among the Jews by agitation or waving towards four cardinal points of the heavens.

WA'VER (*v. int. from the Sax. wafare*) To play to fro, to move loosely; to be unfettered, to fluctuate.

Wa'verer (*s. from waver*) One that wavers.

Wa'vering (*p. a. from waver*) Playing to and moving loosely, fluctuating.

Wa'vering (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing to fro, the state of being unfettered.

Wa'veson (*s. in the maritime law*) Any wreck swimmable on the sea.

Wa'vey (*adj. a different spelling*) Wavy. *D.*

Wa'ving (*p. a. from wave*) Undulating, rising in waves, moving loosely; putting off, putting off for the present.

Wa'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising in waves, the state of rising in waves; the act of putting off the present; the act of moving to and fro.

Waulm'ish (*adj. a different spelling*) Walmish.

Waum'ish (*adj. probably from qualmish*) Sickish at stomach.

Wa'vy (*adj. from wave*) Resembling the waves of sea, playing to and fro in undulations.

Wa'vy (*adj. in heraldry*) Representing the waves of sea.

Waves (*s. an old word*) Waves; woes.

WAWL (*v. int. from the Sax. wa gief*) To cry, to howl.

Wawl'ing (*p. a. from wawl, but not much used*) Crying, howling.

Wawm'ish (*adj. not used*) Sickish at the stomach.

Wa'wy (*adj. obsolete*) Waving.

WAX (*s. from the Sax. waxe*) The matter gathered from the bees and formed into cells for the reception of honey; any tenacious mass; a kind of concrete of the flesh; the substance which exudes from the ear.

Wax (*v. t. from the sub.*) To smear with wax, to with wax.

WAX (*v. int. from the Sax. weaxan*) To grow, to create; to pass into any state, to become.

Wax (*s. obsolete*) An increase. *Ch.*

Wax'candle (*s. from wax, and candle*) A candle made of wax.

Wax'ed (*p. from wax*) Smeared with wax; increased, grown, become.

Wax'en (*p. from wax*) Grown, increased, become.

Wax'en (*adj. from wax*) Made of wax.

Wax'ing (*p. a. from wax*) Smearing with wax; creating, becoming.

Wax'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of smearing with wax; the state of increasing.

Wax'scot (*s. from wax, and scot*) A duty anciently levied for defraying the expence of wax candles in churches.

Wax'shot (*s. from wax, and shot*) The waxscot.

WAY (*s. from the Sax. wæg*) The road, a road made by passengers; a length of journey, a course, a direction of motion, a progression of motion; a local tendency; a passage; a vacancy by recession, the situation, proper place of a thing; access, means of admission; a method, a mode, a manner. *By the way,* an immediate connection with the main design.

Way (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put in the way, to lead a horse to go in the way.

Way (*s. in commerce*) A certain weight, a measure different in different places. *Dict. of Com.*

Way'bit (*s. from way, and bit, a local word*) A way, a small space.

Way'bread (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the same as *Way*.

Way'farer (*s. from way, and fare to go*) A passenger, a traveller.

Way'faring (*adj. from way, and fare*) Travelling, passing.

Way'faringtree (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Way'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To weigh.

Waylai'd (*p. from waylay*) Beset by ambush.

Waylay'y (*v. t. from way, and lay*) To watch in order to beset by ambush.

Waylay'ed (*p. from waylay*) Waylaid, beset by ambush.

Waylay'er (*s. from waylay*) One that waylays.

Waylay'ing (*p. a. from waylay*) Besetting by ambush.

Waylay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of besetting by ambush.

Way'led (*adj. an old word*) Stricken in years, old.

Way'less (*adj. from way*) Pathless, having no way.

mark (s. from way, and mark) A mark or notice guide travellers in the way.

WEMENT (v. t. from the Sax. wa woe, but now grown obsolete) To lament. *Spenser.*

Wined (adj. an old word) Put back. *Bailey.*

Wtree (s. an old word) The money paid for keeping arch and ward.

Wvin (v. int. obsolete) To depart, to return. *Chau.*

WWARD (adj. from the Sax. wa woe, and weard) Froward, peevish, morose.

Wwarde (adj. an old spelling) Wayward, froward, *Chaucer.*

Wwardly (adv. from wayward) Frowardly, peevishly.

Wwardness (s. from wayward) Frowardness, peevishness.

Wwise (adj. from way, and wise) Expert in choosing the road.

Wwiler (s. from wav, and wise) An instrument to show how far any one travels in a day.

WWOOD (s.) The governor of some chief place in Poland and Muscovy. *Scott.*

Wwood (s. a different spelling) A waywood. *Phillips.*

Wz (s. a local word) A bundle of straw. *Bailey.*

Wzgoole (s. from wayz, and goole) A stubble goole; entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter. *Bailey.*

W (pron. from the Sax.) The plural of I, the persons taking; us; but this is improper. "To poor we." *Sh.*

W (s. an old word) Woe. *Bailey.*

WAK (s. from the Sax. wac) Feeble, infirm; soft; low of sound; wanting spirit, wanting discernment; not potent, not heady; not well supported, conclusive; unfortified.

Waken (v. t. from weak) To enfeeble, to deprive of strength.

Wakened (p. from weaken) Enfeebled, made weak.

Wakening (p. a. from weaken) Enfeebling, making weak.

Wakening (s. from the part.) The act of making weak.

Waker (adj. comp. of weak) Weak in a greater degree.

Wkeft (adj. sup. of weak) Weak in the greatest degree.

Wklinefs (s. from weakly) The state of being weakly.

Wkling (s. from weak) A feeble person.

Wkly (adv. from weak) Feebly, indiscreetly.

Wkly (adj. from weak) Infirm, unhealthy.

Wknefs (s. from weak) The want of strength, the want of judgement, the want of cogency; defect, deficiency.

Wkide (s. from weak, and fide) A foible, an infirmity, deficiency.

Wkly (adj. a local word) Moist, wet. *Bailey.*

Wkly (s. from the Sax. welan) Prosperity, happiness; commonwealth, public interest.

Wkly (s. from the Sax. welan) The mark of a stripe.

Wkway (interj. obsolete) Alas! *Spenser.*

WLD (s. an old word, from the Sax.) A wood, a grove.

Wlraf (s. an old word) The act of robbing the dead of the grave.

Wlth (s. from the Sax. weleth) Riches, money, goods.

Wlthier (adj. comp. of wealthy) Wealthy in a greater degree.

Wlthier (adj. sup. of wealthy) Wealthy in the greatest degree.

Wlthly (adv. from wealthy) Richly.

Wlthnefs (s. from wealthy) The state of being rich, riches.

Wlthly (adj. from wealth) Rich, opulent, abundant.

W (v. t. from the Sax. wenan) To put from the habit; to withdraw from any habit or custom.

W (p. from wean) Put from the breast, taken from the dug; withdrawn from some habit or custom.

W (s. from wean) A child newly weaned, an animal newly taken from the dam.

W (p. a. from wean) Putting from the breast, taking from the dug; withdrawing from some habit or custom.

W (s. from the part.) The act of putting from the breast, the act of taking from the dam, the act of withdrawing from some habit or custom.

W (s. from wean) A child newly weaned, an animal newly taken from the dam.

W (s. from the Sax.) An instrument of offence, a thing with which one is armed to hurt another.

W (adj. from weapon) Furnished with a weapon, armed with a weapon.

W (adj. from weapon) Having no weapon, unarmed.

W (s. from weapon) Having no weapon, unarmed.

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W (s. from weapon) Having no weapon, unarmed.

Weap'onsalve (s. from weapon, and salve) A salve which was supposed to cure the wound by applying it to the weapon with which it was made.

WEAR (v. t. from the Sax. weran) To waste with use or time, to consume gradually; to use as cloaths, to carry appendant to the body; to exhibit in appearance, to effect by degrees; to bring a ship to a different tack. To wear out, to harass, to destroy by use.

Wear (v. int.) To decay by use or time, to pass by degrees, to be spent tediously.

Wear (s. from the verb) The state of being worn, the act of wearing; a dam to shut up the water.

Wear (v. t. a local word) To cool as a pot over the fire. *Bailey.*

Wea'rer (s. from wear) One that wears any thing.

Wea'ried (p. from weary) Tired, fatigued, harassed with labour.

Wea'rier (adj. comp. of weary) Weary in a greater degree.

Wea'riest (adj. sup. of weary) Weary in the greater degree.

Wea'rinefs (s. from weary) The state of being weary.

Wea'ring (p. a. from wear) Wasting with use or time, consuming gradually, decaying; using as cloaths, carrying appendant to the body.

Wea'ring (s. from the part.) The act of wasting, the state of wasting; the act of using as cloaths; cloaths.

WEA'RISH (s. supposed to be from the Sax. wær a bog) Buggy, watery. *Carew.*

Wea'risome (adj. from weary) Tedious, troublesome, fatiguing.

Wea'risomely (adv. from wearisome) In a tedious manner, with fatigue.

Wea'risomeness (s. from wearisome) The state of being wearisome, the quality of being wearisome.

WEA'RY (adj. from the Sax. warig) Tired, fatigued with labour; impatient, desirous of discontinuing; causing weariness, tiresome; with of; as, "Weary of herself."

Wea'ry (v. t. from the adj.) To tire, to fatigue, to harass; to make impatient of continuance.

Wea'ryed (p. from weary, a different spelling) Wea'ried.

Wea'rying (p. a. from weary) Tiring, fatiguing with labour, tiring with continuance.

Wea'rying (s. from the part.) The act of making weary.

WEAS'AND (s. from the Sax. wasen) The windpipe.

WEA'SEL (s. in zoology) The weasel, a small animal which lives chiefly on mice.

Weas'le (adj. now grown obsolete or local) Small, little. *Johnson.*

Weat (v. t. a local word) To look the head, to search the head as for lice. *Cole.*

WEATH'ER (s. from the Sax. wedir) The state of the air; the change of the air; tempest, storm.

Weather (v. t. from the sub.) To be exposed to the air, to pass with difficulty. To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind, to accomplish against opposition. To weather out, to endure.

Weather (s. not so correct a spelling) A wether, a castrated sheep.

Weatherbeaten (adj. from weather, and beaten) Beaten with the weather, harassed by hard weather.

Weatherboard (s. from weather, and board) A board put up to keep off the weather; the windward side of a ship.

Weatherboarding (s. from weather, and board) The act of nailing boards against the outside of a building to keep off the weather; the boards so nailed up.

Weatherbow (s. a sea term) The windward side of the ship.

WEATH'ERBY (s.) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Thursday; and is 192 miles from London.

Weatherby (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Weatherby, made at Weatherby.

Weathercock (s. from weather, and cock) An artificial cock or vane set up on the top of a building to shew which way the wind blows; any thing fickle or inconstant.

Weathercoiling (s. a sea term) The method of turning the head of a vessel without losing the sail.

Weatherdriven (adj. from weather, and driven) Forced by forces of weather.

Weathered (p. from weather) Exposed to the weather, passed with difficulty.

Weathergage (s. from weather, and gage) The advantage of the wind; any thing that shews the weather.

Weatherglass (s. from weather, and glass) A barometer, an instrument to shew the different state of the air.

Weathered (p. from weather) Exposed to the weather, passed with difficulty.

Weathered (p. from weather) Exposed to the weather, passed with difficulty.

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Weathered (p. from weather) Exposed to the weather, passed with difficulty.

Weathered (p. from weather) Exposed to the weather, passed with difficulty.

W E D

Weath'erhog (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A wetherhog, a male lamb of the first year. *Bailey.*
Weath'ering (*p. a. from weather*) Exposing to the air, passing with difficulty.
Weath'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of exposing to the air, the act of passing with difficulty.
Weath'erman (*s. with archers*) One who carefully observes the wind or weather in shooting.
Weath'erispy (*s. from weather, and spy*) A stargazer, one who foretells the weather.
Weath'erisheep (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A wether-sheep, a gelded sheep. *Scott.*
Weath'ertile (*v. t. from weather, and tile*) To secure the wall of a house against the weather by placing tiles against it.
Weath'ertiled (*p. from weathertile*) Secured with tiles as the wall of a house.
Weath'ertiling (*p. a. from weathertile*) Securing the side of a house from the weather by placing tiles against it.
Weath'ertiling (*s. from the part.*) The act of securing the wall of a house by placing tiles against it, the tiles fixed against the side of a wall to preserve it from the weather.
Weath'erwise (*adj. from weather, and wise*) Skillful in foretelling the weather.
Weath'erwiser (*s. from weatherwise*) One skillful in foretelling the weather, any thing that shews the weather.
WEAVE (*v. t. from the Sax. wefan*) To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpose, to insert.
Weave (*v. int.*) To work in the loom.
Weav'ed (*p. from weave*) Woven, formed by texture.
Weav'er (*s. from weave*) One who weaves; the weaverfish.
Weav'ersfish (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
Weav'ing (*p. a. from weave*) Forming by texture, uniting by intermixture.
Weav'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming by texture.
Weav'ingloom (*s. from weaving, and loom*) The loom, a machine for weaving.
Wea'worth (*v. int. a local word*) Woe be to. *Cole.*
Weaz'on (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The weasand. *Dryd.*
WEB (*s. from the Sax. webba*) A texture, any thing woven, a kind of film that hinders the sight; some part of a sword; but this sense is obsolete. *Fairfax.*
Webbe (*s. obsolete*) A weaver. *Chaucer.*
Web'bed (*adj. from web*) Joined by a web, joined by a film.
Web'foot (*s. from web, and foot*) The foot of a water-towl having the claws united by a web.
Web'footed (*adj. from webfoot*) Having the claws united by a web.
WEB/LEY (*s.*) A town in Herefordshire, it has a market on Tuesday, and is 143 miles from London.
Web'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Webley, made at Webley.
Web'fter (*s. from web, but now grown obsolete*) A weaver. *Camden.*
WED (*v. t. from the Sax. wedian*) To marry, to take for a husband or wife, to join in marriage; to unite forever, to take forever; to unite by love or fondness.
Wed (*v. int.*) To contract matrimony.
Wed, Wedde (*s. obsolete*) A pardon, a pledge. *Chau.*
Wed'bedrip (*s. an old word*) A covenant by which a tenant was bound to reap for his lord as often and as much as he should require.
Wed'ded (*p. from wed*) Married, joined in matrimony.
Wed'ding (*p. a. from wed*) Marrying, taking in marriage.
Wed'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking in marriage, a marriage, the nuptial ceremony.
Wede (*s. obsolete*) Weeds, apparel. *Chaucer.*
WEDGE (*s. from the Danish wegge*) One of the mechanical powers, a solid body tapered on the opposite sides till it comes to an edge; a mass of metal, any thing in form of a wedge.
Wedge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with wedges, to stop, to obstruct.
Wedg'ed (*p. from wedge*) Fastened with wedges, stopped, obstructed.
Wedg'ing (*p. a. from wedge*) Fastening with wedges, stopping, obstructing.
Wedg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with wedges.
WED/LOCK (*s. from the Sax. wed a marriage, and lac a gift*) The marriage state, matrimony.

W E I

WED/NESDAY (*s. from the Sax. waden the name of the idol, and dag a day*) The fourth day of the week.
Wed'nesdayevening (*s. from Wednesday, and evening*) The evening of Wednesday.
Wed'nesdaymorning (*s. from Wednesday, and morning*) The morning of a Wednesday.
Wed'nesdaynight (*s. from Wednesday, and night*) The night of a Wednesday.
WEE (*adj. from the German wenig*) Little, small. *Shakespeare.*
Weech'elm (*s. a different spelling*) The witch elm, a species of elm.
WEED (*s. from the Sax. wead tares*) An useless plant, noxious plant.
WEED (*s. from the Sax. weoda*) A garment, clothing, dress, the mourning dress of a widow.
Weed (*v. t. from the sub.*) To rid of noxious plants, to take away hurtful plants; to root out vice, to free from any thing hurtful.
Weed'ed (*p. from weed*) Cleared from weeds.
Weed'er (*s. from weed*) One that weeds.
Weed'hook (*s. from weed, and hook*) A hook or instrument used in weeding.
Weed'ier (*adj. comp. of weedy*) Weedy in a greater degree.
Weed'iest (*adj. sup. of weedy*) Weedy in the greatest degree.
Weeding (*p. a. from weed*) Freeing from noxious plants.
Weeding (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from weeds, the act of destroying weeds.
Weed'less (*adj. from weed*) Void of weeds, free from weeds.
Weed'ly (*adj. from weed*) Full of weeds, abounding with weeds.
WEEK (*s. from the Sax. weoc*) The space of seven days.
Week (*adj. obsolete*) Wicked. *Chaucer.*
Week'day (*s. from week, and day*) Any day of the week Sunday excepted.
Week'ly (*adj. from week*) Happening once a week, every week.
Week'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Once a week, by week periods.
WEE/ (*s. from the Sax. woel*) A whirlpool; a kind of wicker trap for fish.
Weel'ful (*adj. obsolete*) Healthful, prosperous, happy.
WEEN (*v. int. from the Sax. wean, but now grown obsolete, or used in droll style*) To imagine. *Chaucer.*
Ween'ed (*p. from ween, now obsolete*) Thought, supposed.
Ween'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To think, to suppose.
Ween'ing (*p. a. from ween, but now obsolete*) Imagining, supposing.
WEEP (*v. t. from the Sax. weopan*) To bewail, to moan.
WEEP (*v. int.*) To shed tears, to sorrow, to complain to shed moisture, to abound with wet.
Weep'ed (*p. from weep*) Bewailed, bemoaned.
Weep'er (*s. from weep*) One that weeps; a white der on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
Weep'ing (*p. a. from weep*) Shedding tears, shedding moisture; bemoaning, lamenting.
Weep'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shedding tears, a lamentation; moisture exuding.
Weep'ingly (*adv. from weeping*) With weeping.
Weer (*s. a local word*) The weeds or filth thrown into the sea.
Weer (*s. obsolete*) Doubt, delay.
Weer'ish (*adj. an old word*) Wearish, impatient; washy; sour, crabbed.
WEET (*v. int. from the Sax. witan, but now grown obsolete, or used only in droll style*) To know, to have knowledge of.
Weet'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To know. To sweeten wit.
Weet'less (*adj. from weet, obsolete*) Unknowing.
WEE/VIL (*s. from the Sax. wifel*) A kind of grub, a pest injurious to corn.
Weez'el (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The weasel.
WEFT (*s. from the Sax. wefta*) The wool of cloth.
WEFT (*s. from the Lat. vagus vague*) A stray, wandering without an owner; a gentle blast.
West (*adj. obsolete*) Waved, avoided.
West (*v. t. the old pret. of weave*) Wove, did weave.
West (*p. obsolete*) Woven.
West'age (*s. from west*) A texture.
Weg'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Moving.
WEIGH (*v. t. from the Sax. weegan*) To examine weight, to pay or take by weight; to raise, to pull up the anchor; to examine in the mind.

Weigh (*v. int.*) To have weight; to press, to bear heavily; to take up the anchor.

Weigh (*s. from the verb*) A certain measure, a certain weight different in different places, a way. *D. of A.*

Weighed (*p. from weigh*) Examined by weight, raised up as an anchor, considered in the mind.

Weigher (*s. from weigh*) One that weighs.

Weighing (*p. a. from weigh*) Examining by weight, raising the anchor, examining in the mind.

Weighing (*s. from the part.*) The act of examining by weight, the act of raising the anchor, the act of considering in the mind.

WEIGHT (*s. from the Sax. wigt*) Quantity determined by the balance, a mass by which other bodies are examined, a stone or other substance by which any thing is weighed; a ponderous substance, a heavy mass; gravity, tendency to the centre of the earth; pressure, burden; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

Weightier (*adj. comp. of weighty*) Weighty in a greater degree.

Weightiest (*adj. sup. of weighty*) Weighty in the greatest degree.

Weightily (*adv. from weighty*) With weight, with ponderosity, with importance.

Weightiness (*s. from weighty*) The state of being weighty, ponderosity; importance.

Weightless (*adj. from weight*) Light, having no weight.

Weights (*s. from weight*) A beam and scales, apparatus for weighing.

Weighty (*adj. from weight*) Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous; rigorous, severe; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*

Weikid (*adj. obsolete*) Wicked. *Chaucer.*

Weild (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To wield. *Scott.*

Weilth (*v. t. third person obsolete*) Waileth. *Chaucer.*

Weine (*v. int. obsolete*) To wane, to decrease. *Chau.*

Weird (*s. retained in the Scotch dialect*) A wizard, a witch. *Shakespeare.*

Weive, Weivin (*v. t. obsolete*) To wave, to put off. *Ch.*

Weikid (*p. from wekin, obsolete*) Weakened. *Chau.*

Weikin (*v. t. an old spelling*) To weaken. *Chaucer.*

Welaway (*interj. from the Sax. welawa woe upon woe*) Alas! *Spenser.*

WEL/COME (*adj. from the Sax. wilcome*) Admitted gladly, admitted willingly; gratefully pleasing.

Welcome (*v. int. used in salutation for*) You are welcome.

Welcome (*s. from the adj.*) The salutation to a new comer, a kind reception.

Welcome (*v. t. from the adj.*) To salute with kindness, to bid welcome.

Welcomed (*p. from welcome*) Saluted with kindness, received with kindness.

Welcomeness (*s. from welcome*) Gratefulness.

Welcomer (*s. from welcome*) One who bids welcome.

Welcomer (*adj. comp. of welcome*) Welcome in a greater degree.

Welcomest (*adj. sup. of welcome*) Welcome in the greatest degree.

Welcoming (*p. a. from welcome*) Bidding welcome, receiving with kindness.

Welcoming (*s. from the part.*) The act of receiving with kindness.

WELD (*s. in botany*) The luteola, the dyerweed.

Weld (*v. t. a different spelling*) To wield. *Sp.*

Weld (*v. t. from wield*) To beat one mass of metal into another, to join two pieces of iron by heating them very hot and hammering them together.

Welded (*p. from weld*) Incorporated into one mass as two pieces of iron by heating and hammering.

Welder (*s. in the Irish dialect*) An under tenant, a rack renter.

Weldin (*v. t. obsolete*) To wield. *Ch.*

Welding (*p. a. from weld*) Incorporating metals by heating and hammering; welding.

Welding (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining metal by heating and hammering.

Weldingheat (*s. from welding, and heat*) The heat by which two pieces of iron are united to each other.

WEL/DON (*s.*) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 48 miles from London.

Weldon (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Weldon, made at Weldon.

Weldy (*adj. obsolete*) Nimble, active. *Ch.*

Wele (*s. obsolete*) Health. *Chaucer.*

Welshul (*adj. obsolete*) Happy, prosperous, blessed. *Ch.*

Welshulness (*s. obsolete*) Happiness, prosperity. *Ch.*

Welness (*s. obsolete*) Prosperity, health, happiness. *Ch.*

Wellfare (*s. from well, and fare*) Health, happiness, prosperity.

Wellful (*adj. obsolete*) Prosperous, happy. *Ch.*

Welk (*v. t. of doubtful etymology and meaning*) To cloud, to obscure. *Spenser.*

WELK (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sea fish. *Scott.*

Welke (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Walked, did walk. *Ch.*

Welk'ed (*p. from welk*) Clouded, obscured. *Sp.*

Welk'ed (*adj. from welk*) Wrinkled, wreathed. *Sb.*

Welk'id (*adj. obsolete*) Withered, wrinkled. *Ch.*

WELK'IN (*s. from the Sax. welcen clouds, now used only in poetry*) The sky, the regions of the air.

Welk'in (*adj. from the sub.*) Blue, having the colour of the sky. *Shakespeare.*

Welking (*p. a. from welk, obsolete*) Clouding, obscuring.

Well'king (*adj. obsolete*) Languishing, faint. *Sb.*

Well'nith (*v. int. third person, obsolete*) Formeth, changeth. *Chaucer.*

WELL (*s. from the Sax. wael*) A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which the stair case is placed.

Well (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pour forth as a spring.

Well (*v. int. from the sub.*) To spring, to issue as from a spring.

WELL (*adj. from the Sax.*) Having health, not sick; convenient, happy; recovered from sickness, recovered from misfortune.

Well (*adv. from the adj. much used in composition*) Properly, happily; not ill, not amiss; in a proper degree, to a degree that gives pleasure.

Wellabridg'ed (*adj. from well, and abridged: The parts in this, and many of the following compounds, have been usually joined by the hyphen; they likewise frequently occur in the distinct, which, after all, in most of them seems to be the best form*) Properly abridged.

Wellaccepted (*adj. from well, and accepted*) Well received.

Wellaccommodated (*adj. from well, and accommodated*) Properly accommodated.

Wellaccompanied (*adj. from well, and accompanied*) Properly accompanied.

Wellaccomplished (*adj. from well, and accomplished*) Properly accomplished, endowed with suitable accomplishments.

Wellaccord'ed (*adj. from well, and accorded*) Properly attuned.

Wellaccount'ed (*adj. from well, and accounted*) Properly accounted, well esteemed.

Wellaccoup'led (*adj. from well, and accoupled*) Properly accoupled, suitably joined.

Wellaccus'tomed (*adj. from well, and accustomed*) Much frequented, much used.

Wellacquaint'ed (*adj. from well, and acquainted*) Intimately acquainted.

Wellacquir'ed (*adj. from well, and acquired*) Acquired with reputation.

Wellact'ed (*adj. from well, and acted*) Properly performed.

Welladay (*interj. from welaway*) Alas!

Welladapt'ed (*adj. from well, and adapted*) Properly adapted.

Wellad'ded (*adj. from well, and added*) Properly added, pertinently added.

Welladjoin'ed (*adj. from well, and adjoined*) Properly adjoined.

Welladjudg'ed (*adj. from well, and adjudged*) Properly adjudged.

Welladjusted (*adj. from well, and adjusted*) Properly adjusted.

Welladmon'ished (*adj. from well, and admonished*) Properly admonished.

Welladopt'ed (*adj. from well, and adopted*) Properly adopted, well chosen.

Welladorn'ed (*adj. from well, and adorned*) Properly adorned, sufficiently adorned.

Welladvanc'ed (*adj. from well, and advanced*) Advanced with propriety.

Welladventur'ed (*adj. from well, and adventured*) Happily adventured.

Welladv'ised (*adj. from well, and advised*) Properly advised.

Wellaff'ected (*adj. from well, and affected*) Properly affected, closely attached.

Wellaff'ected (*s. from the adj.*) People closely attached.

Wellaffianced (*adj. from well, and affianced*) Happily affianced.

W E L

Wellaffixed (*adj. from well, and affixed*) Properly affixed.
 Wellafford'ed (*adj. from well, and afforded*) Afforded with sufficient advantage.
 Wellaged (*adj. from well, and aged*) Advanced in age.
 Wellagree'd (*adj. from well, and agreed*) Thoroughly agreed.
 Wellaid'ed (*adj. from well, and aided*) Properly aided, sufficiently aided.
 Wellaim'ed (*adj. from well, and aimed*) Properly aimed.
 Wellair'ed (*adj. from well, and aired*) sufficiently aired.
 Wellallay'ed (*adj. from well, and allayed*) Properly allayed.
 Wellallegd'ed (*adj. from well, and alleged*) Sufficiently affirmed.
 Wellalli'ed (*adj. from well, and allied*) Properly allied, happily allied.
 Wellallot'ted (*adj. from well, and allotted*) Properly allotted.
 Wellallow'ed (*adj. from well, and allowed*) Properly allowed, fitly allowed.
 Wellalloy'ed (*adj. from well, and alloyed*) Properly alloyed.
 Wellalt'ered (*adj. from well, and altered*) Properly altered.
 Wellamend'ed (*adj. from well, and amended*) Properly amended.
 Wellamplified (*adj. from well, and amplified*) Properly amplified.
 Wellanalyf'd (*adj. from well, and analysed*) Properly analysed.
 Wellannex'ed (*adj. from well, and annexed*) Properly annexed.
 Wellanoint'ed (*adj. from well, and anointed*) Sufficiently anointed.
 Wellan'fwered (*adj. from well, and answered*) Properly answered, fitly answered.
 Wellappar'eled (*adj. from well, and appareled*) Properly appareled.
 Wellappli'ed (*adj. from well, and applied*) Properly applied, fitly applied.
 Wellappoint'ed (*adj. from well, and appointed*) Properly appointed, fitly appointed.
 Wellappr'i'ed (*adj. from well, and apprised*) Well informed, fitly apprised.
 Wellappropriat'ed (*adj. from well, and appropriated*) Fitly appropriated.
 Wellapproved (*adj. from well, and approved*) Much approved.
 Wellarch'ed (*adj. from well, and arched*) Properly arched.
 Wellargued (*adj. from well, and argued*) Properly argued.
 Wellarm'ed (*adj. from well, and armed*) Properly armed.
 Wellarrang'ed (*adj. from well, and arranged*) Properly arranged.
 Wellarray'ed (*adj. from well, and arrayed*) Properly dressed, properly ordered.
 Wellarri'ved (*adj. from well, and arrived*) Happily arrived.
 Wellartic'ulated (*adj. from well, and articulated*) Properly articulated.
 Wellascertain'ed (*adj. from well, and ascertained*) Properly ascertained.
 Wellassert'ed (*adj. from well, and asserted*) Properly asserted.
 Wellassign'ed (*adj. from well, and assigned*) Properly assigned.
 Wellassist'ed (*adj. from well, and assisted*) Properly assisted.
 Wellassociat'ed (*adj. from well, and associated*) Properly associated.
 Wellasfort'ed (*adj. from well, and assorted*) Properly assorted.
 Wellassu'med (*adj. from well, and assumed*) Properly assumed.
 Wellassu're'd (*adj. from well, and assured*) Properly assured.
 Wellattend'ed (*adj. from well, and attended*) Properly attended, sufficiently attended.
 Wellattend'ing (*adj. from well, and attending*) Properly attending.
 Wellattest'ed (*adj. from well, and attested*) Properly attested.
 Wellback'ed (*adj. from well, and backed*) Well supported.

W E L

Wellbait'ed (*adj. from well, and baited*) Sufficiently baited.
 Wellbak'ed (*adj. from well, and baked*) Properly baked.
 Wellbal'anced (*adj. from well, and balanced*) Properly balanced.
 Wellbar'ed (*adj. from well, and barred*) Properly barred, well secured.
 Wellbaste'd (*adj. from well, and basted*) Properly basted, sufficiently basted.
 Wellbeat'en (*adj. from well, and beaten*) Properly beaten, sufficiently beaten.
 Wellbecom'ing (*adj. from well, and becoming*) Suitable becoming.
 Wellbed'ded (*adj. from well, and bedded*) Properly bedded.
 Wellbegu'n (*adj. from well, and begun*) Properly begun.
 Wellbeha'ved (*adj. from well, and behaved*) Courteously civil.
 Wellbe'ing (*s. from well, and being*) Prosperity, happiness.
 Wellbeseem'ing (*adj. from well, and befitting*) Becoming, suitable.
 Wellbestow'ed (*adj. from well, and bestowed*) Properly bestowed.
 Wellbi'assed (*adj. from well, and biased*) Properly biased.
 Wellblack'ed (*adj. from well, and blacked*) Sufficiently blacked.
 Wellblanch'ed (*adj. from well, and blanched*) Properly blanched.
 Wellbleach'ed (*adj. from well, and bleached*) Properly bleached.
 Wellboil'ed (*adj. from well, and boiled*) Properly boiled.
 Wellbolt'ed (*adj. from well, and bolted*) Properly bolted.
 Wellborn (*adj. from well, and born*) Descended from reputable parents.
 Wellbought (*adj. from well, and bought*) Bought worth the money.
 Wellbound (*adj. from well, and bound*) Properly bound.
 Wellbraced (*adj. from well, and braced*) Sufficiently braced.
 Wellbraided (*adj. from well, and braided*) Properly braided.
 Wellbreath'ed (*adj. from well, and breathed*) Properly breathed, having good breath.
 Wellbred (*adj. from well, and bred*) Properly educated.
 Wellbrew'ed (*adj. from well, and brewed*) Properly brewed.
 Wellbridled (*adj. from well, and bridled*) Properly bridled, kept within due bounds.
 Wellbuilt (*adj. from well, and built*) Properly built, strongly built.
 Wellburnished (*adj. from well, and burnished*) Well polished.
 Wellburnt (*adj. from well, and burnt*) Properly burnt.
 Wellbuttered (*adj. from well, and buttered*) Sufficiently buttered.
 Wellcalked (*adj. from well, and calked*) Properly calked.
 Wellcard'ed (*adj. from well, and carded*) Properly carded.
 Wellcarved (*adj. from well, and carved*) Properly carved.
 Wellcased (*adj. from well, and cased*) Properly cased.
 Wellcatch'ed (*adj. from well, and caught*) Properly caught.
 Wellcement'ed (*adj. from well, and cemented*) Properly cemented.
 Wellcentred (*adj. from well, and centred*) Properly centred.
 Wellchang'ed (*adj. from well, and changed*) Properly changed.
 Wellchant'ed (*adj. from well, and chanted*) Well sung.
 Wellcharg'ed (*adj. from well, and charged*) Properly charged.
 Wellchecked (*adj. from well, and checked*) Properly checked.
 Wellcherish'ed (*adj. from well, and cherished*) Properly cherished.
 Wellchimed (*adj. from well, and chimed*) Properly chimed.

W E L

chop'ped (*adj. from well, and chopped*) Properly
 chop'ped.
 cho'sen (*adj. from well, and chosen*) Properly cho-
 sen.
 chur'ned (*adj. from well, and churned*) Properly
 churned.
 clas'ped (*adj. from well, and clasped*) Properly
 clasped.
 cleans'ed (*adj. from well, and cleansed*) Properly
 cleansed.
 cloaked (*adj. from well, and cloaked*) Sufficiently
 cloaked.
 clo'sed (*adj. from well, and closed*) Properly
 closed.
 clout'ed (*adj. from well, and clouted*) Properly
 clouted, sufficiently clouted.
 coat'ed (*adj. from well, and coated*) Properly coated,
 sufficiently coated.
 cog'ged (*adj. from well, and clogged*) Properly
 clogged.
 coin'ed (*adj. from well, and coined*) Properly formed,
 happily formed, happily invented.
 collar'ed (*adj. from well, and collared*) Properly
 collared.
 collat'ed (*adj. from well, and collated*) Properly
 collated.
 collect'ed (*adj. from well, and collected*) Properly
 collected.
 colour'ed (*adj. from well, and coloured*) Properly
 coloured.
 compact'ed (*adj. from well, and compacted*) Pro-
 perly put together.
 compar'ed (*adj. from well, and compared*) Properly
 compared.
 compil'ed (*adj. from well, and compiled*) Properly
 compiled, judiciously compiled.
 compos'ed (*adj. from well, and composed*) Properly
 composed.
 compound'ed (*adj. from well, and compounded*)
 properly compounded.
 conceal'ed (*adj. from well, and concealed*) Properly
 concealed.
 conceiv'ed (*adj. from well, and conceived*) Properly
 conceived, happily conceived.
 conclu'ded (*adj. from well, and concluded*) Properly
 concluded.
 concre'ted (*adj. from well, and concreted*) Properly
 concreted.
 condition'ed (*adj. from well, and conditioned*) Good
 conditioned.
 conduct'ed (*adj. from well, and conducted*) Properly
 conducted.
 congregat'ed (*adj. from well, and congregated*) Pro-
 perly congregated.
 connect'ed (*adj. from well, and connected*) Properly
 connected.
 constitut'ed (*adj. from well, and constituted*) Pro-
 perly constituted.
 construct'ed (*adj. from well, and constructed*) Pro-
 perly constructed.
 construd'ed (*adj. from well, and construed*) Properly
 construed.
 conten'ted (*adj. from well, and contented*) Easy in
 mind, well satisfied.
 contest'ed (*adj. from well, and contested*) Properly
 contested.
 contin'ued (*adj. from well, and continued*) Properly
 continued.
 contract'ed (*adj. from well, and contracted*) Properly
 contracted.
 contrast'ed (*adj. from well, and contrasted*) Properly
 contrasted.
 contriv'ed (*adj. from well, and contrived*) Properly
 contrived.
 cop'ied (*adj. from well, and copied*) Truly copied.
 cord'ed (*adj. from well, and corded*) Sufficiently
 corded.
 cork'ed (*adj. from well, and corked*) Properly
 corked.
 corn'ed (*adj. from well, and corned*) Properly corned,
 sufficiently corned.
 correct'ed (*adj. from well, and corrected*) Properly
 corrected.
 cover'ed (*adj. from well, and covered*) Properly co-
 vered.
 coupl'ed (*adj. from well, and coupled*) Properly
 coupled.
 cram'med (*adj. from well, and crammed*) Thorough-
 ly crammed.

W E L

Wellcramp'ed (*adj. from well, and cramped*) Well se-
 cured with cramps.
 Wellcrop'ped (*adj. from well, and cropped*) Properly
 cropped.
 Wellcroud'ed (*adj. from well, and crouded*) Sufficiently
 crouded.
 Wellcroup'ed (*adj. from well, and crouped*) Having good
 buttocks.
 Wellcrush'ed (*adj. from well, and crushed*) Properly
 crushed.
 Wellcrust'ed (*adj. from well, and crusted*) Sufficiently
 crusted.
 Wellcurb'ed (*adj. from well, and curbed*) Properly
 curbed.
 Wellcud'led (*adj. from well, and curdled*) Properly
 curdled.
 Wellcured'ed (*adj. from well, and cured*) Properly cured.
 Wellcut' (*adj. from well, and cut*) Properly cut.
 Welldag'gled (*adj. from well, and dagged*) Sufficiently
 dagged.
 Welldark'ened (*adj. from well, and darkened*) Properly
 darkened.
 Welldecant'ed (*adj. from well, and decanted*) Properly
 decanted, well cleared from dregs.
 Welldecoat'ed (*adj. from well, and decoated*) Properly
 decoated.
 Welldeduct'ed (*adj. from well, and deducted*) Properly
 deducted.
 Welldefend'ed (*adj. from well, and defended*) Properly
 defended.
 Welldefin'ed (*adj. from well, and defined*) Properly
 defined.
 Welldepict'ed (*adj. from well, and depicted*) Properly
 depicted.
 Wellderiv'ed (*adj. from well, and derived*) Derived from
 a good origin.
 Welldescend'ed (*adj. from well, and descended*) Well
 born, descended from reputable parents.
 Welldescrib'ed (*adj. from well, and described*) Properly
 described.
 Welldeserv'ed (*adj. from well, and deserved*) Much
 deserved.
 Welldeserv'ing (*s. from well, and deserve*) One who de-
 serves respect.
 Welldeserv'ing (*adj. from well, and deserving*) Deserv-
 ing, meritorious.
 Welldesign'ed (*adj. from well, and designed*) Well meant,
 rightly intended.
 Welldevi'sed (*adj. from well, and devised*) Properly de-
 vised.
 Welldied' (*adj. from well, and died*) Properly died,
 made of a good colour.
 Welldiet'ed (*adj. from well, and dieted*) Properly di-
 eted.
 Welldirect'ed (*adj. from well, and directed*) Properly di-
 rected.
 Welldischarg'ed (*adj. from well, and discharged*) Pro-
 perly discharged.
 Welldisciplin'ed (*adj. from well, and disciplined*) Pro-
 perly disciplined.
 Welldiscuss'ed (*adj. from well, and discussed*) Properly
 discussed.
 Welldispers'ed (*adj. from well, and dispersed*) Properly
 dispersed.
 Welldisplay'ed (*adj. from well, and displayed*) Properly
 displayed.
 Welldispos'ed (*adj. from well, and disposed*) Properly
 disposed, charitable.
 Welldissemb'led (*adj. from well, and dissembled*) Art-
 fully dissembled.
 Welldissolv'ed (*adj. from well, and dissolved*) Properly
 dissolved, quite dissolved.
 Welldisting'uish'ed (*adj. from well, and distinguished*)
 Properly distinguished.
 Welldistort'ed (*adj. from well, and distorted*) Properly
 distorted.
 Welldivid'ed (*adj. from well, and divided*) Properly di-
 vided.
 Welldo'ne (*adj. from well, and done*) Properly done.
 Welldo'ne (*interj. from well, and done*) Implying com-
 mendation.
 Welldouble'ed (*adj. from well, and doubled*) Properly
 doubled.
 Welldrain'ed (*adj. from well, and drained*) Properly
 drained.
 Welldraw'n (*adj. from well, and drawn*) Properly
 drawn.
 Welldress'ed (*adj. from well, and dressed*) Richly ap-
 pareled; sufficiently done as meat for the table.
 Welldriv'ed

W E L

Well-dried (*adj. from well, and dried*) Properly dried.
Well-dug (*adj. from well, and dug*) Properly dug.
Well-dunged (*adj. from well, and dunged*) Properly dunged, plentifully dunged.
Well-eared (*adj. from well, and eared*) Properly eared, having plenty of good ears as corn.
Well-enclosed (*adj. from well, and enclosed*) Properly enclosed.
Well-endowed (*adj. from well, and endowed*) Richly endowed.
Well-endured (*adj. from well, and endured*) Properly endured.
Well-engraved (*adj. from well, and engraved*) Properly engraved.
Well-engrossed (*adj. from well, and engrossed*) Properly engrossed.
Well-epitomized (*adj. from well, and epitomized*) Properly epitomized.
Well-erected (*adj. from well, and erected*) Properly erected.
Well-escorted (*adj. from well, and escorted*) Properly escorted.
Well-established (*adj. from well, and established*) Properly established.
Well-esteemed (*adj. from well, and esteemed*) Greatly esteemed.
Well-examined (*adj. from well, and examined*) Properly examined.
Well-explained (*adj. from well, and explained*) Properly explained.
Well-expressed (*adj. from well, and expressed*) Properly expressed, happily expressed.
Well-eyed (*adj. from well, and eyed*) Having well eyes.
Well-fabricated (*adj. from well, and fabricated*) Well made.
Well-fancied (*adj. from well, and fancied*) Properly imagined.
Well-fashioned (*adj. from well, and fashioned*) Properly formed.
Well-fattened (*adj. from well, and fattened*) Properly fattened.
Well-favoured (*adj. from well, and favoured*) Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.
Well-feasted (*adj. from well, and feasted*) Luxuriously feasted.
Well-feathered (*adj. from well, and feathered*) Quite flush, abounding with feathers.
Well-fed (*adj. from well, and fed*) Properly fed, rightly fed.
Well-fenced (*adj. from well, and fenced*) Properly fenced, defended by good fences.
Well-fermented (*adj. from well, and fermented*) Properly fermented.
Well-filled (*adj. from well, and filled*) Thoroughly filled.
Well-filtered (*adj. from well, and filtered*) Properly filtered.
Well-finished (*adj. from well, and finished*) Properly finished, highly finished.
Well-fitted (*adj. from well, and fitted*) Properly fitted.
Well-fixed (*adj. from well, and fixed*) Properly fixed.
Well-flanked (*adj. from well, and flanked*) Properly flanked.
Well-flavoured (*adj. from well, and flavoured*) Having a good flavour.
Well-fleshed (*adj. from well, and fleshed*) Having plenty of flesh, plump, full in flesh.
Well-flogged (*adj. from well, and flogged*) Thoroughly flogged.
Well-folded (*adj. from well, and folded*) Properly folded.
Well-forged (*adj. from well, and forged*) Properly forged.
Well-formed (*adj. from well, and formed*) Properly formed.
Well-founded (*adj. from well, and founded*) Properly founded.
Well-framed (*adj. from well, and framed*) Properly framed.
Well-fraught (*adj. from well, and fraught*) Fully fraught.
Well-fraughted (*adj. from well, and fraughted*) Fully laden.
Well-frequented (*adj. from well, and frequented*) Much frequented.
Well-fried (*adj. from well, and fried*) Sufficiently fried.
Well-fruited (*adj. from well, and fruited*) Well stored with fruit trees.

W E L

Well-furbelowed (*adj. from well, and furbelowed*) Sufficiently furbelowed.
Well-furbished (*adj. from well, and furbished*) Properly furbished, sufficiently furbished.
Well-furnished (*adj. from well, and furnished*) Properly furnished, fully furnished.
Well-furred (*adj. from well, and furred*) Having a lot of fur, much ornamented with furs.
Well-furrowed (*adj. from well, and furrowed*) Properly tilled, properly ploughed.
Well-gained (*adj. from well, and gained*) Honestly gained.
Well-garnished (*adj. from well, and garnished*) Properly garnished, richly garnished.
Well-gilded (*adj. from well, and gilded*) Properly gilded.
Well-gilt (*adj. from well, and gilt*) Properly gilt.
Well-girded (*adj. from well, and girded*) Properly girded.
Well-girt (*adj. from well, and girt*) Properly girt.
Well-girthed (*adj. from well, and girthed*) Properly girthed.
Well-glazed (*adj. from well, and glazed*) Properly glazed.
Well-gleaned (*adj. from well, and gleaned*) Properly gleaned.
Well-glossed (*adj. from well, and glossed*) Thoroughly glossed, much embellished.
Well-glued (*adj. from well, and glued*) Strongly glued.
Well-gorged (*adj. from well, and gorged*) Thoroughly glutted.
Well-governed (*adj. from well, and governed*) Properly governed.
Well-grafted (*adj. from well, and grafted*) Properly grafted.
Well-graven (*adj. from well, and graven*) Properly graven.
Well-grounded (*adj. from well, and grounded*) Properly grounded, well supported.
Well-grown (*adj. from well, and grown*) Much grown, come to maturity.
Well-guarded (*adj. from well, and guarded*) Properly guarded, strongly guarded.
Well-gummed (*adj. from well, and gummed*) Properly gummed, thoroughly gummed.
Well-habited (*adj. from well, and habited*) Properly habited.
Well-haired (*adj. from well, and haired*) Furnished with sufficiency of hair.
Well-hammered (*adj. from well, and hammered*) Properly hammered, sufficiently hammered.
Well-handled (*adj. from well, and handled*) Properly handled, with propriety.
Well-hanged (*adj. from well, and hanged*) Properly hanged.
Well-hardened (*adj. from well, and hardened*) Properly hardened.
Well-harnessed (*adj. from well, and harnessed*) Properly harnessed.
Well-harrowed (*adj. from well, and harrowed*) Properly harrowed, sufficiently harrowed.
Well-hashed (*adj. from well, and hashed*) Properly hashed, sufficiently hashed.
Well-hatchelled (*adj. from well, and hatchelled*) Properly hatchelled.
Well-headed (*adj. from well, and headed*) Properly headed.
Well-healed (*adj. from well, and healed*) Properly healed.
Well-hedged (*adj. from well, and hedged*) Properly hedged, well secured by a hedge.
Well-hemmed (*adj. from well, and hemmed*) Properly hemmed.
Well-hipped (*adj. from well, and hipped*) Properly hipped, sloped as the corners of a roof in a manner.
Well-hived (*adj. from well, and hived*) Properly hived, in a hive.
Well-hoed (*adj. from well, and hoed*) Properly hoed.
Well-hole (*s. with builders*) The space left in a wall.
Well-honeyed (*adj. from well, and honeyed*) Well mixed with honey.
Well-hooped (*adj. from well, and hooped*) Well mixed with hoops.
Well-horsed (*adj. from well, and horsed*) Well mixed with horses.
Well-housed (*adj. from well, and housed*) Properly housed, as corn or hay without damage.
Well-hugged (*adj. from well, and hugged*) Properly hugged, braced.

W E L

humbled (*adj. from well, and humbled*) Greatly
 hunted (*adj. from well, and hunted*) Closely
 husbanded (*adj. from well, and husbanded*) Fru-
 ly managed.
 jaded (*adj. from well, and jaded*) Thoroughly
 jilted (*adj. from well, and jilted*) Sufficiently jilted,
 ly deceived in love.
 illuminated (*adj. from well, and illuminated*) Pro-
 y illuminated.
 illustrated (*adj. from well, and illustrated*) Pro-
 y illustrated.
 imagined (*adj. from well, and imagined*) Properly
 y imagined.
 embellished (*adj. from well, and embellished*) Pro-
 y embellished.
 imbued (*adj. from well, and imbued*) Properly im-
 y imbued.
 imposed (*adj. from well, and imposed*) Properly
 y imposed.
 impregnated (*adj. from well, and impregnated*)
 oughly impregnated.
 impregnated (*adj. from well, and impregnated*)
 oughly impregnated.
 impressed (*adj. from well, and impressed*) Pro-
 y impressed.
 improved (*adj. from well, and improved*) Properly
 y improved.
 in (*v. int. obsolete*) To power out as a well or
 ng, to flow. *Chaucer.*
 inclined (*adj. from well, and inclined*) Well dis-
 y, having good inclinations.
 incorporated (*adj. from well, and incorporated*) Pro-
 y incorporated.
 indented (*adj. from well, and indented*) Properly
 y indented.
 indited (*adj. from well, and indited*) Properly
 y indited.
 informed (*adj. from well, and informed*) Properly
 y informed.
 ing (*p. a. from well*) 'Pouring forth as a well,
 y ing.
 WELLSBOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Northampton-
 e; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 69 miles
 n London.
 Wellingborough (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Well-
 ington, made at Wellingborough.
 WELINGTON (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a
 et on Thursday, and is 152 miles from Lon-
 n.
 WELINGTON (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a
 et on Thursday, and is 142 miles from Lon-
 n.
 Wellington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Welling-
 ington, made at Wellington.
 injected (*adj. from well, and injected*) Properly in-
 y injected.
 inked (*adj. from well, and inked*) Sufficiently
 y inked with ink.
 inlightened (*adj. from well, and inlightened*) Pro-
 y inlightened.
 inspected (*adj. from well, and inspected*) Properly
 y inspected.
 instituted (*adj. from well, and instituted*) Properly
 y instituted.
 instructed (*adj. from well, and instructed*) Properly
 y instructed.
 intended (*adj. from well, and intended*) Done with
 y od design.
 intentioned (*adj. from well, and intentioned*) Ha-
 y good intentions.
 interpreted (*adj. from well, and interpreted*) Pro-
 y interpreted.
 intrenched (*adj. from well, and intrenched*) Pro-
 y intrenched.
 introduced (*adj. from well, and introduced*) Pro-
 y introduced.
 invented (*adj. from well, and invented*) Properly
 y ived, plausibly represented.
 joined (*adj. from well, and joined*) Properly joined,
 y united.
 judged (*adj. from well, and judged*) Properly
 y judged.
 kept (*adj. from well, and kept*) Properly pre-
 y ed.
 kissed (*adj. from well, and kissed*) Much kissed.
 known (*adj. from well, and known*) Commonly
 y n.

W E L

Well-laded (*adj. from well, and laded*) Deeply laden.
 Well-laden (*adj. from well, and laden*) Deeply freighted.
 Well-laid (*adj. from well, and laid*) Properly laid.
 Well-lathed (*adj. from well, and lathed*) Properly
 y lathed.
 Well-lathered (*adj. from well, and lathered*) Properly
 y lathered.
 Well-lighted (*adj. from well, and lighted*) Properly
 y lighted.
 Well-liquored (*adj. from well, and liquored*) Sufficiently
 y drenched.
 Well-loaded (*adj. from well and loaded*) Properly loaded,
 y sufficiently loaded.
 Well-looking (*adj. from well, and looking*) Having a
 y good appearance.
 Well-loved (*adj. from well, and loved*) Much loved.
 Well-made (*adj. from well, and made*) Properly made,
 y properly constructed.
 Well-malted (*adj. from well, and malted*) Made with a
 y sufficiency of malt.
 Well-manned (*adj. from well, and manned*) Furnished
 y with a sufficient number of men.
 Well-mannered (*adj. from well, and mannered*) Observing
 y good manners, well behaved.
 Well-manufactured (*adj. from well, and manufactured*)
 y Properly manufactured.
 Well-manured (*adj. from well, and manured*) Suffi-
 y ciently manured.
 Well-marked (*adj. from well, and marked*) Properly
 y marked, prettily marked.
 Well-marled (*adj. from well, and marled*) Sufficiently
 y manured with marl.
 Well-married (*adj. from well, and married*) Married to
 y advantage, happily married.
 Well-matched (*adj. from well, and matched*) Properly
 y matched.
 Well-matured (*adj. from well, and matured*) Thoroughly
 y ripened.
 Well-mauled (*adj. from well, and mauled*) Thoroughly
 y beaten.
 Well-mean'er (*s. from well, and mean*) One who means
 y well.
 Well-meaning (*adj. from well, and meaning*) Having
 y good intentions.
 Well-meant (*adj. from well, and meant*) Designed for
 y good.
 Well-mended (*adj. from well, and mended*) Properly
 y mended.
 Well-met (*adj. from well, and met*) Happily met, fitly
 y met.
 Well-me't (*interj. from the adj.*) Implying congratula-
 y tion on meeting.
 Well-milked (*adj. from well, and milked*) Properly
 y milked.
 Well-minced (*adj. from well, and minced*) Properly
 y minced.
 Well-minded (*adj. from well, and minded*) Well dis-
 y posed.
 Well-mingled (*adj. from well, and mingled*) Properly
 y mingled.
 Well-missed (*adj. from well, and missed*) Happily missed.
 Well-mixed (*adj. from well, and mixed*) Properly
 y mixed.
 Well-moistened (*adj. from well, and moistened*) Suffi-
 y ciently moistened.
 Well-mopped (*adj. from well, and mopped*) Sufficiently
 y mopped, properly mopped.
 Well-mortised (*adj. from well, and mortised*) Properly
 y mortised.
 Well-moulded (*adj. from well, and moulded*) Properly
 y moulded.
 Well-mounted (*adj. from well, and mounted*) Properly
 y mounted, mounted on a good horse.
 Well-mouthed (*adj. from well, and mouth*) Having a
 y good mouth, having a good voice. "Well-mouthed
 y bounds." *Dryden.*
 Well-mowed (*adj. from well, and mowed*) Properly
 y mowed.
 Well-mown (*adj. from well, and mown*) Properly
 y mown.
 Well-mucked (*adj. from well, and mucked*) Sufficiently
 y manured.
 Well-mulled (*adj. from well, and mulled*) Properly
 y mulled.
 Well-nailed (*adj. from well, and nailed*) Properly nailed,
 y securely nailed.
 Well-natured (*adj. from well, and natured*) Good na-
 y tured, kind.
 Well-navigated (*adj. from well, and navigated*) Properly
 y navigated.

Well-natured

W E L

Wellnea'r (*adj. from well, and near*) At hand, not far off.
 Wellnigh (*adv. from well, and nigh*) Almost.
 Wellnoted (*adj. from well, and noted*) Properly noted.
 Wellnourished (*adj. from well, and nourished*) Properly nourished.
 Wellnursed (*adj. from well, and nursed*) Properly nursed.
 Wellobserved (*adj. from well, and observed*) Pertinently observed.
 Welloccupied (*adj. from well, and occupied*) Properly occupied.
 Wellofficered (*adj. from well, and officered*) Properly officered, furnished with a sufficient number of officers.
 Welloiled (*adj. from well, and oiled*) Properly oiled.
 Wellomened (*adj. from well, and omended*) Having good omens.
 Wellordained (*adj. from well, and ordained*) Properly ordained.
 Wellordered (*adj. from well, and ordered*) Properly ordered.
 Wellorganed (*adj. from well, and organed*) Furnished with proper organs.
 Wellover (*adj. from well, and over*) Quite over, quite gone.
 Wellout (*adj. from well, and out*) Quite out, quite finished, quite exhausted.
 Wellpaced (*adj. from well, and paced*) Properly paced.
 Wellpacked (*adj. from well, and packed*) Properly packed.
 Wellpadded (*adj. from well, and padded*) Properly padded.
 Wellpainted (*adj. from well, and painted*) Properly painted.
 Wellpaired (*adj. from well, and paired*) Properly paired.
 Wellpampered (*adj. from well, and pampered*) Sufficiently pampered.
 Wellpapered (*adj. from well, and papered*) Properly papered.
 Wellparaphrased (*adj. from well, and paraphrased*) Properly paraphrased.
 Wellparted (*adj. from well, and parted*) Properly parted.
 Wellpaved (*adj. from well, and paved*) Properly paved.
 Wellpeeled (*adj. from well, and peeled*) Properly peeled.
 Wellpensioned (*adj. from well, and pensioned*) Accommodated with a handsome pension.
 Wellpeopled (*adj. from well, and peopled*) Well stored with people.
 Wellpeppered (*adj. from well, and peppered*) Sufficiently peppered.
 Wellperformed (*adj. from well, and performed*) Properly performed.
 Wellperfumed (*adj. from well, and perfumed*) Properly perfumed, richly perfumed.
 Wellpersonated (*adj. from well, and personated*) Properly personated.
 Wellpersuaded (*adj. from well, and persuaded*) Fully persuaded.
 Wellpiled (*adj. from well, and piled*) Properly piled.
 Wellpillaged (*adj. from well, and pillaged*) Sufficiently pillaged.
 Wellpiloted (*adj. from well, and piloted*) Properly piloted.
 Wellpinned (*adj. from well, and pinned*) Properly pinned.
 Wellpiped (*adj. from well, and piped*) Properly piped.
 Wellplaced (*adj. from well, and placed*) Properly placed.
 Wellplained (*adj. from well, and plained*) Properly plained.
 Wellplastered (*adj. from well, and plastered*) Properly plastered.
 Wellplaited (*adj. from well, and plaited*) Properly plaited.
 Wellplanch'd (*adj. from well, and planched*) Properly planched.
 Wellplaned (*adj. from well, and planed*) Properly planed.
 Wellplanned (*adj. from well, and planned*) Properly planned.
 Wellplanted (*adj. from well, and planted*) Properly planted, thickly planted.
 Wellplashed (*adj. from well, and plashed*) Properly plashed.

W E L

Wellplastered (*adj. from well, and plastered*) Properly plastered.
 Wellplated (*adj. from well, and plated*) Properly plated.
 Wellplatted (*adj. from well, and platted*) Properly platted.
 Wellplayed (*adj. from well, and played*) Properly played, judiciously played.
 Wellpleaded (*adj. from well, and pleaded*) Properly pleaded, judiciously pleaded.
 Wellpleased (*adj. from well, and pleased*) Properly pleased.
 Wellpleasing (*adj. from well, and pleasing*) Giving pleasure, giving satisfaction.
 Wellplugged (*adj. from well, and plugged*) Properly plugged.
 Wellplyed (*adj. from well, and plyed*) Properly plyed.
 Wellpoached (*adj. from well, and poached*) Properly poached.
 Wellpodded (*adj. from well, and podded*) Thick with pods.
 Wellpointed (*adj. from well, and pointed*) Properly pointed.
 Wellpoised (*adj. from well, and poised*) Properly poised.
 Wellpolished (*adj. from well, and polished*) Properly polished, highly polished.
 Wellpondered (*adj. from well, and pondered*) Manly considered.
 Wellportraied (*adj. from well, and portraied*) Properly portraied.
 Wellpotted (*adj. from well, and potted*) Properly potted.
 Wellpounded (*adj. from well, and pounded*) Properly pounded.
 Wellpowdered (*adj. from well, and powdered*) Properly powdered.
 Wellpractised (*adj. from well, and practised*) Properly observed.
 Wellpressed (*adj. from well, and pressed*) Properly pressed.
 Wellprimed (*adj. from well, and primed*) Properly primed.
 Wellprinted (*adj. from well, and printed*) Properly printed, nearly printed.
 Wellprobed (*adj. from well, and probed*) Thoroughly probed.
 Wellprojected (*adj. from well, and projected*) Properly contrived.
 Wellpronounced (*adj. from well, and pronounced*) Properly pronounced, gracefully pronounced.
 Wellproportioned (*adj. from well, and proportioned*) Properly proportioned.
 Wellproposed (*adj. from well, and proposed*) Properly proposed.
 Wellpropounded (*adj. from well, and propounded*) Judiciously propounded.
 Wellpropped (*adj. from well, and propped*) Sufficiently propped.
 Wellprotected (*adj. from well, and protected*) Properly protected.
 Wellproved (*adj. from well, and proved*) Sufficiently proved.
 Wellprovided (*adj. from well, and provided*) Sufficiently provided.
 Wellpruned (*adj. from well, and pruned*) Properly pruned.
 Wellpulled (*adj. from well, and pulled*) Properly pulled.
 Wellpurchased (*adj. from well, and purchased*) Properly chafed to advantage.
 Wellpurified (*adj. from well, and purified*) Properly purified.
 Wellpurposed (*adj. from well, and purposed*) Well tended, done with a good intention.
 Wellqualified (*adj. from well, and qualified*) Properly qualified.
 Wellquilted (*adj. from well, and quilted*) Properly quilted.
 Wellrabbeted (*adj. from well, and rabbeted*) Properly rabbeted.
 Wellracked (*adj. from well, and racked*) Properly racked.
 Wellraftered (*adj. from well, and raftered*) Properly raftered.
 Wellrailed (*adj. from well, and railed*) Properly railed.
 Wellraised (*adj. from well, and raised*) Properly raised.

W E L

Wellmarked (*adj. from well, and raked*) Properly raked,
 well marked.
 Wellread (*adj. from well, and read*) Much read, well
 instructed by reading.
 Wellreaped (*adj. from well, and reaped*) Properly
 reaped.
 Wellreceived (*adj. from well, and received*) Received
 with approbation.
 Wellreclaimed (*adj. from well, and reclaimed*) Properly
 reclaimed.
 Wellrefined (*adj. from well, and refined*) Properly re-
 fined.
 Wellregaled (*adj. from well, and regaled*) Plentifully
 regaled.
 Wellregarded (*adj. from well, and regarded*) Much
 regarded.
 Wellremarked (*adj. from well, and remarked*) Pro-
 perly remarked.
 Wellrendered (*adj. from well, and rendered*) Properly
 rendered.
 Wellrented (*adj. from well, and rented*) Rented
 cheap.
 Wellrepaid (*adj. from well, and repaid*) Sufficiently
 compensated.
 Wellrepaired (*adj. from well, and repaired*) Sufficiently
 repaired.
 Wellreported (*adj. from well, and reported*) Spoken of
 with approbation.
 Wellrequited (*adj. from well, and requited*) Sufficiently
 requited.
 Wellreserved (*adj. from well, and reserved*) Properly
 reserved.
 Wellrespected (*adj. from well, and respected*) Much
 respected.
 Wellrestrained (*adj. from well, and restrained*) Properly
 restrained.
 Wellrestricted (*adj. from well, and restricted*) Properly
 restricted.
 Wellrevised (*adj. from well, and revised*) Carefully re-
 vised.
 Wellrewarded (*adj. from well, and rewarded*) Suffi-
 ciently rewarded.
 Wellribbed (*adj. from well, and ribbed*) Properly
 ribbed.
 Wellricked (*adj. from well, and ricked*) Properly
 ricked.
 Wellrigged (*adj. from well, and rigged*) Properly rig-
 ged, finely dressed.
 Wellrinsed (*adj. from well, and rinsed*) Cleanly
 rinsed.
 Wellripened (*adj. from well, and ripened*) Thoroughly
 ripened.
 Wellriveted (*adj. from well, and riveted*) Securely
 riveted.
 Wellroasted (*adj. from well, and roasted*) Properly
 roasted.
 Wellrolled (*adj. from well, and rolled*) Properly
 rolled.
 Wellroofed (*adj. from well, and roofed*) Properly
 roofed.
 Wellrooted (*adj. from well, and rooted*) Sufficiently
 rooted, having good roots.
 Wellrotten (*adj. from well, and rotten*) Thoroughly
 rotten.
 Wellrubbed (*adj. from well, and rubbed*) Properly
 rubbed.
 Wellrunning (*adj. from well, and running*) Running
 smoothly as verse.
 Wells (*s.*) A city in Somersetshire; it makes with
 the see of a bishop, sends two members to par-
 liament, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday,
 is 120 miles from London.
 Wells (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the city of
 Wells, made in the city of Wells.
 Wellpacked (*adj. from well, and packed*) Properly
 packed, well put up in sacks.
 Wellpaid (*adj. from well, and paid*) Properly
 paid.
 Well (interj. from the *adj.* a colloquial word) Im-
 ploring an approbation of what has been said.
 Wellfarved (*adj. a sea term*) Properly farved.
 Wellfatisfied (*adj. from well, and satisfied*) Thoroughly
 satisfied.
 Wellfaved (*adj. from well, and faved*) Saved at the
 proper time, faved just in time.
 Wellfavored (*adj. from well, and favored*) Palatable,
 highly favored.
 Wellfawed (*adj. from well, and fawed*) Properly
 fawed.

W E L

Wellsealed (*adj. from well, and sealed*) Properly
 sealed, furnished with scales.
 Wellscolded (*adj. from well, and scolded*) Thoroughly
 scolded.
 Wellscoured (*adj. from well, and scoured*) Properly
 scoured.
 Wellscraped (*adj. from well, and scraped*) Properly
 scraped.
 Wellscreened (*adj. from well, and screened*) Properly
 screened.
 Wellscrowed (*adj. from well, and screwed*) Properly
 screwed.
 Wellscribed (*adj. from well, and scribed*) Properly
 scribed, exactly scribed.
 Wellscummed (*adj. from well, and scummed*) Tho-
 roughly scummed.
 Wellsealed (*adj. from well, and sealed*) Properly seal-
 ed, well secured with a seal.
 Wellseasoned (*adj. from well, and seasoned*) Properly
 seasoned, thoroughly seasoned.
 Wellseated (*adj. from well, and seated*) Properly seated,
 seated to satisfaction.
 Wellseconded (*adj. from well, and seconded*) Properly
 supported.
 Wellsecreted (*adj. from well, and secreted*) Properly
 secreted.
 Wellsecured (*adj. from well, and secured*) Properly
 secured.
 Wellseethed (*adj. from well, and seethed*) Properly
 seethed.
 Wellselected (*adj. from well, and selected*) Properly
 selected.
 Wellferved (*adj. from well, and ferved*) Properly
 ferved.
 Wellfett (*adj. from well, and fet*) Well made, thickly
 fet.
 Wellsewed (*adj. from well, and sewed*) Properly sew-
 ed, strongly sewed.
 Wellshaded (*adj. from well, and shaded*) Properly
 shaded.
 Wellshaped (*adj. from well, and shaped*) Properly
 shaped.
 Wellshapen (*adj. from well, and shapen*) Properly
 shapen.
 Wellsharpened (*adj. from well, and sharpened*) Properly
 sharpened.
 Wellshaved (*adj. from well, and shaved*) Properly
 shaved, closely shaved.
 Wellshaven (*adj. from well, and shaven*) Properly
 shaven, closely shaven.
 Wellsheared (*adj. from well, and sheared*) Properly
 sheared.
 Wellsheltered (*adj. from well, and sheltered*) Properly
 sheltered.
 Wellshoared (*adj. from well, and shoared*) Properly
 shoared, well secured by props.
 Wellshod (*adj. from well, and shod*) Properly shod.
 Wellshoed (*adj. from well, and shoed*) Properly
 shoed.
 Wellshook (*adj. from well, and shook*) Properly shook,
 thoroughly shook.
 Wellsilvered (*adj. from well, and silvered*) Properly
 silvered.
 Wellfinewed (*adj. from well, and finewed*) Having
 large sinews.
 Wellskilled (*adj. from well, and skilled*) Properly
 skilled.
 Wellstated (*adj. from well, and stated*) Properly
 stated.
 Wellsteyed (*adj. from well, and steyed*) Properly
 steyed.
 Wellslung (*adj. from well, and slung*) Properly slung.
 Wellsmearied (*adj. from well, and smeared*) Properly
 smeared.
 Wellsmoked (*adj. from well, and smoked*) Thoroughly
 smoked.
 Wellsmoothed (*adj. from well, and smoothed*) Properly
 smoothed.
 Wellsoaked (*adj. from well, and soaked*) Thoroughly
 soaked.
 Wellsoaped (*adj. from well, and soaped*) Thoroughly
 soaped.
 Wellfodden (*adj. from well, and fodden*) Thoroughly
 fodden.
 Wellsoftened (*adj. from well, and softened*) Thoroughly
 softened.
 Wellfold (*adj. from well, and fold*) Sold for a good
 price.
 Wellfoiled (*adj. from well, and foiled*) Properly foiled.
 Well-

W E L

Wellfoot'ed (*adj. from well, and footed*) Thoroughly footed.
 Wellfort'ed (*adj. from well, and sorted*) Properly sorted.
 Wellfou'ed (*adj. from well, and fouced*) Thoroughly fouced.
 Wellfour'ed (*adj. from well, and soured*) Thoroughly soured.
 Wellfow'n (*adj. from well, and sown*) Properly sown, thickly sown.
 Wellspe'nt (*adj. from well, and spent*) Virtuously spent.
 Wellspo'ken (*adj. from well, and spoken*) Properly spoken, cautious, kind in speech.
 Wellspool'ed (*adj. from well, and spooled*) Properly spooled.
 Well'spring (*s. from well, and spring*) A fountain, a source.
 Wellspu'n (*adj. from well, and spun*) Properly spun, finely drawn.
 Wellsquar'ed (*adj. from well, and squared*) Properly squared.
 Wellstock'ed (*adj. from well, and stocked*) Properly stocked.
 Wellstain'ed (*adj. from well, and stained*) Properly stained.
 Wellstamp'ed (*adj. from well, and stamped*) Properly stamped.
 Wellstarch'ed (*adj. from well, and starched*) Properly starched.
 Wellstay'ed (*adj. from well, and stayed*) Properly stayed.
 Wellsteam'ed (*adj. from well, and steamed*) Properly steamed.
 Wellsteel'ed (*adj. from well, and steeled*) Properly steeled.
 Wellsteep'ed (*adj. from well, and steeped*) Properly steeped.
 Wellsteer'ed (*adj. from well, and steered*) Properly steered.
 Wellstew'ed (*adj. from well, and stewed*) Properly stewed.
 Wellstiffened (*adj. from well, and stiffened*) Properly stiffened.
 Wellstir'ed (*adj. from well, and stirred*) Properly stirred.
 Wellstitch'ed (*adj. from well, and stitched*) Properly stitched.
 Wellstock'ed (*adj. from well, and stocked*) Properly stocked, plentifully stocked.
 Wellstor'ed (*adj. from well, and stored*) Plentifully stored.
 Wellstov'ed (*adj. from well, and stoved*) Properly stoved.
 Wellstrew'ed (*adj. from well, and strewed*) Properly strewed.
 Wellstrick'en (*adj. from well, and stricken*) Far advanced as in years.
 Wellstud'ied (*adj. from well, and studied*) Properly studied, judiciously composed.
 Wellstuffed (*adj. from well, and stuffed*) Sufficiently stuffed, thoroughly stuffed.
 Wellfue'led (*adj. from well, and suckled*) Properly suckled.
 Wellfug'ared (*adj. from well, and fugared*) Thoroughly fugared.
 Wellfuit'ed (*adj. from well, and suited*) Properly suited.
 Wellfuing (*adj. from well, and sung*) Properly sung, judiciously sung.
 Wellfup'pled (*adj. from well, and supplied*) Thoroughly supplied.
 Wellfupport'ed (*adj. from well, and supported*) Properly supported.
 Wellfurvey'ed (*adj. from well, and surveyed*) Properly surveyed.
 Wellfustai'ned (*adj. from well, and sustained*) Properly sustained.
 Wellfwab'bed (*adj. from well, and fwabbed*) Cleanly fwabbed.
 Wellfwad'dled (*adj. from well, and fwaddled*) Properly fwaddled, tightly fwaddled.
 Wellfwath'ed (*adj. from well, and fwathed*) Properly fwathed, tightly fwathed.
 Wellfweat'ed (*adj. from well, and fwated*) Profusely fwated.
 Wellfwest'ened (*adj. from well, and fwetened*) Thoroughly fwetened, properly fwetened.
 Wellfwep't (*adj. from well, and fwep't*) Thoroughly fwep't.
 Wellfwill'ed (*adj. from well, and fwilled*) Properly fwilled, thoroughly fwilled.

W E L

Wellfwing'led (*adj. from well, and fwingled*) Properly fwingled.
 Wellfwyr'inged (*adj. from well, and fwyringed*) Properly fwyringed, thoroughly fwyringed.
 Welltack'ed (*adj. from well, and tacked*) Properly tacked, securely tacked.
 Welltaken (*adj. from well, and taken*) Taken in good part.
 Welltall'ied (*adj. from well, and tallied*) Properly tallied.
 Welltallow'ed (*adj. from well, and tallowed*) Properly tallowed.
 Welltamed (*adj. from well, and tamed*) Thoroughly tamed.
 Welltanned (*adj. from well, and tanned*) Properly tanned.
 Welltar'ed (*adj. from well, and tarred*) Properly tarred, thoroughly tarred.
 Wellta'sted (*adj. from well, and tasted*) Having a good taste.
 Welltax'ed (*adj. from well, and taxed*) Thoroughly taxed, highly taxed.
 Welltau'ght (*adj. from well, and taught*) Properly taught, properly educated.
 Wellteas'ed (*adj. from well, and teafed*) Thoroughly teafed.
 Wellteas'eled (*adj. from well, and teafeled*) Properly teafeled.
 Welltedd'ed (*adj. from well, and tedded*) Properly tedded.
 Welltem'pered (*adj. from well, and tempered*) Properly tempered.
 Wellten'anted (*adj. from well, and tenanted*) Having good tenants, held by a good tenant.
 Welltend'ed (*adj. from well, and tended*) Properly tended, carefully tended.
 Welltent'ed (*adj. from well, and tented*) Properly tented.
 Welltenter'ed (*adj. from well, and tentered*) Properly tentered.
 Wellter'minated (*adj. from well, and terminated*) Properly terminated.
 Wellterraced (*adj. from well, and terraced*) Properly terraced.
 Wellteth'ered (*adj. from well, and tethered*) Properly tethered.
 Welltew'ed (*adj. from well, and tewed*) Properly tewed.
 Welltew'tawed (*adj. from well, and tewtawed*) Properly tewtawed, roughly tewtawed.
 Wellthatch'ed (*adj. from well, and thatched*) Properly thatched, having the thatching in good repair.
 Wellthick'ened (*adj. from well, and thickened*) Properly thickened, thoroughly thickened.
 Wellthin'ned (*adj. from well, and thinned*) Properly thinned.
 Wellthou'ght (*adj. from well, and thought*) Opposely thought of.
 Wellthread'ed (*adj. from well, and threaded*) Properly threaded.
 Wellthresh'ed (*adj. from well, and threshed*) Properly threshed.
 Wellthriv'en (*adj. from well, and thriven*) Properly thriven.
 Wellthrong'ed (*adj. from well, and thronged*) Properly thronged, roughly thronged.
 Welltied (*adj. from well, and tied*) Properly tied, securely tied.
 Welltight'ened (*adj. from well, and tightened*) Properly tightened.
 Welltiled (*adj. from well, and tiled*) Properly tiled.
 Welltill'ed (*adj. from well, and tilled*) Properly tilled.
 Welltilt'ed (*adj. from well, and tilted*) Properly tilted.
 Welltim'ed (*adj. from well, and timed*) Properly timed, well accommodated to the circumstances.
 Welltin'ured (*adj. from well, and tinctured*) Properly tinctured.
 Wellting'ed (*adj. from well, and tinged*) Properly tinged.
 Welltin'ned (*adj. from well, and tinned*) Properly tinned.
 Welltipt (*adj. from well, and tipt*) Properly tipt.
 Welltired (*adj. from well, and tired*) Thoroughly tired.
 Welltoast'ed (*adj. from well, and toasted*) Properly toasted.
 Welltook (*adj. from well, and took*) Properly taken.

W E L

Welltooth'ed (*adj. from well, and toothed*) Properly toothed.
 Welltop'ped (*adj. from well, and topped*) Properly topped.
 Welltrained'ed (*adj. from well, and trained*) Properly trained.
 Welltravers'ed (*adj. from well, and traversed*) Properly traversed.
 Welltreat'ed (*adj. from well, and treated*) Properly treated, kindly treated.
 Welltrench'ed (*adj. from well, and trenched*) Properly trenched.
 Welltrig'ged (*adj. from well, and trigged*) Properly trigged.
 Welltrim'med (*adj. from well, and trimmed*) Properly trimmed, fully trimmed.
 Welltro'd (*adj. from well, and trod*) Thoroughly trodden.
 Welltrodden' (*adj. from well, and trodden*) Thoroughly trodden.
 Welltruss'ed (*adj. from well, and trussed*) Properly trussed.
 Welltuck'ed (*adj. from well, and tucked*) Properly tucked.
 Welltug'ged (*adj. from well, and tugged*) Thoroughly tugged.
 Welltuned' (*adj. from well, and tuned*) Properly tuned.
 Welltunn'ed (*adj. from well, and tunned*) Properly tunned.
 Wellturf'ed (*adj. from well, and turfed*) Properly turfed.
 Wellturn'ed (*adj. from well, and turned*) Properly turned.
 Welltutor'ed (*adj. from well, and tutored*) Properly tutored, well taught.
 Welltwist'ed (*adj. from well, and twisted*) Properly twisted.
 Wellvail'ed (*adj. from well, and vailed*) Properly vailed.
 Wellvamp'ed (*adj. from well, and vamped*) Properly vamped.
 Wellvar'ied (*adj. from well, and varied*) Properly varied.
 Wellvarnish'ed (*adj. from well, and varnished*) Properly varnished.
 Wellveil'ed (*adj. from well, and veiled*) Properly veiled.
 Wellvene'ered (*adj. from well, and veneered*) Properly veneered.
 Wellventilat'ed (*adj. from well, and ventilated*) Properly ventilated.
 Wellvers'ed (*adj. from well, and versed*) Properly versed.
 Wellvial'ed (*adj. from well, and vialled*) Properly vialled.
 Wellview'ed (*adj. from well, and viewed*) Properly viewed.
 Wellvoted' (*adj. from well, and voted*) Properly voted.
 Wellvouch'ed (*adj. from well, and vouched*) Properly vouched.
 Wellurg'ed (*adj. from well, and urged*) Properly urged.
 Wellus'ed (*adj. from well, and used*) Kindly used.
 Wellutter'ed (*adj. from well, and uttered*) Properly uttered.
 Wellwadd'ed (*adj. from well, and wadded*) Properly wadded.
 Wellwain'scotted (*adj. from well, and wainfscotted*) Properly wainfscotted.
 Wellwalled' (*adj. from well, and walled*) Properly walled, well secured by a wall.
 Wellwarn'ed (*adj. from well, and warned*) Properly warned.
 Wellwarp'ed (*adj. from well, and warped*) Properly warped.
 Wellwarrant'ed (*adj. from well, and warranted*) Sufficiently warranted.
 Wellwashed' (*adj. from well, and washed*) Properly washed, cleanly washed.
 Wellweigh'ed (*adj. from well, and weighed*) Properly weighed.
 Wellwatch'ed (*adj. from well, and watched*) Properly watched, thoroughly watched.
 Wellwater'ed (*adj. from well, and watered*) Plentifully watered.
 Wellwattled' (*adj. from well, and wattled*) Properly wattled.
 Wellwax'ed (*adj. from well, and waxed*) Properly waxed, thoroughly waxed.
 Wellwed'ed (*adj. from well, and wedded*) Happily wedded.

W E N

Wellwedg'ed (*adj. from well, and wedged*) Properly wedged.
 Wellweed'ed (*adj. from well, and weeded*) Thoroughly weeded.
 Wellweigh'ed (*adj. from well, and weighed*) Properly weighed.
 Wellwet'ed (*adj. from well, and wetted*) Thoroughly wetted.
 Wellwhet'ted (*adj. from well, and whetted*) Properly whetted.
 Wellwhit'ed (*adj. from well, and whited*) Properly whited.
 Wellwhit'ened (*adj. from well, and whitened*) Properly whitened.
 Wellwill'er (*s. from well, and will*) One who means well, one who intends kindly.
 Wellwill'y (*adj. obsolete*) Wishing well, favourable. *Ch.*
 Wellwin'owed (*adj. from well, and winnowed*) Properly winnowed.
 Wellwip'ed (*adj. from well, and wiped*) Properly wiped.
 Wellwish' (*s. from well, and wish*) A good wish, a wish of happiness. *Addison.*
 Wellwish'er (*s. from well, and wisher*) One who wishes well.
 Wellwishing' (*adj. from well, and wishing*) Wishing well.
 Wellwishing' (*s. from the adj.*) The act of wishing well.
 Wellwoad'ed (*adj. from well, and woaded*) Properly woaded.
 Wellword'ed (*adj. from well, and worded*) Properly worded.
 Wellworn' (*adj. from well, and worn*) Much worn.
 Wellwound' (*adj. from well, and wound*) Properly wound.
 Wellwrap'ped (*adj. from well, and wrapped*) Properly wrapped.
 Wellwreath'ed (*adj. from well, and wreathed*) Properly wreathed.
 Wellwritten' (*adj. from well, and written*) Fairly written, properly composed.
 Wellwrought' (*adj. from well, and wrought*) Properly wrought.
 Well'y (*adv. a local word*) Almost, nearly. *Bailey.*
 Wellyearn'ed (*adj. from well, and yearned*) Properly yearned.
 Well'yoked (*adj. from well, and yoked*) Properly yoked.
 Well'yling (*p. a. obsolete*) Flowing, pouring out. *Ch.*
 Well'yith (*v. int. third pers. obsolete*) Rieth. *Chauc.*
 Welny' (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Well nigh, almost. *Ch.*
 Well'yish (*adj. obsolete*) Whelpish, like a whelp. *Ch.*
 Welsh (*adj. from Gaulish*) Belonging to Wales, made in Wales, produced in Wales.
 Welsh (*s. from the adj.*) The people of Wales, the language spoken in Wales.
 WELSHPOOL (*s.*) A town in Montgomeryshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 169 miles from London.
 Welsh'pool (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Welshpool, made at Welshpool.
 WELT (*v. a. from the Sax. weitan, to roll*) To sow with a border.
 Welt (*s. from the verb*) A border, an edging, a guard.
 Welte (*adj. obsolete*) Governed, ruled, having in command. *Chauc.*
 Welt'ed (*p. from welt*) Secured with a border.
 WELT'ER (*v. int. from the Sax. weitan*) To roll in water or mire, to wallow.
 Welt'er'ing (*p. a. from welter*) Rolling in water or mire, wallowing.
 Welt'er'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rolling in water or mire, the act of wallowing.
 Welth'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Wealthy. *Chaucer.*
 Welthew'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Having good qualities, virtuous. *Chauc.*
 Welt'ing (*p. a. from welt*) Sewing with a hem or border.
 Welt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sewing with a welt.
 WEM (*s. from the Sax.*) A spot, a scar, a fault, a damage. *Chauc.*
 WEM (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 166 miles from London.
 Wem (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wem, made at Wem.
 Wem (*s. a different spelling*) A wen, a spot, a scar.
 Wemb (*s. retained in the Scotch dialect*) The belly.
 Wem'leis (*adj. from wem*) Spotless, innocent.
 Wemme (*s. an old spelling*) A wen.
 WEN (*s. from the Sax.*) A fleshy excrescence, a callous protuberance in the flesh.

Wence (*s. a local word*) A place where four roads meet. *Scott.*

WENCH (*s. from the Sax. wench*) A young woman, a girl, a young woman in contempt, a strumpet.

Wench (*v. int. from the sub.*) To follow the wenches, to follow women of ill fame.

Wencher (*s. from wench*) One who follows wenches, one who follows women of ill fame.

Wench'ing (*p. a. from wench*) Following the wenches, following young women of ill fame.

Wench'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of following young women of ill fame.

WEND (*v. int. from the Sax. wendan, but now obsolete*) To go, to pass from, to turn round. *Arbutnot.*

WEND (*s. from the Sax.*) A large tract of land. *Scott.*

Wende (*v. int. obsolete*) To turn. *Chauc.*

Wende (*s. obsolete*) A guess, a conjecture. *Chau.*

Wend'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To go, to turn, to revolve. *Ch.*

WEN'DOVER (*s.*) A borough town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 35 miles from London.

Wen'dover (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wendover, made at Wendover.

Wene (*v. t. obsolete*) To imagine, to suppose. *Chau.*

Wene (*s. obsolete*) A supposition, a doubt. *Chau.*

Wen'geresse (*s. obsolete*) Revenge. *Chau.*

WEN'LOCK (*s.*) A borough town in Shropshire; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 146 miles from London.

Wen'lock (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wenlock, made at Wenlock.

Wen'nel (*s. from weanling*) An animal just taken from the dam.

Wen'ny (*adj. from wen*) Having the nature of a wen.

Wens'tow (*v. int. obsolete*) Didst thou go.

Went (*v. int. pret. from weand*) Did go. *Scott.*

WEOLD (*s. from the Sax.*) A wild, a forest. *Philips.*

Weorth (*s. obsolete*) A farm, a country house. *Chaucer.*

We'pelie (*adj. obsolete*) Weeping, mourning. *Chaucer.*

We'pen, We'pin (*s. obsolete*) Weapons. *Chaucer.*

Wept (*v. t. pret. of weep*) Did weep.

Wept (*p. from weep*) Bewailed, lamented.

Wer (*s. an old spelling*) War. *Chaucer.*

We'ra (*s. from were*) The fine heretofore paid for killing a man.

We'rbelles (*s. obsolete*) Warblings. *Chaucer.*

Werch, Werch'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To work, to do. *Ch.*

Werd (*s. obsolete*) A word. *Chaucer.*

Were (*v. s. pret. of am*) Did exist.

Were (*s. a different spelling*) A wear, a dam. *Sidney.*

WERE (*s. from the Sax. wert, but now obsolete*) A man, the fine for killing a man.

Wer'egelt (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The fine for killing a man, the price paid for the redemption of a man.

Wer'egelt'heff (*s. from weregelt, and theff*) A thief that might be redeemed. *Scott.*

Wer'egelt'thief (*s. a different spelling*) A thief that might be redeemed. *Bailey.*

Wer'egild (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The fine set on a man who had committed murder.

Wergia'das (*s. an old law term*) A manner of purgation on the oath of other men.

We'ren, We'rin (*v. n. obsolete*) Were. *Chaucer.*

We'rewolf (*s. from were, and wolf*) One who was supposed to have a power by enchantment to turn himself into the nature and form of a wolf.

Wergh (*v. t. an old word*) To work. *Bailey.*

Werg'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To make war upon. *Chaucer.*

Wer'ie (*adj. an old spelling*) Weary. *Chaucer.*

Wer'ish (*adj. an old word*) Unfavoury. *Bailey.*

Werke (*s. an old spelling*) Work. *Chaucer.*

Werke (*v. int. an old spelling*) To work. *Chaucer.*

Werne (*v. n. obsolete*) Were. *Chaucer.*

Wern'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To encourage, to assume, to hinder, to forfeit, to deny, to refuse. *Chaucer.*

Wer'nish (*adj. an old spelling*) Unfavoury. *Scott.*

Werre (*s. an old spelling*) War. *Chaucer.*

Wer'rey (*v. t. obsolete*) To make war upon. *Chaucer.*

Wer'rien (*v. t. obsolete*) To make war upon. *Chaucer.*

Wers (*adj. obsolete*) Worse. *Chaucer.*

Wert (*v. n. pret. second person sing. of am*) Wast, didst exist. *Dryden.*

Wer'ta (*s. an old law term*) The fine for the redemption of a murderer.

Werth (*s. an old spelling*) Worth, deserving. *Chaucer.*

Werva'gicam (*s. in old records*) Wharfage.

WER'VANCE (*s. in the West Indies*) A great lord.

Wes'and (*s. a different spelling*) the wealand, the wind-pipe. *Bacon.*

We'sel (*s. a different spelling*) The weasand, the wind-pipe.

Wesh (*adj. obsolete*) Washed.

WEST (*s. from the Sax.*) That part of the heavens where the sun sets when in the equinox; that quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets, the part of country lying towards the setting of the sun.

West (*adj. from the sub.*) Situate towards the setting of the sun, coming from that quarter of the heavens where the sun sets.

West (*adv. from the adj.*) To the west of any place.

WEST'BURY (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 101 miles from London.

West'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Westbury, made at Westbury.

West'el (*s.*) The torteaux. *Phillips.*

WEST'ERHAM (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 21 miles from London.

West'erham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Westham, made at Westerham.

West'erlinels (*s. from westerly*) The state of being westerly.

West'erling (*adj. from west*) Passing to the west. *Middle.*

West'erly (*adj. from west*) Lying towards the west, tending to the west; coming from the west, blowing from the west.

West'iv (*adj. a local word*) Decently, godly. *Bailey.*

WESTMEATH (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of Leinster.

WEST'MINSTER (*s.*) A city in Middlesex; it was once the see of a bishop, one mile from London, but now joined to it, sends two members to parliament, and is generally the residence of the court.

West'minster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Westminster, situate in Westminster, made at Westminster.

WEST'MORELAND (*s.*) One of the northern counties of England situate on the Irish channel; it contains eight market towns, and sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Appleton.

West'moreland (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Westmoreland, produced in Westmoreland.

West'rin (*v. int. obsolete*) To draw nigh the west.

West'rith (*v. int. third person obsolete*) Setteth as the sun.

West'ia'lonlage (*s. an old word*) The laws of the West Saxons.

West'ward (*adv. from west, and ward*) Towards west.

West'ward (*s. from the adv.*) The parts that lie towards the west.

West'wardly (*adv. from westward*) With a tendency to the west.

WET (*adj. from the Sax. woet*) Humid, moist, rainy, watery.

Wet (*s. from the adj.*) Water, humidity, moisture, weather.

Wet (*v. t. from the sub.*) To moisten, to drench with moisture, to drench with drink. *Chau.*

Wetche (*s. an old spelling*) A watch. *Chau.*

Wete, We'ten (*v. t. obsolete*) To know, to understand.

Wet'glover (*s. from wet, and Glover*) One who dresses leather for gloves.

Wet'shod (*adj. from wet, and shod*) Having the feet wet. *Chau.*

WETHER (*s. from the Sax. weder*) A castrated sheep.

Weth'er (*s. an old spelling*) The weather; a wether.

WETH'ERBY (*s.*) A town in the west riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 178 miles from London.

Weth'erby (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wetherby, made at Wetherby.

Weth'erhog (*s. from wether, and hog*) A castrated sheep of the first year.

Weth'er'sheep (*s. from wether, and sheep*) A castrated sheep.

Wet'nels (*s. from wet*) The state of being wet.

Wet'ted (*p. from wet*) Moistened, made wet.

Wet'ter (*adj. from wet*) Wet in a greater degree.

Wet'test (*adj. sup. of wet*) Wet in the greatest degree.

Wet'ting (*p. a. from wet*) Moistening, making wet.

Wet'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making wet, quantity of barley wetted to make malt.

Wet'tish (*adj. from wet*) Somewhat wet.

Weve (*v. t. obsolete*) To wave, to defer, to put off.

Wex (*v. int. corrupted from wax*) To wax, to increase.

Wexa'cious (*s. an old spelling*) Vexatious.

WEX'FORD (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of Munster; the capital of the county.

Wex'ing (*p. a. from wex*) Waxing, increasing.

W H E

W (v. int. pret.) Did wax, did increase. *Chaucer.*
W (s. a different spelling) A way, a certain weight, a certain measure different in different places. *Phil.*
W (adj. obsolete) Lamenting, bewailing. *Ch.*
W (s.) A borough town in Dorsetshire; it is a market on Tuesday and Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 133 miles from London.
W (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Weymouth, made at Weymouth.
W (v. t. obsolete) To wave, to put off, to deny, to refuse. *Chaucer.*
W (s. a different spelling) The weafand, the wind. *Dryden.*
W (adv. a cant, a local word) As good as, by way of retaliation. "Whicket for whacker." *Bailey.*
W (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish supposed to be the largest animal that inhabits the globe.
W (s. a different spelling) A weal, a mark made by a stroke.
W (adj. from whale, and bone) The fin of a whale, the fin of a whale cut and used in making bone.
W (adj. from whale) Marked with streaks.
W (s. in the history of insects) The burrell fly, the burrell.
W (s. a local word) A road for horses only, not for wheel carriages. *Bailey.*
W (adv. an old spelling) Where, in what place. *Ch.*
W (s. not so correct a spelling) A warf.
W (s. from wharf) Warfage.
W (s. from wharf) One that attends a wharf.
W (v. int. a local word) To flutter.
W (s. with flourish) A row of flowers set at small distances about the spike.
W (v. int.) To pronounce the letter r with too much force. *Johnson.*
W (s. from the Sax. wheorwa) A spin. *Scott.*
W (pron. from the Sax. hwat) That which, which is one of several, something indefinite conceived in the mind.
W (interj. from the pron.) Implying a question of size.
W (adv. from the pro.) Partly, in part. "What by what, and what by fraud."
W (adv. from what, and day) On the day.
W (pron. from what, and ever) Any thing, any body; having one nature or another, being one or another.
W (adv. from what, and ho) Implying a call.
W (pron. from what, and so, but now out of use) However. *Spenser.*
W (pron. from whatso, and ever) Whatever.
W (adv. from what, and time) At the time.
W (s. a different spelling) Whey. *Scott.*
W (v. t. a different spelling) To wheedle. *Cole.*
W (s. a local word) Tedious. *Bailey.*
W (s.) The perambulator. *Bailey.*
W (s. a different spelling) A weal, a puffie. *Wifeman.*
W (s.) The name of an insect. *Bailey.*
W (adj. a local word) Close so as not to admit the least convenient. *Bailey.*
W (adj. a local word) Nimble. *Bailey.*
W (s. from the Sax. wheate) The fine grain of wheat, bread is chiefly made, the most valuable of corn.
W (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to wheat, wheat.
W (s. from wheat, and crop) A crop of wheat, wheat produced in one year.
W (s. from wheat, and ear) An ear of wheat.
W (s. in ornithology) The name of a small delicate bird.
W (adj. from wheat) Belonging to wheat, made of wheat.
W (s. from wheat, and field) A field sown with wheat.
W (s. from wheat, and harvest) The time in which the wheat is reaped and gathered in.
W (s. from wheat, and land) Land tithed to the use of wheat.
W (s.) A sort of plum.
W (s. a different spelling) The wheat-plum. *Scott.*
W (s. from wheat, and sowing) The time when wheat is sown, the act of sowing wheat.

W H E

W (s. a local word) A silly fellow. *Bailey.*
W (s. a local word) A heifer, a young cow. *Phillips.*
W (v. t. of uncertain etymology) To flatter, to entice by soft words.
W (s. from the verb) A flattering expression.
W (p. from wheedle) Flattered, enticed by soft words.
W (p. a. from wheedle) Flattering, enticing by soft words.
W (s. from the part.) The act of enticing by soft words.
W (adv. from wheedling) With flattery. *Bailey.*
W (s. from the Sax. wheel) A circular body turning round on an axis; the instrument of spinning, an instrument of torture; a circular body, a carriage that runs upon wheels; a rotation, a circular motion, a compass about.
W (v. t. from the sub.) To put into a rotatory motion, to make to turn round.
W (v. int.) To move on wheels, to turn on an axis, to roll forward, to fetch a compass.
W (s. from wheel) A duty formerly paid for the passage of waggons and carts.
W (s. from wheel, and animal) The name of an insect, a very small animalcule in the form of a wheel.
W (adj. from wheel, and barrow) A carriage driven forward by hand on one wheel.
W (s. from wheel, and carriage) A carriage that moves on wheels.
W (p. from wheel) Made to turn round as a wheel.
W (s. from wheel) One who makes wheels, one who makes any thing turn round.
W (s. from wheel, and fire) The fire in which the melting pot or vessel is encompassed with fire.
W (p. a. from wheel) Turning round, taking a compass.
W (s. from the part.) The act of taking a compass.
W (s. from wheel, and wright) One who makes wheels and wheel carriages.
W (adj. from wheel) Circular, resembling a wheel.
W (s. obsolete) The female of an animal, a hen fowl. *Cole.*
W (s. a local word) A she cat. *Cole.*
W (v. int. from the Sax. wheefan) To breathe with noise.
W (p. a. from wheeze) Breathing with noise.
W (s. from the part.) The act of breathing with noise.
W (adj. a local word) Fine, clever as a lad ironically. *Cole.*
W (s. a different spelling) A welk, an inequality, a protuberance; a weal, a puffie.
W (v. t. from the Sax. awhilan) To cover with something on all sides, to bury.
W (p. from whelm) Covering on all sides, overwhelmed, buried.
W (v. t. obsolete) To overwhelm. *Chaucer.*
W (p. a. from whelm) Covered on all sides, overwhelming, burying.
W (s. from the part.) The act of covering on all sides, the act of burying.
W (s. from the Dutch welp) The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son in contempt, a young fellow in contempt.
W (v. int. from the sub.) To bring forth as a dog or beast of prey.
W (s. a sea term) One of the pieces joined to the body of the capstern, to enlarge the compass and take up more rope at each turn.
W (p. from whelp) Brought forth as the young of a dog or beast of prey.
W (p. a. from whelp) Bringing forth young as a dog or beast of prey.
W (s. from the part.) The act of bringing forth as a beast of prey.
W (v. t. a local word) To cover, to whelm, to turn the open side of a vessel downwards.
W (p. from whelve, a local word) Covered, turned as an open vessel upside down.
W (p. a. from whelve, a local word) Covering, turning the open side of a vessel downwards.
W (s. from the part.) The act of turning upside down.
W (adv. from the Gothic, whan) At the same time, at which time, at what time, after the time that. *Spenser.*
W (s.) When as, at the time when. *Whence*

W H E

Whence (*adv. from where*) From what place, from what person, from what source, for which cause. *From whence, whence, a kind of tautology. Shakespeare. Of whence, whence, a vitious mode of expression. Dryden.*

Whencesoever (*adv. from whence, and soever*) From what place soever.

When/ever (*adv. from when, and ever*) At what time soever.

Whensoever (*adv. from when, and soever*) At what-soever time.

Where (*adv. obsolete*) Whether, wheresoever. *Chaucer.*

WHERE (*adv. from the Sax. hwoer*) At which place, at what place, at the place in which.

Where (*s. from the adv.*) Place, state, space. "Any where." "A better where to find." *Shakespeare.*

Where (*adv. obsolete*) Whether, wheresoever. *Chaucer.*

Whereabout (*adv. from where, and about*) Near what place, near which place, concerning which.

Whereabouts (*adv. not so common a word*) Where-about.

Whereas (*adv. from where, and as*) Where on the contrary, for as much as, at which place; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

Whereat (*adv. from where, and at*) At which.

Whereby (*adv. from where, and by*) By which.

Where'er (*adv. from where, and ever*) At whatever place.

Wherefore (*adv. from where, and fore*) For which reason, for what reason.

Wherein (*adv. from where, and in*) In which.

Wherein'to (*adv. from where, and into*) Into which.

Wherein's (*s. from where*) The state of having some place, the state of being some where.

Whereof (*adv. from where, and of*) Of which.

Whereon (*adv. from where, and on*) On which.

Wherefo (*adv. from where, and fo*) In what place soever. *Milton.*

Wheresoever (*adv. from where, and soever*) In what place soever.

Wherethrough (*adv. obsolete*) By which. *Chaucer.*

Whereto (*adv. from where, and to*) To which; wherefore, to what end.

Whereunto (*adv. from where, and unto*) To which.

Whereupon (*adv. from where, and upon*) Upon which.

Wherewith (*adv. from where, and with*) With which.

Wherewithal (*adv. from where, and withal*) With which.

Wherken'd (*adj. a local word*) Choaked. *Bailey.*

Whericoat (*s. an old word*) A kind of open chariot used before the invention of coaches.

Whern (*s. a different spelling*) The wheel, the hollow piece of wood put on the spindle of a spinning wheel. *Philips.*

Wherret (*v. t. perhaps from ferret, a colloquial word*) To hurry, to tease; to give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

Wherret (*s. from the verb*) A box on the ear.

Wherreted (*s. from wherret*) Hurried, teased, struck with the fist on the ear.

Wherretting (*p. a. from wherret*) Hurrying, teasing, giving a box under the ear.

Wherretting (*s. from the part.*) The act of teasing; a box on the ear.

Wherried (*p. from wherry*) Conveyed in a wherry.

WHERRY (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A light boat used on rivers for passengers.

Wherry (*v. t. from the sub.*) To carry in a light boat, to convey in a boat.

Wherrying (*p. a. from wherry*) Conveying in a wherry.

Wherrying (*s. from the part.*) The act of conveying in a wherry.

Wherof (*adv. obsolete*) Wherefore, to what end. *Ch.*

WHET (*v. t. from the Sax. hwetten*) To sharpen by rubbing; to edge, to make angry.

Whet (*s. from the verb*) The act of sharpening; any thing that sharpens the appetite.

WHETHER (*adv. from the Sax. hwoether*) One way or other, on this side or that.

Whether (*pron. from the adv.*) Which of two.

Whetstone (*s. from whet, and stone*) The stone with which any thing is whetted.

Whetted (*p. from whet*) Sharpened by rubbing, brought to an edge by rubbing.

Whetter (*s. from whet*) One that whets.

Whetting (*p. a. from whet*) Sharpening, bringing to an edge by rubbing.

Whetting (*s. from the part.*) The act of sharpening by attrition, the act of bringing to an edge.

W H I

WHEY (*s. from the Sax. hwoeg*) The thin part of milk separated from the curd; any thing white and any thing resembling the serous part of milk.

Whey/ey (*adj. from whey*) Partaking of whey, resembling whey.

Whey'ish (*adj. from whey*) Partaking of whey, resembling whey.

WHICH (*pron. from the Sax. hwile*) The thing spoken of before; the person spoken of before; who; of two, one or more of many persons or things, not used in this sense of late. *Lord's Prayer.*

Which (*s. an old word*) An ark, a chest.

Whiche (*pron. obsolete*) Who, what; what sort or number.

Whiche'er (*pron. from which, and ever*) Whether one or the other.

Whichsoever (*pron. from which, and soever*) Whether the one or the other.

Whick'et (*adv. a cant and local word*) As good a way of retaliation. "Whick'et for whack'et."

Whids (*s. a cant word*) Words.

WHIFF (*s. from the Brit. chwyth*) A blast, a puff of wind.

Whiff'le (*v. int. from whiff*) To move inconstantly, move as though driven by the wind.

Whiff'le (*s. from whiff*) A file.

Whiff'ler (*s. from whiffle*) One that blows strongly, who plays on a fife, one who goes before in a procession; one of no consequence, one who is moved with every puff of wind.

Whiff'ling (*p. a. from whiffle*) Moving with inconstancy.

Whiff'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving inconstantly, uncertain conduct.

WHIG (*s. from the Sax. hwoeg*) Whey.

WHIG (*s. from whiggam*) One of the party opposed to the Tories, one who has moderate notions of government in church and state, a friend to civil and religious liberty.

Whig (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the whigs, consisting of whigs.

WHIG'GAM (*interj. in the Scotch dialect*) A term used in driving horses.

Whig'gamor (*s. from whiggam*) One employed in driving horses, one who attends a drove of horses.

Whig'gish (*adj. from whig*) Inclined to the whigs, longing to the whigs.

Whig'gism (*s. from whig*) The principles of whigs.

Whiggs (*s. from whiggam*) The whiggamors; a name in Scotland, who were chiefly employed in driving large droves of horses with corn and other produce from one part of that kingdom to another; and in the year 1648, instigated by the clergy and headed by the marquis of Argyll, they marched in great numbers to Edinburgh, to oppose the designs of king and the duke of Hamilton; from which circumstance the party adverse to the court were tempted called whigs; since that the term has acquired reputation in England, and is still retained in the sense explained under that article.

Whight (*adj. an old spelling*) White.

WHILE (*s. from the Sax. hwile*) Time, space of time.

While (*adv. from the sub.*) As long, as long as, same time that.

While (*v. int. from the sub.*) To loiter, to stay.

While're (*adv. obsolete*) Some time ago, some time before.

Whiles (*adv. from while, but now grown obsolete*) While.

Whiling (*p. a. from while*) Loitering, staying.

Whil'is (*adv. obsolete*) While.

Whilk (*v. int. a local word*) To yelp, to bark, to shrill bark as a dog.

Whilke (*pron. obsolete*) Which.

WHILOM (*adv. from the Sax. hwilom*) Formerly, old, once.

Whilome (*adv. the old spelling*) Whilom, formerly.

Whilist (*adv. from while*) As long as, at the same time that.

WHIM (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A freak, an odd, an irregular motion of desire.

WHIM'PER (*v. int. from the German, wimen*) To cry without making a loud noise.

Whim'pering (*p. a. from whimper*) Crying without a loud noise.

Whim'pering (*s. from the part.*) The act of crying out a loud noise, the supposed note of weeping.

Whimpl'd (*adj. supposed to be from whimper*) Distorted with crying.

whimsy (s. from whim) A whim, a freak.
 whimsical (adj. from whimsy) Freakish, capricious, given to whims.
 whimsicality (s. from whimsical) The state or quality of being whimsical.
 whimsically (adv. from whimsical) With whim, with caprice.
 whimsicalness (s. from whimsical) The state or quality of being whimsical.
 whimsy (s. a different spelling) A whimsy, a freak. *Scott.*
 whim (s. from whim) A gewgaw, a toy, a bauble, an odd device.
 WHIN (s. in botany) The name of a shrub, the knee-tree, the furze.
 WHINCHAT (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.
 whindle (v. int. from whine) To whine, to cry in a low voice, to cry meanly.
 whindling (p. a. from whindle) Crying in a low tone, whining.
 whindling (s. from the part.) The act of whining, a whine.
 whine (v. int. from the Sax. wenian) To cry in a low tone, to cry meanly, to make a plaintive noise, to use one in speaking.
 whining (s. from the verb) A plaintive noise, a tone in making, a mean complaint, an affected complaint.
 whinyard (s. a different spelling) A whinyard. *Scott.*
 whining (p. a. from whine) Crying meanly, making a plaintive noise.
 whining (s. from the part.) The act of crying meanly, whining in speaking.
 whinny (s. a local word) A pail to carry milk. *Bailey.*
 whinnyard (s. a different spelling) A whinnyard.
 whinny (s. a local cant word) A thin man with a large face. *Bailey.*
 whinny (v. t. an old word) To bend, to make crooked.
 whinny (p. from whinny) Crooked. *Minshew.*
 whinny (v. int. from the Lat. hinnio) To make a noise like a colt.
 whinnying (p. a. from whinny) Making a noise like a colt or colt.
 whinnying (s. from the part.) The neighing of a colt.
 whinny (s. in botany) The furze.
 WHINYARD (s. the etymology is doubtful, a droll word) A sword in contempt, a sword in droll.
 whip (v. t. from the Sax. hwoepan) To strike with something flexible, to lash, to drive with lashes, to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasms; to sew slightly; to inwrap; to take away nimblely.
 whip (v. int.) To move nimblely.
 whip (s. from the verb) Any tough and pliable instrument of correction.
 whipcord (s. from whip, and cord) The cord of which whips are made.
 whipping (s. in gardening) The method of grafting which the graft is bound on to the stock.
 whiphand (s. from whip, and hand) An advantage.
 whiplash (s. from whip, and lash) The lash of a whip.
 whipped (p. from whip) Corrected with a whip, beaten with a whip.
 whiper (s. from whip) One that whips.
 whipping (p. a. from whip) Correcting with a whip, lashing with a whip, correcting; taking away slightly, moving nimblely, sewing slightly.
 whipping (s. from the part.) Correction, correction with a whip, the act of correcting with lashes; the act of sewing slightly, that which is sewed slightly.
 whippingpost (s. from whipping, and post) The pillar to which criminals are tied when whipped.
 whiplaw (s. from whip, and law) The long saw used by two men in cutting timber into boards and other pieces.
 whiplaw (s. a sea term) A piece of wood fastened to the ship which the steerman holds in his hand in guiding the ship.
 whiplaw (s. from whip) A shuffling fellow, a sharper; a shuffling fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 whiplaw (s. from whip, and stock) The handle of a whip, that part of a whip which is held in the hand.
 whiplaw (v. t. pret. of whip) Whipped, did whip.
 whiplaw (p. from whip) Whipped.
 whiplaw (adj. a local word) Choked. *Bailey.*
 whiplaw (v. t. from the Sax. hwyrtan) To turn round with rapidity.

Whirl (v. int.) To move or go round with rapidity.
 Whirl (s. from the verb) A quick rotation, a circular motion, any thing moved round with rapidity; the round piece of wood put on the spindle of a spinning wheel.
 Whirlbat (s. from whirl, and bat) The ancient cestus; any thing moved round with rapidity in order to give a blow.
 Whirlbone (s. from whirl, and bone) The patella, the round bone of the knee.
 Whirlie (s. a different spelling) The whirl, the round piece of wood put on the spindle of a spinning wheel. *Bailey.*
 Whirl'd (p. from whirl) Moved round with rapidity.
 Whirl'igig (s. from whirl, and gig) A play thing for children made to turn round with great rapidity.
 Whirl'ing (p. a. from whirl) Turning round with rapidity.
 Whirl'ing (s. from the part.) The act of turning round with rapidity.
 Whirl'pit (s. from whirl, and pit) A whirlpool.
 Whirl'pool (s. from whirl, and pool) A vortex, a place where the water turns round and draws in what comes within the verge of its motion.
 Whirl'wind (s. from whirl, and wind) A stormy wind agitated with a circular motion.
 Whirl'worm (s. from whirl, and worm) The name of a small worm frequently found twisted about the roots of plants.
 Whirl'ring (s. from the sound) The noise made by partridges or pheasants in rising.
 WHISK (s. of uncertain derivation) A kind of brush made of twigs, a kind of besom; the quick motion of a twig; a kind of covering or dress for the neck.
 Whisk (v. t. from the sub.) To brush with a whisk, to give a slight brush; to sweep with a small besom, to move nimblely.
 Whisk (v. int.) To pass with a sweeping and swift motion.
 Whisk'ed (p. from whisk) Swept with a whisk, moved nimblely.
 Whisk'er (s. from whisk) The hair growing on the cheek unshaven; one that sweeps with a whisk.
 Whisk'et (s. a local word) A scuttle, a basket. *Bailey.*
 Whisk'ing (p. a. from whisk) Sweeping with a whisk, passing nimblely.
 Whisk'ing (s. from the part.) The act of sweeping with a whisk, the act of passing nimblely.
 Whisk'ing (adj. from whisk, a kind of cant word) Great, larger than common. "A whisking lie." *Bailey.*
 Whisk'io (adv. obsolete) Why so. *Chaucer.*
 WHISPER (v. int. from the Dutch, whisperen) To speak in a low voice, to speak so as to be heard at no great distance.
 Whis per (v. int.) To address in a low voice, to prompt secretly.
 Whis'per (s. from the verb) A low soft voice, a voice that can be heard at no great distance.
 Whis'per'd (p. from whisper) Addressed in a low voice, secretly prompted.
 Whis'perer (s. from whisper) One that whispers.
 Whis'pering (p. a. from whisper) Speaking so as not to be heard at any great distance, addressing in a low voice, secretly prompting.
 Whis'pering (s. from the part.) The act of speaking in a low voice, the act of secretly prompting.
 Whis'peringgallery (s. from whispering, and gallery) A gallery or circular place which conveys the lowest whisper to a great distance.
 Whis'peringplace (s. from whispering, and place) A whispering gallery, a place where a whisper is conveyed to a considerable distance.
 WHIST (interj. from the Danish, huiſte) Commanding silence.
 Whist (v. int. from the interj.) To be silent, to be still. *Shakespeare.*
 Whist (adj. from the interj.) Silent, still. *Milton.*
 Whist (s. from the interj.) A well known game at cards requiring great attention and silence.
 WHISTLE (v. int. from the Sax. hwiſſan) To sound shrill, to make a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath issuing from the mouth; to make a sound with a small kind of pipe.
 Whistle (v. t.) To call by whistling.
 WHISTLE (s. from the Sax. hwiſſe) A small wind instrument of music; the mouth, the organ of whistling; the

W H E

Whence (*adv. from where*) From what place, from what person, from what source, for which cause. *From whence, whence, a kind of tautology. Shakespeare. Of whence, whence, a vitious mode of expression. Dryden.*

Whence/soever (*adv. from whence, and soever*) From what place soever.

When/ever (*adv. from when, and ever*) At what time soever.

When/soever (*adv. from when, and soever*) At what-soever time.

Where (*adv. obsolete*) Whether, wheresoever. *Chaucer.*

WHERE (*adv. from the Sax. hwoer*) At which place, at what place, at the place in which.

Where (*s. from the adv.*) Place, state, space. "Any where." "A better where to find." *Shakespeare.*

Where (*adv. obsolete*) Whether, wheresoever. *Chaucer.*

Whereabout (*adv. from where, and about*) Near what place, near which place, concerning which.

Whereabouts (*adv. not so common a word*) Whereabouts.

Whereas (*adv. from where, and as*) Where on the contrary, for as much as, at which place; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

Whereat (*adv. from where, and at*) At which.

Whereby (*adv. from where, and by*) By which.

Where'er (*adv. from where, and ever*) At whatever place.

Wherefore (*adv. from where, and fore*) For which reason, for what reason.

Wherein (*adv. from where, and in*) In which.

Wherein/to (*adv. from where, and into*) Into which.

Whereof (*s. from where*) The state of having some place, the state of being some where.

Whereof (*adv. from where, and of*) Of which.

Whereon (*adv. from where, and on*) On which.

Wherefo (*adv. from where, and fo*) In what place soever. *Milton.*

Wherefo'er (*adv. from where, and soever*) In what place soever.

Wherethrough (*adv. obsolete*) By which. *Chaucer.*

Whereto (*adv. from where, and to*) To which; wherefore, to what end.

Whereunto (*adv. from where, and unto*) To which.

Whereupon (*adv. from where, and upon*) Upon which.

Wherewith (*adv. from where, and with*) With which.

Wherewithal (*adv. from where, and withal*) With which.

Wherken'd (*adj. a local word*) Choaked. *Bailey.*

Whericoat (*s. an old word*) A kind of open chariot used before the invention of coaches.

Whern (*s. a different spelling*) The wheel, the hollow piece of wood put on the spindle of a spinning wheel. *Philips.*

Wherret (*v. t. perhaps from ferret, a colloquial word*) To hurry, to tease; to give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

Wherret (*s. from the verb*) A box on the ear.

Wherreted (*p. from wherret*) Hurried, teased, struck with the fist on the ear.

Wherreting (*p. a. from wherret*) Hurrying, teasing, giving a box under the ear.

Wherreting (*s. from the part.*) The act of teasing; a box on the ear.

Wherried (*p. from wherry*) Conveyed in a wherry.

WHERRY (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A light boat used on rivers for passengers.

Wherry (*v. t. from the sub.*) To carry in a light boat, to convey in a boat.

Wherrying (*p. a. from wherry*) Conveying in a wherry.

Wherrying (*s. from the part.*) The act of conveying in a wherry.

Whet (*adv. obsolete*) Wherefore, to what end. *Ch.*

WHET (*v. t. from the Sax. hwetten*) To sharpen by rubbing; to edge, to make angry.

Whet (*s. from the verb*) The act of sharpening; any thing that sharpens the appetite.

WHETHER (*adv. from the Sax. hwoether*) One way or other, on this side or that.

Whether (*pron. from the adv.*) Which of two.

Whetstone (*s. from whet, and stone*) The stone with which any thing is whetted.

Whetted (*p. from whet*) Sharpened by rubbing, brought to an edge by rubbing.

Whetter (*s. from whet*) One that whets.

Whetting (*p. a. from whet*) Sharpening, bringing to an edge by rubbing.

Whetting (*s. from the part.*) The act of sharpening by attrition, the act of bringing to an edge.

W H I

WHEY (*s. from the Sax. hwoeg*) The thin part of milk separated from the curd; any thing white and any thing resembling the serous part of milk.

Whey/ey (*adj. from whey*) Partaking of whey, resembling whey.

Whey'ish (*adj. from whey*) Partaking of whey, resembling whey.

WHICH (*pron. from the Sax. hwile*) The thing of before; the person spoken of before; who; of two, one or more of many persons or things not used in this sense of late. *Lord's Prayer.*

Which (*s. an old word*) An ark, a chest.

Whiche (*pron. obsolete*) Who, what; what fort or person.

Whiche'er (*pron. from which, and ever*) Whether one or the other.

Which/soever (*pron. from which, and soever*) Whether the one or the other.

Whicket (*adv. a cant and local word*) As good a way of retaliation. "Whicket for whacket."

Whids (*s. a cant word*) Words.

WHIFF (*s. from the Brit. chwyth*) A blast, a puff of wind.

Whiff'le (*v. int. from whiff*) To move inconstantly, move as though driven by the wind.

Whiff'le (*s. from whiff*) A fife.

Whiff'ler (*s. from whiffle*) One that blows strongly, who plays on a fife, one who goes before in a procession; one of no consequence, one who is moved with every puff of wind.

Whiff'ling (*p. a. from whiffle*) Moving with inconstancy.

Whiff'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving inconstantly, uncertain conduct.

WHIG (*s. from the Sax. hwoeg*) Whey.

WHIG (*s. from whiggam*) One of the party opposite the Tories, one who has moderate notions of government in church and state, a friend to civil and religious liberty.

Whig (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the whigs, consisting of whigs.

WHIG'GAM (*interj. in the Scotch dialect*) A term in driving horses.

Whig'gamor (*s. from whiggam*) One employed driving horses, one who attends a drove of horses.

Whig'gish (*adj. from whig*) Inclined to the whigs, belonging to the whigs.

Whig'gism (*s. from whig*) The principles of whigs.

Whiggs (*s. from whiggam*) The whiggamors; in Scotland, who were chiefly employed in large droves of horses with corn and other produce from one part of that kingdom to another; and year 1648, instigated by the clergy and headed by the marquis of Argyll, they marched in great numbers to Edinburgh, to oppose the designs of king and the duke of Hamilton; from which circumstance the party adverse to the court were termed called whigs; since that the term acquired reputation in England, and is still retained in the sense explained under that article.

Whight (*adj. an old spelling*) White.

WHILE (*s. from the Sax. hwile*) Time, space of time.

While (*adv. from the sub.*) As long, as long as, same time that.

While (*v. int. from the sub.*) To loiter, to stay.

Whilere (*adv. obsolete*) Some time ago, formerly.

Whiles (*adv. from while, but now grown obsolete*) While.

Whiling (*p. a. from while*) Loitering, staying.

Whil'is (*adv. obsolete*) While.

Whiik (*v. int. a local word*) To yelp, to shrill bark as a dog.

Whilke (*pron. obsolete*) Which.

WHIL'OM (*adv. from the Sax. hwilom*) Formerly, old, once.

Whil'ome (*adv. the old spelling*) Whilom, formerly.

Whilist (*adv. from while*) As long as, at the same time that.

WHIM (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A freak, an odd, an irregular motion of desire.

WHIM'PER (*v. int. from the German, wimmen*) To cry without making a loud noise.

Whim'pering (*p. a. from whimper*) Crying without a loud noise.

Whim'pering (*s. from the part.*) The act of crying out a loud noise, the supposed note of weeping.

Whimp'led (*adj. supposed to be from whimper*) Distorted with crying.

Whimsey (s. from whim) A whim, a freak.
 Whimsical (adj. from whimsy) Freakish, capricious, given to whims.
 Whimsicality (s. from whimsical) The state or quality of being whimsical.
 Whimsically (adv. from whimsical) With whim, with whim.
 Whimsicalness (s. from whimsical) The state or quality of being whimsical.
 Whimsy (s. a different spelling) A whimsy, a freak. *Scott.*
 Whim (s. from whim) A gewgaw, a toy, a bauble, an odd device.
 Whin (s. in botany) The name of a shrub, the knee-tree, the furze.
 Whinchat (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.
 Whine (v. int. from whine) To whine, to cry in a low voice, to cry meanly.
 Whinling (p. a. from whindle) Crying in a low tone, whining.
 Whining (s. from the part.) The act of whining, a whine.
 Whine (v. int. from the Sax. wenian) To cry in a low voice, to cry meanly, to make a plaintive noise, to use one in speaking.
 Whining (s. from the verb) A plaintive noise, a tone in making, a mean complaint, an affected complaint.
 Whinnyard (s. a different spelling) A whinnyard. *Scott.*
 Whining (p. a. from whine) Crying meanly, making a plaintive noise.
 Whining (s. from the part.) The act of crying meanly, whining in speaking.
 Whinny (s. a local word) A pail to carry milk. *Bailey.*
 Whinnyard (s. a different spelling) A whinnyard.
 Whinny (s. a local cant word) A thin man with a pale face.
 Whinny (v. t. an old word) To bend, to make crooked. *Minsheu.*
 Whinnyed (p. from whinnie) Crooked. *Shakespeare.*
 Whinny (v. int. from the Lat. hinnio) To make a noise like a colt.
 Whinnying (p. a. from whinny) Making a noise like a colt.
 Whinnying (s. from the part.) The neighing of a horse.
 Whinny (s. in botany) The furze.
 Whinnyard (s. the etymology is doubtful, a droll word) A sword in contempt, a sword in droll.
 Whinny (v. t. from the Sax. hwoepan) To strike with something flexible, to lash, to drive with lashes, to fret with lashes; to lash with farcasins; to sew slightly; to inwrap; to take away nimblely.
 Whinny (v. int.) To move nimblely.
 Whinny (s. from the verb) Any tough and pliable instrument of correction.
 Whinny (s. from whip, and cord) The cord of which whips are made.
 Whinny (s. in gardening) The method of grafting which the graft is bound on to the stock.
 Whinny (s. from whip, and hand) An advantage.
 Whinny (s. from whip, and lash) The lash of a whip.
 Whinnyed (p. from whip) Corrected with a whip, beaten with a whip.
 Whinny (s. from whip) One that whips.
 Whinnying (p. a. from whip) Correcting with a whip, beating with a whip, correcting; taking away slightly, moving nimblely, sewing slightly.
 Whinnying (s. from the part.) Correction, correction with a whip, the act of correcting with lashes; the sewing slightly, that which is sewed slightly.
 Whinnypost (s. from whipping, and post) The pillar which criminals are tied when whipped.
 Whinny (s. from whip, and saw) The long saw used by two men in cutting timber into boards and other uses.
 Whinny (s. a sea term) A piece of wood fastened to the ship which the steerer holds in his hand in guiding the ship.
 Whinny (s. from whip) A shuffling fellow, a sharper; a shuffling fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 Whinny (s. from whip, and stock) The handle of a whip, that part of a whip which is held in the hand.
 Whinny (v. t. pret. of whip) Whipped, did whip.
 Whinny (p. from whip) Whipped.
 Whinnyed (adj. a local word) Choaked. *Bailey.*
 Whinny (v. t. from the Sax. hwyrcan) To turn round with rapidity.

Whirl (v. int.) To move or go round with rapidity.
 Whirl (s. from the verb) A quick rotation, a circular motion, any thing moved round with rapidity; the round piece of wood put on the spindle of a spinning wheel.
 Whirlbat (s. from whirl, and bat) The ancient cestus; any thing moved round with rapidity in order to give a blow.
 Whirlbone (s. from whirl, and bone) The patella, the round bone of the knee.
 Whirlie (s. a different spelling) The whirl, the round piece of wood put on the spindle of a spinning wheel. *Bailey.*
 Whirlled (p. from whirl) Moved round with rapidity.
 Whirligig (s. from whirl, and gig) A play thing for children made to turn round with great rapidity.
 Whirling (p. a. from whirl) Turning round with rapidity.
 Whirling (s. from the part.) The act of turning round with rapidity.
 Whirlpit (s. from whirl, and pit) A whirlpool.
 Whirlpool (s. from whirl, and pool) A vortex, a place where the water turns round and draws in what comes within the verge of its motion.
 Whirlwind (s. from whirl, and wind) A stormy wind agitated with a circular motion.
 Whirlworm (s. from whirl, and worm) The name of a small worm frequently found twisted about the roots of plants.
 Whirling (s. from the sound) The noise made by partridges or pheasants in rising.
 Whisk (s. of uncertain derivation) A kind of brush made of twigs, a kind of besom; the quick motion of a twig; a kind of covering or dress for the neck.
 Whisk (v. t. from the sub.) To brush with a whisk, to give a slight brush; to sweep with a small besom, to move nimblely.
 Whisk (v. int.) To pass with a sweeping and swift motion.
 Whisked (p. from whisk) Swept with a whisk, moved nimblely.
 Whisker (s. from whisk) The hair growing on the cheek unshaven; one that sweeps with a whisk.
 Whisket (s. a local word) A scuttle, a basket. *Bailey.*
 Whisking (p. a. from whisk) Sweeping with a whisk, passing nimblely.
 Whisking (s. from the part.) The act of sweeping with a whisk, the act of passing nimblely.
 Whisking (adj. from whisk, a kind of cant word) Great, larger than common. "A whisking lie." *Bailey.*
 Whisk (adv. obsolete) Why so. *Chaucer.*
 Whis (v. int. from the Dutch, whisperen) To speak in a low voice, to speak so as to be heard at no great distance.
 Whis (v. int.) To address in a low voice, to prompt secretly.
 Whis (s. from the verb) A low soft voice, a voice that can be heard at no great distance.
 Whis (p. from whisper) Addressed in a low voice, secretly prompted.
 Whis (s. from whisper) One that whispers.
 Whis (p. a. from whisper) Speaking so as not to be heard at any great distance, addressing in a low voice, secretly prompting.
 Whis (s. from the part.) The act of speaking in a low voice, the act of secretly prompting.
 Whis (s. from whispering, and gallery) A gallery or circular place which conveys the lowest whisper to a great distance.
 Whis (s. from whispering, and place) A whispering gallery, a place where a whisper is conveyed to a considerable distance.
 Whist (interj. from the Danish, huiſte) Commanding silence.
 Whist (v. int. from the interj.) To be silent, to be still. *Shakespeare.*
 Whist (adj. from the interj.) Silent, still. *Milton.*
 Whist (s. from the interj.) A well known game at cards requiring great attention and silence.
 Whistle (v. int. from the Sax. hwiſtan) To sound shrill, to make a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath issuing from the mouth; to make a sound with a small kind of pipe.
 Whistle (v. t.) To call by whistling.
 Whistle (s. from the Sax. hwiſtle) A small wind instrument of music; the mouth, the organ of whistling;

W H I

the sound made in whistling; the noise of winds; a call by whistling.

Whistled (*p. from whistle*) Played on a whistle, called by a whistle.

Whistlefish (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, a kind of gaudus.

Whistler (*s. from whistle*) One who whistles.

Whistling (*p. a. from whistle*) Playing on a whistle, making a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath, making a shrill sound, calling by a whistle.

Whistling (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing on a whistle, the sound of a whistle, the call of a whistle.

WHIT (*s. from the Sax. wihit*) A point, a jot, a bit.

Whit (*s. a cant word*) A prison, Newgate. *Bailey.*

WHITBY (*s.*) A town in the north riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 247 miles from London.

Whitby (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Whitby, made at Whitby.

WHIT'CHURCH (*s.*) A borough town in Hampshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 58 miles from London.

WHIT'CHURCH (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 161 miles from London.

Whit'church (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Whit'church, made at Whit'church.

WHITE (*adj. from the Sax. hwit*) Having that colour which is opposed to black, having that colour which is compounded of the most perfect mixture of all other colours; pale, having the colour of fear; having the colour expressive of innocence, gray with age; pale, unblemished; fair; soft. *Chaucer.*

White (*s. from the adj.*) The colour opposite to black, whiteness, any thing white; a part which is white.

White (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make white, to whiten.

White (*v. t. a local word*) To blame; to requite. *Bailey.*

Whit'ecob (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a sea bird, the mew.

Whit'ed (*p. from white*) Made white.

Whit'efaced (*adj. from white, and face*) Having a white face.

Whit'efooted (*adj. from white, and foot*) Having white feet.

Whit'efriars (*s. from white, and friar*) The several orders of monks who were distinguished by a white habit.

Whit'egloved (*adj. from white, and glove*) Wearing white gloves.

Whit'ehaired (*adj. from white, and hair*) Having white hair.

Whit'ehanded (*adj. from white, and hand*) Having white hands.

WHITEHA'VEN (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 300 miles from London.

Whiteha'ven (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Whiteha'ven, made at Whitehaven.

Whit'heat (*s. from white, and heat*) That degree of heat in which iron appears white, a degree of heat less than that of a welding heat.

Whit'ehorse (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, a kind of raia.

Whit'elead (*s. in natural history*) The ceruse; a white substance much used in house painting.

Whit'eleather (*s. from white, and leather*) Leather dressed with alum remarkable for its toughness.

Whit'eline (*s. from white, and line*) The void space between two lines in printing.

Whit'eline (*s. in anatomy*) The linea alba, a concourse of tendons proceeding from the muscles of the abdomen.

Whit'elivered (*adj. from white, and liver*) Envious. *Scott.*

Whit'ely (*adj. from white*) Coming near to white.

Whit'emeat (*s. from white, and meat*) The food prepared from milk, a milky diet; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, fish.

Whit'en (*v. t. from white*) To make white.

Whit'ened (*p. from whiten*) Made white.

Whit'ener (*s. from whiten*) One who makes white.

Whit'eness (*s. from white*) The state or quality of being white; paleness; purity, cleanness.

Whit'ening (*p. a. from whiten*) Making white.

Whit'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making white, the process of making any thing white.

Whit'enoled (*adj. from white, and nose*) Having a white nose.

Whit'eoakam (*s. from white, and oakam*) A kind of tow to drive into the seams of a ship.

W H I

Whit'epot (*s. from white, and pot*) A composition of eggs and other ingredients baked in a pot.

Whiter (*adj. comp. of white*) White in a greater degree.

Whit'erent (*s. from white, and rent*) A duty annexed by the tanners in Cornwall and Derbyshire.

Whit'erobed (*adj. from white, and robe*) Wearing white robe.

Whites (*s. from white*) The fluor albus, a diseased state of the menies.

Whit'efauce (*s. from white, and sauce*) A sauce made of blanched almonds and other ingredients.

WHIT'ESSEA (*s. in geography*) A bay, a gulph of frozen ocean.

Whit'espur (*s. from white, and spur*) An esquire before made by the king so called from the white spur which he received at his creation.

Whit'est (*adj. sup. of white*) White in the greatest degree.

Whit'estraits (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse narrow cloth.

Whit'ethorn (*s. from white, and thorn*) A species of thorn, the hawthorn.

Whit'ewash (*s. from white, and wash*) A wash to make the skin look fair; the white lime with which the walls of a room are washed, the wash put on a wall to make it white; the means used to clear up a character.

Whit'ewash (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make white by applying a wash for the surface; to give a fair or plausible representation of a bad character.

Whit'ewashed (*p. from whitewash*) Made white by application of a wash to the surface.

Whit'ewashing (*p. a. from white, and wash*) Making white by the application of a wash to the surface.

Whit'ewashing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making white by the application of a wash to the surface.

Whit'ewine (*s. from white, and wine*) Wine of a transparent colour, the wine produced from the white grape.

Whit'ewining (*s.*) The name of an apple.

Whit'ewort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

WHIT'IER (*adv. from the Sax. hwyder*) To what place, to which place, to the place which; to what degree, but this sense is obsolete. *Ben Jonson.*

Whit'erfoev'er (*adv. from whither, and foev'er*) To whatever place.

Whit'in (*v. int. an old word*) To grow white, to clear.

Whit'ing (*p. a. from white*) Making white.

Whit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making white, whitening.

Whit'ing (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a sea fish.

Whit'ing (*s. from the adj.*) A substance made of chalk.

Whit'inghullock (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of fish.

Whit'ish (*adj. from white*) Tending to a whitish colour.

Whit'ishness (*s. from whitish*) A tendency to a whitish colour.

Whit'le (*v. t. a local word*) To make white by tinging.

WHIT'LOW (*s. probably from the Sax. whit'eloh*) A swelling, a flame, a swelling at the end of the finger, swelling between the two skins; the paronychia.

Whit'lowgrais (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb reputed good for the whitlow.

Whit'lier (*s. from white*) A whitener, one that whiteneth cloth.

Whit'son (*adj. a different spelling*) Whit'sun, belonging to Whit'sundae.

Whit'sontide (*s. a different spelling*) Whit'sundae.

Whit'sour (*s.*) The name of an apple.

Whit'sul (*adj. a local word*) Produced from milk, long to milky diet.

Whit'sun (*s. from Whit'sunday*) Belonging to Whit'sundae.

Whit'sunday (*s. from whit, and Sunday*) The day apart by the church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost, so called because the candidate for baptism appeared on that day in white robes.

Whit'sundae (*s. from Whit'sunday, and tide*) The sun holidays, the festival to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost.

WHIT'TAIL (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

Whit'ten (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree.

Whit'tentree (*s. in botany*) The whit'ten, a kind of tree.

WHIT'TLE (*v. t. from the Sax. hwettan, retaining the Scotch dialect*) To make white by cutting; to sharpen.

W H O

WHITTLE (*s. from the Sax. wital white*) A small kind of blanket to cover a child; a coarse kind of cloak worn by women; a woman's white dress; but this is now grown obsolete.

WHITTLE (*s. from the Sax. hwytel*) A knife. *Shakes.*

WHITTLE (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dress in a whittle, to dress as a child in a kind of blanket.

WHITTLED (*p. from the verb*) Dressed in a whittle; made white by cutting.

WHITTLING (*p. a. from whittle*) Dressing in a whittle; making white by cutting.

WHITTLING (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing in a whittle; the act of making white by cutting.

WHIZZ, WHIZZ (*v. int. from the found*) To make a loud humming noise.

WHIZZ (*s. from the verb*) A loud humming noise.

WHIZZING (*p. a. from whizz*) Making a loud humming noise.

WHIZZING (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a loud humming noise, a loud humming noise like that of a cannon ball, or some other body in swift motion.

WHO (*pron. from the Sax. hwa*) The person referred to, the person referred to as spoken of before; what person; the persons spoken of before.

WHO (*adv. obsolete*) Now, at this time. *Chaucer.*

WHO (*v. t. a local word*) To cover, to overhelm.

WHOEVER (*pron. from who, and ever*) Any one, any person indefinitely.

WHOLE (*adj. from the Sax. walg*) All, containing all, unimpaired, unimpaired; solid, well, not sick.

WHOLE (*s. from the adj.*) The total, the complete sum, the parts.

WHOLE (*adj. from whole, and chafed*) Belonging to a particular kind of boots.

WHOLE (*s. from whole, and sale*) Sale in the shop.

WHOLE (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to sale in the shop, dealing in commodities by the lump.

WHOLE (*adj. from the Sax. hael health*) Sound, consistent with truth, orthodox; contributing to health, promoting health; preserving, salutary; kind-pleasing; rather a droll sense.

WHOLE (*adv. from wholesome*) In a wholesome manner, in a manner conducive to health.

WHOLE (*s. from wholesome*) The state or quality conducive to health, salubrity.

WHOLE (*adv. from whole*) Completely, perfectly, totally, in all parts.

WHO (*pron. the accusative or oblique case of who*) A person referred to as spoken of before, the persons referred to as spoken of before.

WHOEVER (*pron. the accusative case of whosoever*) Any person, any person spoken of before.

WHUB (*s. a different spelling*) A hubbub. *Shakespeare.*

WHUB (*s. a sea term*) One of the planks in a ship which are fastened along the sides of the upper deck.

WHO (*v. int. a local word*) Shook, did shake in every way. *Bailey.*

WHO (*s. in ornithology, from the Lat. upupa*) The name of a bird, the pewee.

WHO (*s. perhaps from the foregoing*) A shout of pursuit.

WHO (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shout with malignity; with at: "Admiration did not whoop at me."

WHO (*v. t.*) To insult with shouts.

WHO (*p. from whoop*) Insulted with shouts.

WHO (*p. a. from whoop*) Shouting with malignity, insulting with shouts.

WHO (*s. from the part.*) The act of shouting, the act of insulting with shouts, the shout of joy or triumph, the noise made in calling or shouting.

WHO (*s. from whoop*) A whoop, the shout of joy or triumph. *Scott.*

WHO (*s. from the Sax. hor*) A woman of ill fame, a prostitute, an adulteress.

WHO (*v. int. from the sub.*) To have unlawful converse with a female, to follow women of ill fame.

WHO (*v. t.*) To corrupt by violating chastity. *Johns.*

WHO (*p. from whore, but not much used*) Corrupted chastity.

WHO (*s. from whore*) The state of being a whore, prostitution, adultery.

WHO (*s. from whore, and master*) One who follows women of ill fame, one who follows women of ill fame, a fornicator, an adulterer.

W I C

Who'remonger (*s. from whore, and monger*) A whore-master.

Who'reson (*s. from whore, and son, used chiefly in droll style*) The son of a whore, a bastard.

Who'ring (*p. a. from whore*) Having unlawful commerce with the other sex, following whores, practicing whoredom.

Who'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of following women of ill fame, the practice of whoredom.

Who'rish (*adj. from whore*) Unchaste, given to whoredom.

Who'rishly (*adv. from whorish*) With unchastity.

Who'rishness (*s. from whorish*) The state of being whorish.

Whorl'bat (*s. a different spelling*) The whirlbat. *D. of A. ts.*

WHORT (*s. from the Sax. weort*) The name of a shrub, the whortle, the fruit of the whortle.

Whort'le (*s. from whort*) The name of a shrub, the fruit of the shrub.

Whort'leberry (*s. from whortle, and berry*) The fruit of the whortle.

Whort'lebrush (*s. from whortle, and brush*) The whortle.

Whort'pie (*s. from whort, and pie*) A pie made of whorts.

Whose (*pron. the genitive case of who*) Belonging to a person spoken of before, belonging to a thing spoken of before.

Who'fo (*pron. from who, and fo*) Any one, any person.

Whofoev'er (*pron. from who, and soever*) Any one, any person.

Who'wiskin (*s. a local word*) A large black drinking pot. *Bailey.*

Whur, Whurr (*s. from the found*) The noise made by the wings of birds in more than common agitation.

Whur, Whurr (*v. int.*) To make a noise as the wings of a bird in rising; to snarl as a dog.

Whur'ring (*p. a. from whur*) Making a noise as the wings of a bird in more than common agitation.

Whur'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a noise like that of partridges in rising, the noise made by the wings of a bird in more than common agitation.

Whurt (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The whort, the whortle. *Carew.*

Whuz (*s. not so common a spelling*) A whur, the noise of a partridge or other birds in rising. *Bailey.*

WHY (*adv. from the Sax. hwi*) For what reason, for which reason; truly, indeed: "Why, you must not speak that yet." *Shakespeare.*

Why'le (*s. an old spelling*) While, time, space. *Chaucer.*

Why'not (*adv. from why, and not*) For what cause should it not.

Why'not (*s. from the adv. a cant word*) A violent procedure. "They did it with a why not." *Di. of Arts.*

Wiar (*s. a different spelling*) Wire. *Di. of Arts.*

WIC (*s. from the Sax. an old word*) A place on the sea shore, a village, a fortress.

Wic (*s. a different spelling*) A wick, that part of a candle which burns. *Scott.*

WIC'CI (*s.*) The ancient inhabitants of a part of Worcester-shire.

WIC'CIA (*s. in old geography*) A part of Worcester-shire.

Wic'cian (*adj. from Wiccia*) Belonging to Wiccia.

Wic'cian (*s. from the adj.*) One of the Wicci.

WIC'COMB (*s.*) A borough town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 29 miles from London.

Wic'comb (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wiccomb, made at Wiccomb.

WICH'ACAN (*s. in medicine*) A Virginian root reputed a powerful vulnerary.

Wiche (*s. an old word*) A kind of chest. *Chaucer.*

Wich'encraf (*s. an old word*) Witchcraft. *Phillips.*

WICK (*s. from the Sax. weace*) The inust of a candle, that part of a candle which burns.

Wicke (*adj. obsolete*) Wicked, bad. *Chaucer.*

WICK'ED (*adj. of obscure etymology*) Given to vice, immoral, flagitious, baneful, pernicious; roughish, ludicrously mischievous.

Wick'eder (*adj. comp. of wicked*) Wicked in a greater degree.

Wick'edest (*adj. sup. of wicked*) Wicked in the greatest degree.

Wick'edly (*adv. from wicked*) With criminality, with bad intention.

Wick'edness (*s. from wicked*) The state or quality of being wicked.

WICK'ER (*adj. from the Danish vigre a twig*) Made of twigs.

WICKET (*s. from the Dutch*) A small gate.

WICKLIFF (*s.*) A man's name; a noted reformer in the reign of Edward the Third; he was professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and greatly opposed the doctrines and usurpations of the church of Rome; he translated the Bible into English, and wrote an excellent book, in two volumes, which contributed not a little to forward the reformation, which took place in England about two hundred years after his death.

Wickliff'ian (*adj. from Wickliff*) Belonging to the followers or principles of John Wickliff. *Cole-*

Wickliff'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A Wickliffite.

Wickliffite (*s. from Wickliff*) One of the followers of John Wickliff the famous reformer mentioned in the foregoing article.

Wickliffite (*s. from Wickliff*) A follower of John Wickliff.

WICK'WARE (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Monday, and is 111 miles from London.

Wick'ware (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wickware, made at Wickware.

Wid'dle (*v. int. a local word*) To fret. *Bailey.*

Wid'dlewaddle (*v. int. a droll word*) To waddle. *Ba.*

WIDE (*adj. from the Sax.*) Extended on either side, broad; deviating, remote.

Wide (*adv. from the adj. sometimes used in composition*) At a distance, with great extent; *with from and of:* as, "Wide from the truth." "Wide of the mark."

Wideho'vering (*adj. from wide, and hovering*) Hovering with wide extent.

Wid'ely (*adv. from wide*) With great extent, far, remotely.

Wid'en (*v. t. from wide*) To extend in breadth, to make wide.

Wid'en (*v. int.*) To grow wide.

Wid'ened (*p. from wide*) Made wide, extended in breadth.

Wid'eness (*s. from wide*) Breadth, large extent every way.

Wid'ening (*p. a. from widen*) Making wide, extending in breadth.

Wid'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making wide.

Wid'er (*adj. comp. of wide*) Wide in a greater degree.

Wid'est (*adj. sup. of wide*) Wide in the greatest degree.

Wideskirt'ed (*adj. from wide, and skirted*) Having large skirts, having large borders.

Wid'epread'ing (*adj. from wide, and spreading*) Spreading to a large extent.

Widewast'ing (*adj. from wide, and wafting*) Wafting with wide extent.

Widewa'ving (*adj. from wide, and waving*) Waving with wide extent.

Widewhere (*adv. obsolete*) Every where, in all places. *Chaucer.*

WID'GEON (*s. in ornithology*) A watersowl not quite so large as a duck.

Wid'gin (*s. not so common a spelling*) The widgeon.

WID'OW (*s. from the Sax. widwa*) A woman whose husband is dead and not married again.

Wid'ow (*v. t. from the sub.*) To deprive of a husband, to make a widow; to endow with the right or privilege of a widow; to deprive of good.

Wid'owbench (*s. from widow, and bench*) The share allowed to a widow out of her husband's estate besides her jointure.

Wid'owed (*p. from widow*) Made a widow, deprived of a husband.

Wid'ower (*s. from widow*) A man whose wife is dead and is not married again.

Wid'owhood (*s. from widow, and hood*) The state or condition of a widow, the privilege of a widow, the life estate settled on a widow.

Wid'owhunter (*s. from widow, and hunter*) One who courts widows for the sake of their jointure.

Wid'owing (*p. a. from widow*) Making a widow.

Wid'owing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving a woman of her husband.

Wid'owmaker (*s. from widow, and maker*) One who deprives women of their husbands, one who spreads desolation.

Wid'owwail (*s. from widow, and wail*) The name of a plant.

Width (*s. from wide*) Breadth, wideness. *Dry.*

Wie (*s. not so common a word*) The wick of a candle.

Wieg (*s. a local word*) A leaver, a wedge.

WIELD (*v. t. from the Sax. wealdan*) To use with command, to sway in the hand with ease.

Wield'ed (*p. from wield*) Swayed in the hand with ease and command.

Wield'ing (*p. a. from wield*) Swaying with ease in the hand.

Wield'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of swaying in the hand with ease.

Wield'y (*adj. from wield*) Manageable, capable of being wielded.

Wier (*s. a different spelling*) Wire.

Wierdy (*s. an old word*) The fates, the destinies. *D. of*

Wi'ery (*adj. from wire*) Like wire, made of wire drawn into wire.

WI'ERY (*adj. from the Sax. waer a pool*) A moir.

WIFE (*s. from the Sax. wif*) A woman that has a husband; a woman of low employment.

Wif'hode (*s. obsolete*) The state of being a wife.

Wif'ely (*adj. from wife*) Becoming a wife.

Wig (*s. contracted from periwig*) False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.

WIG'AN (*s.*) A borough town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday and Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 195 miles from London.

Wig'an (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wigan, made at Wigan.

Wig'block (*s. from wig, and block*) The block on which a wig is made.

Wig'caul (*s. from wig, and caul*) The network in the inside of a wig.

Wig'ger (*s. a local word*) Strong.

WIGHT (*s. from the Sax. wiht nearly obsolete, or only in droll style*) A person, a being.

Wight (*adj. obsolete*) Swift, nimble.

WIGHT (*s. in geography*) An island in the Bristol channel on the coast of Hampshire from which it is supposed to have been divided by the agitation of the sea.

Wight'ly (*adv. from wight, obsolete*) Swiftly, quickly.

WIGHT'ON (*s.*) A town in the east riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 11 miles from London.

Wight'on (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wighton, made at Wighton.

WIG'TON (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 305 miles from London.

Wig'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wigton, made at Wigton.

Wik, Wike (*adj. obsolete*) Wicked, bad.

Wike (*s. obsolete*) A week. *Cham.*

Wikk (*adj. obsolete*) Wicked, bad.

WILD (*adj. from the Sax.*) Untamed, uncultivated, desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable; inordinate, lawless, uncouth, strange; irregular, luxuriant; fanciful, merely imaginary.

Wild (*s. from the adj.*) A desert, an uncultivated tract of country uninhabited.

Wildbas'il (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Wildcu'cumber (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Wid'er (*adj. comp. of wild*) Wild in a greater degree.

Wid'er (*v. t. from wild*) To lose, to puzzle, to perplex.

Wid'ered (*p. from wilder*) Puzzled as in a labyrinth.

Wid'ering (*p. a. from wilder*) Puzzling as in a labyrinth.

Wid'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of puzzling in a labyrinth.

Wid'erness (*s. from wild*) A desert, an uninhabited tract of country; the state of being wild and uncultivated.

Wid'est (*adj. sup. of wild*) Wild in the greatest degree.

Wid'fire (*s. from wild, and fire*) A composition of flammable materials easy to be kindled, and hard to be extinguished.

Wid'fowl (*s. from wild, and fowl*) Wild ducks and fowls of the like kind.

Wid'goosechace (*s. from wildgoose, and chase*) A pursuit, a pursuit of something which is never to be obtained.

Wid'ing (*s. from wild*) A wild four apple, a tree that has not been grafted.

Wid'ly (*adv. from wild*) Without cultivation, without order, without attention.

W I L

Wildness (*s. from wild*) The state of being wild, the quality of being wild.
Wildolive (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree.
Wildservice (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Wildwilliams (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Wile (*s. from the Sax.*) A cunning trick, a deceit, a fraud.
WILFRED (*s.*) A man's name.
Willful (*adj. from will*) Stubborn, inflexible, done with design, suffered by design.
Willfully (*adv. from the adj.*) Obstinately, stubbornly, by design, on purpose; willingly. *Cb.*
Willfulness (*s. from willful*) Obstinateness, stubbornness, perverseness.
Willfulness, **Willfulness** (*s. obsolete*) A moderate desire of revenge. *Chaucer.*
Willily (*adv. from wily*) By stratagem, by fraud.
Williness (*s. from wily*) Cunning, subtilty, craft, fraud.
Will (*s. from the Sax. willa*) The power of determining in the mind, choice, arbitrary determination; disposition, inclination, desire; government, direction, command; a testament, the disposition of a man's estate to take place after his death. *Will with wip, the ignis fatuus.*
Will (*v. t. from the Sax. willan*) To desire that any thing may take place; to command, to direct.
Will (*v. int.*) To exercise the power of volition.
Will (*s. a familiar contraction*) A man's name, William.
Will (*v. int. a sign of the future tense*) To be determined at some future time, to be hereafter inclined to.
Will'd (*p. from will*) Determined by the will, commanded, directed.
Will'er (*s. from will*) One that wills, a rash person, a wily person. *Cb.*
Will'er (*adj. a local word*) Willful, peevish. *Cole.*
Willful (*adj. a different spelling*) Willful. *Cole.*
Willi (*s. an old Saxon word*) Many, many persons. *Johnson.*
William (*s.*) A man's name.
Will (*s. a cant word*) A sorry fellow; an heremadite. *Scott.*
Will'ing (*p. a. from will*) Exercising the power of volition.
Will'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Desirous, consenting; ready, disposed to comply, disposed to do.
Will'ing (*s. from the part.*) Volition, the act of willing.
Will'ingly (*adv. from willing*) With one's own desire, by one's own consent.
Will'ingness (*s. from willing*) Desire, ready compliance, consent.
Willow (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree; the branch of the tree worn as an emblem of loss.
Willow (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the willow, made of willow.
Willowherb (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Willowth (*adj. from willow*) Resembling the colour of the willow.
Willowplant (*s. in botany*) A young willow.
Willowplat (*s. from willow, and plat*) A place where willows grow. *Scott.*
Willowweed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Willowwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Will'y (*adj. obsolete*) Willing, favourable.
Will'y (*s. a local word*) A kind of wicker basket.
Will'y (*v. t. an old spelling*) To will. *Cb.*
Will'y (*v. int. second person sing. of will*) Art determined hereafter, mayest be inclined to hereafter.
Wilton (*s.*) The county town of Wiltshire; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 85 miles from London.
Wilton (*adj. from Wilton*) Belonging to Wilton, made of Wilton.
Wiltshire (*s.*) Wiltshire. "In the county of Wilts."
Wiltshire (*s.*) One of the inland counties of England; is remarkable for its fine downs and number of sheep; the cloathing trade is here carried on to a great extent and perfection perhaps than in any other county; it contains one city and twenty three market towns, and sends thirty four members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Salisbury, and two for each of the boroughs, Wilton, Hinton, Heytesbury, Westbury, Cricklade, Calne, Devizes, Chippenham, Malmesbury, Eton, Eddisbury, Luggershall, Old Sarum, Wootton Bassett, and Marlborough.

W I N

Wiltshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Wilts, produced in the county of Wilts, manufactured in the county of Wilts.
Wily (*adj. from wile*) Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.
WIMBLE (*s. from the Dutch wemelan to bore*) An instrument with which holes are bored.
Wimble (*v. int. from the sub.*) To bore.
Wimble (*adj. obsolete*) Nimble, sliding to and fro. *Sp.*
Wimbled (*p. from wimble*) Bored with a wimble.
Wimbling (*p. a. from wimble*) Boring with a wimble.
Wimbling (*s. from the part.*) The act of boring with a wimble.
WIMBORN (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 105 miles from London.
Wimb'orn (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wimb'orn, made at Wimb'orn.
Wimm (*v. t. a local word*) To winnow. *Ba.*
Winmed (*p. from wim, a local word*) Winnowed.
Winming (*p. a. from wimm, a local word*) Winnowing.
Winming (*s. from the part. a local word*) The act of winnowing.
WIMPLE (*s. from the French guimpe*) A hood, a veil. *Isai.*
Wimple (*v. t. from the sub.*) To draw down as a hood or veil.
Wimpled (*p. from wimple*) Drawn as a hood or veil, covered as with a hood or veil. *Sp.*
Wimpling (*p. a. from wimple*) Drawing down as a hood or veil, covering as with a hood or veil.
Wimpling (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering as with a hood or veil.
WIMMUND (*s.*) A man's name.
WIN (*v. t. from the Sax. winna*) To get, to gain, to obtain.
Win (*v. int.*) To gain the victory, to gain ground, to get at play.
WINCAUNT'ON (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 113 miles from London.
Wincaunt'on (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wincaunt'on, made at Wincaunt'on.
Wince (*v. int. from the Brit. gwingo*) To kick as impatient of a rider, to kick as impatient of pain.
WINCH (*s. from the French guincher to twist*) A wind-lace.
Winch (*v. int. from the sub.*) To kick as with impatience, to writhe the body as impatient of pain.
WINCH'COMB (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 93 miles from London.
Winch'comb (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Winch'comb, made at Winch'comb.
WIN'CHELSEY (*s.*) A town in Suffex, it is one of the cinqueports, has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 67 miles from London.
Win'chelsey (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Winchelsey, made at Winchelsey.
WIN'CHESTER (*s.*) A city in Hampshire; it is the see of a bishop, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 67 miles from London.
Win'chester (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Winchester, made at Winchester.
Win'chestergoose (*s. a cant word with physicians*) A bubo. *Phil. Trans.*
Winch'ing (*p. a. from winch*) Kicking with impatience, writhing the body as in pain.
Winch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of kicking as impatient of pain.
Win'cing (*p. a. from wince*) Kicking as impatient of a rider, starting suddenly as in pain.
Win'cing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of kicking as impatient of a rider, the act of starting as with pain.
Win'coppe (*s. in botany*) The name of a small plant and flower, which, if open in the morning, is said to prognosticate a fine day.
WIND (*s. from the Sax.*) The motion of the air; air caused by any action; the breath, the power of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; fluctuation, windiness; any thing light and insignificant. *To go down the wind, to decay. To take the wind, to gain an advantage.*
Wind (*v. t. from the sub. the i is sounded long*) To blow, to make to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to turn by shifts, to introduce by insinuation; to change, to incircle, to unfold. *To wind out, to excrete. To wind up, to draw up as a weight or spring.*

WIN

Spring in clockwork, to bring to a small compass, to raise by degrees, to streighten a string.

Wind (*v. t. the i is short*) To nose, to follow by the scent.

Wind (*v. int.*) To turn, to change, to move round, to proceed in turnings; to become disentangled.

Wind'age (*s. in gunnery*) The difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the ball.

Wind'ais (*s. a hunting term*) The method of driving the chace to some place where one is ready with a bow or gun to shoot it.

Wind'beam (*s. in building*) The collarbeam.

Wind'berry (*s.*) The whortleberry, the bilberry.

Wind'bound (*adj. from wind, and bound*) Confined by contrary winds.

Wind'broken (*adj. from wind, and broken*) Hurt as a horse in the wind, breathing with difficulty.

Wind'colic (*s. from wind, and colic*) A painful disorder in the stomach.

Wind'cholic (*s. a different and less correct spelling*) The windcolic. *Scott.*

Wind'driven (*adj. from wind, and driven*) Forced by the wind.

Winde (*v. int. obsolete*) To go. *Ch.*

Wind'ed (*p. from wind*) Nosed, followed by the scent.

Wind'ed (*p. from wind, the i long*) Blown, sounded by inflation; turned round, twisted; directed, introduced by insinuation.

Wind'egg (*s. from wind, and egg*) An egg not impregnated, an egg that has no principle of life.

Wind'er (*s. from wind*) One that winds, an instrument that winds; a plant that winds itself about other plants.

Wind'ermob (*s. in ornithology*) A species of larus.

Wind'fall (*s. from wind, and fall*) Fruit blown down by the wind; any thing blown down by the wind.

Wind'furnace (*s. from wind, and furnace*) A melting furnace.

Wind'flower (*s. from wind, and flower*) The anemone.

Wind'gall (*s. from wind, and gall*) A flatulent tumour on the leg of a horse about the fetlock.

Wind'gun (*s. from wind, and gun*) A gun which discharges a ball by means of compressed air.

WIND'HAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 90 miles from London.

Wind'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Windham, made at Windham.

Wind'hatch (*s. from wind, and hatch*) The opening where the ore is taken out of the mine.

Wind'ier (*adj. comp. of windy*) Windy in a greater degree.

Wind'iest (*adj. sup. of windy*) Windy in the greatest degree.

Wind'iness (*s. from windy*) The state of being windy.

Wind'ing (*p. a. from wind*) Blowing, sounding by inflation; turning round, involving, turning by snits, introducing by insinuation.

Wind'ing (*p. a. from wind, the i short*) Nosing, following by the scent.

Wind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sounding by inflation, the act of turning round; a flexure, a turning.

Wind'ing (*s. from the part. the i short*) The act of following by the scent.

Wind'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Having flexures, serpentine.

Windingsheet (*s. from winding, and sheet*) Grave cloaths, the dress of the dead.

Wind'ir (*v. t. obsolete*) To trim, to adorn. *Ch.*

Wind'instrument (*s. from wind, and instrument*) An instrument of music sounded by wind.

Wind'lace (*s. from wind, and lace*) A windlass, a machine to raise weights, in which a rope or chain is wound about a cylindrical body; a handle by which any thing is turned.

Wind'lass (*s. the old spelling*) A windlass. *Ch.*

Wind'lass (*s. the more common spelling*) A windlace.

Wind'less (*s. a different spelling*) The windlass. *Sc.*

Wind'le (*s. from wind, A spindle; a machine or reel on which yarn is wound.* *Ainsworth.*

Wind'mill (*s. from wind, and mill*) A mill for grinding corn turned by the wind.

Wind'month (*s. from wind, and month*) November so called by the Saxons because remarkable for high westerly winds.

Wind'ow (*s. probably from wind, and door*) An opening in a building by which light and air are con-

WIN

veyed into a room, the frame of glass or other materials which cover an aperture in a wall, any thing resembling a window.

Win'dow (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with window to place at a window.

Win'dowbench (*s. from window, and bench*) A window seat.

Win'dowed (*p. from window*) Furnished with window formed into the appearance of windows.

Win'dowframe (*s. from window, and frame*) The frame of wood or other materials belonging to window.

Win'dowglass (*s. from window, and glass*) The glass used in glazing windows.

Win'dowing (*p. a. from window*) Furnishing windows.

Win'dowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with windows, the frame work of windows.

Win'dowlight (*s. from window, and light*) A window the light transmitted by a window.

Win'dowpeeper (*s. from window, and peeper*) One who is appointed to examine the number of windows to see if they are duly assessed to the window tax.

Win'dowseat (*s. from window, and seat*) The seat connected with the window.

Win'dowshutter (*s. from window, and shutter*) The frame of wood which occasionally shuts or secures window.

Win'dowtax (*s. from window, and tax*) The tax or duty laid on windows.

Win'dowpipe (*s. from wind, and pipe*) The trachea, the passage through which the air passes to and from the lungs in respiration.

Win'drow (*s. from wind, and row*) Hay or grass raised up into a row in order to be cocked.

Wind'sail (*s. a sea term*) An apparatus of sail cloth convey fresh air into the ship.

Wind'shaken (*adj. from wind, and shaken*) Shaken with the wind.

Wind'shock (*s. from wind, and shock*) A shiver crack in the body of a tree supposed to be occasioned by high winds.

WIND'SOR (*s.*) A borough town in Berkshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles from London.

Wind'sor (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Windsor, made at Windsor.

Wind'swift (*adj. from wind, and swift*) Very swift as the wind.

Wind'tackle (*s. a sea term*) The tackle by which a thing is hoisted into the ship.

Wind'tackleblocks (*s. a sea term*) The double blocks which any thing is hoisted into the ship.

Wind'taught (*adj. a sea term*) Stiff in the wind, holding the wind.

Wind'thrush (*s. in ornithology*) The redwing, a kind of thrush which makes its appearance in the beginning of winter.

Wind'ward (*adv. from wind, and ward*) Towards wind.

Wind'ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Lying towards wind.

Wind'wardtide (*s. from windward, and tide*) The tide which runs against the wind.

Wind'y (*adj. from wind*) Consisting of wind, next to the wind, tempestuous, molested with the wind, flatulent, puffed up with wind; empty, airy.

WINE (*s. from the Sax. win*) The fermented juice of the grape; a liquor made by steeping fruit or vegetables in water and sweetened with sugar.

Wineape (*s. an old word*) A kind of wine, the cadel.

Winebibber (*s. from wine, and bibber*) A great drinker of wine.

Winecask (*s. from wine, and cask*) A cask in which wine has been kept.

Winecellar (*s. from wine, and cellar*) A wine vault cellar for wine.

Winecooper (*s. from wine, and cooper*) One who is in wines, one who prepares wines for sale.

WINEFRED (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Wine measure (*s. from wine, and measure*) A kind of liquid measure; the pint contains 231 cubic inches.

Wine merchant (*s. from wine, and merchant*) One who deals largely in wines.

Wine month (*s. from wine, and month*) October, the month in which the vintage was gathered in.

Winer (*s. from wine*) The branch of a vine.

Winerain (*s. from wine, and rain*) The shepard

W I N

of liquor made of raisins and other ingredients.
 rope (s. from wine, and rope) The state of wine
 copy.
 spirit (s. from wine, and spirit) The spirit drawn
 wine by distillation.
 (s. an old word) The branch of a vine. *Ba.*
 trade (s. from wine, and trade) The trade of
 ing in wine.
 vault (s. from wine, and vault) A vault or cellar
 wine.
 vessel (s. from wine, and vessel) A cask in which
 has been kept.
 (s. from the Sax. gewing) One of the limbs
 which a bird flies; a fan, any thing resembling
 wing of a bird; a flight, passage by the wing, a
 ve of fight; the side of an army, any side piece
 mbling a wing.
 (v. t. from the sub.) To furnish with wings, to
 ly with side bodies.
 (v. int.) To pass by flight.
 (p. from wing) Furnished with wings, hav-
 wings.
 ed pea (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 ed plant (s. in botany) A plant whose stalk is fur-
 all the way with a kind of membranous
 ed seed (s. in botany) A seed furnished with a kind
 own by which it is easily conveyed from place to
 by the wind.
 ing (p. a. from wing) Furnishing with wings;
 g.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of furnishing with
 gs, the act of flying.
 shell (s. from wing, and shell) The shell that
 rs the wing of an insect, a sheath wing.
 y (adj. from wing) Having wings.
 (s.) The name of an apple.
 (v. int. from the Sax. winctan) To shut the
 to close and exclude the light, to connive at,
 erate; to direct by the motion of the eyelids, to
 with at; as, "Better content with one that will
 at their faults."
 (s. from the verb) The act of closing the eye, a
 by the motion of the eye.
 er (s. from wink) One that winks.
 ing (p. a. from wink) Closing the eye, giving
 at by closing the eye.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of closing the
 ngly (adv. from winking) With the eyes nearly
 d.
 (s. an old spelling) A windlass. *Ch.*
 (adv. a local word) Quietly. *Bailey.*
 (v. int. a local word) To complain. *Cole.*
 er (s. from win) One who wins.
 ing (p. a. from win) Gaining, obtaining, getting
 advantage.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of getting some ad-
 ge; that which is won.
 ing (adj. from the part.) Charming, attrac-
 OW (v. t. from the Sax. windwian) To separate
 and, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan,
 at as with wings; to separate, to part; to sift,
 amine.
 ow (v. int.) To part corn from chaff.
 owed (p. from winnow) Parted as corn from
 fanned, separated by means of wind; sifted,
 ined.
 wer (s. from winnow) One who winnows.
 wing (p. a. from winnow) Separating by means
 nd, separating as corn from chaff; sifting, ex-
 ing.
 wing (s. from the part.) The act of separating
 ra from the chaff by means of wind.
 OW (s.) A town in Buckinghamshire; it
 market on Tuesday, and is 51 miles from
 n.
 w (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Winflow,
 at Winflow.
 ER (s.) A town in Derbyshire; it has a market
 urday, and is 146 miles from London.
 (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Winster,
 at Winster.
 ER (s. from the Sax.) The cold season of the
 that season of the year in which the days are
 ; that part of a printing press which sustains
 riage.
 (v. int. from the sub.) To pass the winter.

W I R

Win'ter (v. t.) To feed in the winter, to manage in
 the winter.
 Win'ter (adj. from the sub. often used in composition) Be-
 longing to the winter, produced in winter, used in
 winter.
 Win'terbeaten (adj. from winter, and beaten) Harassed
 by severe weather, injured by the winter.
 Win'tercherry (s. in botany) The alkekengy, the name
 of a plant.
 Win'tercitron (s. in botany) A kind of pear.
 Win'tered (p. from winter) Fed in winter, managed in
 winter.
 Win'tercefs (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
 Win'terfallow (v. t. from winter, and fallow) To fallow
 in the winter.
 Win'terfallowed (p. from winterfallow) Fallowed in
 winter.
 Win'terfallowing (p. a. from winterfallow) Fallowing in
 winter.
 Win'terfallowing (s. from the part.) The act of fallow-
 ing in the winter.
 Win'terfiner (s. in botany) A kind of pear.
 Win'tergreen (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 Win'terheyne (adj. from winter, and heyne) Heyne
 in winter.
 Win'terheyning (s. from winter, and heyning) The
 method of letting ground lie without cattle in
 winter. *Scott.*
 Win'tering (p. a. from winter) Passing the winter; feed-
 ing in winter, managing in winter.
 Win'tering (s. from the part.) The act of passing the
 winter, the act of feeding in the winter.
 Win'terlemon (s. in botany) A kind of pear.
 Win'terly (adj. from winter) Suited to winter, like
 winter.
 Win'termarvel (s. in botany) A kind of pear, the win-
 terlemon.
 Win'termonth (s. from winter, and month) December;
 one of the months in winter.
 Win'terquarters (s. from winter, and quarters) Quar-
 ters for the winter, the place in which soldiers are
 quartered for the winter.
 Win'terrig (v. t. a local word) To fallow or till land
 in the winter. *Scott.*
 Win'terrigged (p. from win'terrig) Fallowed in winter.
 Win'terrigging (p. a. from win'terrig) Fallowing in
 winter.
 Win'terruffelet (s. in botany) A kind of pear.
 Win'terfolstice (s. from winter, and folstice) The point
 of time when the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn;
 that time when the days are at the shortest.
 Win'terthorn (s. in botany) A kind of pear.
 Win'tertime (s. from winter, and time) The time of
 winter.
 Win'trid (adj. obsolete) Hoary, wrinkled. *Ch.*
 Win'try (adj. from winter) Suited to winter, like
 winter.
 Win'ny (adj. from wine) Having some taste or quality
 of wine.
 WIPE (v. t. from the Sax. wipan) To clean by rubbing
 with something soft, to strike off gently, to clear
 away; to cheat, to defraud. To wipe out, to efface.
 Wipe (s. from the verb) The act of wiping; a blow, a
 stroke, a sarcasm.
 WIPE (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.
 Wiped (p. from wipe) Cleaned by wiping, cleared
 away.
 Wiper (s. from wipe) One that wipes, that with which
 any thing is wiped.
 Wiping (p. a. from wipe) Cleaning by rubbing, striking
 off gently.
 Wiping (s. from the part.) The act of cleaning by rub-
 bing with something soft.
 Wirch (v. int. obsolete) To do work, to work. *Ch.*
 WIRE (s. from the French virer to draw) A small
 round bar of metal, metal drawn into small threads.
 Wire (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to wire, made of
 wire.
 Wiredraw (v. t. from wire, and draw) To draw into
 wire, to draw out into length, to draw by art or
 violence.
 Wiredrawer (s. from wire, and draw) One who draws
 wire, one who makes wire.
 Wiredrawing (p. a. from wiredraw) Drawing wire,
 making wire; drawing out into length.
 Wiredrawing (s. from the part.) The act of drawing
 wire, the act of drawing out into length.
 Wiredrawn (p. from wiredraw) Drawn as wire; drawn
 out into length.

Wl'rid

WIT

Wit (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did make war upon. *Ch.*
Wirry (*v. t. obsolete*) To worry. *Ch.*
WIRKS'WORTH (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 138 miles from London.
Wirksworth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wirksworth, made at Wirksworth.
Wirry (*adj. from wire*) Wiery, belonging to wire, like wire.
Wis (*v. int. obsolete*) To know. *Sp.*
Wis (*adv. obsolete*) Verily, truly. *Ch.*
Wis'ard (*s. a different spelling*) A wizard. *Sc.*
WIS'BEACH (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 89 miles from London.
Wis'beach (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wisbeach, made at Wisbeach.
WIS'DOM (*s. from the Sax.*) The power or faculty of judging rightly, the pursuit of what is just and proper.
WISE (*adj. from the Sax. wis*) Capable of judging rightly, having practical knowledge; skillful, dexterous; grave, becoming a man of wisdom.
Wise (*v. t. obsolete*) To direct.
WISE (*s. from the Sax.*) A manner, a method of acting.
Wiseacre (*s. from wise, a droll word*) A fool, a dunce; a wise man, a sententious man; but this sense is now grown obsolete.
Wit'ed (*p. from wise, a local word*) Directed.
Witely (*adv. from wise*) With wisdom; with prudence.
Witelyer (*adv. from witely*) With a greater degree of wisdom. *Patrick.*
Wit'eness (*s. from wise*) The state of being wise, wisdom. *Spenser.*
Wit'er (*adj. comp. of wise*) Wise in a greater degree.
Wit'est (*adj. sup. of wise*) Wise in the greatest degree.
WISH (*v. t. from the Sax. wisian*) To desire, to long for, to recommend by wishing, to imprecate, to ask.
With (*v. int.*) To have strong desire, to be disposed, to be inclined.
With (*s. from the verb*) A longing desire, the thing desired, desire expressed.
Wish'e (*adj. obsolete*) Washed. *Ch.*
Wish'ed (*p. from wish*) Desired, longed for, recommended by wishing.
Wish'edly (*adv. from wished, not used*) With desire. *Knolls.*
Wish'er (*s. from wish*) One who wishes.
Wish'ful (*adj. from wish*) Longing, shewing desire.
Wish'fully (*adv. from wishful*) Earnestly, with longing desire.
Wish'fulness (*s. from wishful*) The state of shewing desire.
Wish'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To wash; to wish. *Ch.*
Wish'in (*p. obsolete*) Washed. *Ch.*
Wish'ippers (*s. an old word*) Astrologers. *Bailey.*
Wisht (*p. obsolete*) Washed. *Ch.*
Wis'ill (*s. an old spelling*) A weasel.
Wis'ket (*s. a local word*) A kind of basket, a scuttle.
Wis'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly, verily, truly. *Ch.*
Wit'ed (*adj. a local word*) Withered, wasted.
WISP (*s. from the Swedish*) A small bundle as hay or straw.
Wise (*v. t. obsolete*) To direct, to instruct.
Wis'ely (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly, truly.
Wish'e, **Wish'in** (*p. obsolete*) Washed. *Ch.*
Wit'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly, verily. *Ch.*
Wit (*v. int. pret. of wis*) Knew, did know. *Sc.*
Wit (*s. from wista*) Half a hide of land.
Wis'ta (*s. in old records*) Half a hide of land.
WIS'TAN (*s.*) A man's name.
WIST'FUL (*adj. from the Sax.*) Attentive, earnest, full of thought.
Wit'fully (*adv. from wistful*) Attentively, earnestly.
Wit'fulness (*s. from wistful*) The state of being wistful.
Wit'in (*v. int. obsolete*) Knew, did know. *Ch.*
Wit'ly (*adv. from wis*) Attentively, earnestly. *Sh.*
WISTON (*s.*) A town in Pembrokeshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 236 miles from London.
Wiston (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wiston, made at Wiston.
WIT (*s. from the Sax. witan to know*) The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellects; quickness of fancy, imagination; sentiments produced by quickness of imagination; sense, judgment; contrivance, stratagem; a man of quick imagination, a man of genius.

WIT

Wit (*v. int. from the Sax. witan*) To know. To that is to say. *Wu ye, know ye.*
Wit (*v. t. obsolete*) To blame, to censure.
WITCH (*s. from the Sax. wicca*) An enchanted woman supposed to practise unlawful arts.
WITCH (*s. from the Sax. wic*) A winding bank.
Witch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bewitch, to enchant.
Witch'craft (*s. from witch, and craft*) The practice of witches, the supposed power of witches.
Witch'ed (*p. from witch*) Bewitched, exposed to power of witchcraft.
Witch'elm (*s. from witch, and elm*) A kind of elm.
Witch'er (*s. a cant word*) Silver.
Witch'erbubber (*s. a cant word*) A silver bowl.
Witch'erfully (*s. a cant word*) A silvermith.
Witch'ertiler (*s. a cant word*) A sword with a hilt.
Witch'ery (*s. from witch*) Witchcraft, enchantment.
Witch'ing (*p. a. from witch*) Bewitching, enchanting.
Witch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enchanting.
Witch'hazle (*s. from witch, and hazle*) A kind of tree.
Witch'hazletree (*s. from witchhazle, and tree*) witchhazle.
Wit'craft (*s. from wit, and craft, but now grown obsolete*) Contrivance, invention.
Wit'cracker (*s. from wit, and cracker*) A jester.
WITE (*v. t. from the Sax. witan*) To blame, to reproach.
Wite (*s. obsolete*) Blame, reproach, a fine, a penalty.
Wite (*v. int. obsolete*) To know.
Wit'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To blame, to reproach.
Wit'free (*adj. from wit, and free*) Free from blame, free from punishment.
WITH (*prep. from the Sax.*) By, for, on the side of, opposition to, in competition; in company, partnership; in connection, in consequence of; among.
Withal (*adv. from with, and all*) At the same time, along with the rest; with.
WITH'AM (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 67 miles from London.
With'am (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Witham, made at Witham.
Withch'ld (*adj. from with, and child*) Pregnant, "was withchild."
Withdraw' (*v. int. from with, and draw*) To retract, to retract.
Withdraw' (*v. t.*) To recall, to retract.
Withdraw'ing (*p. a. from withdrawing*) Retiring, retreating; recalling, retracting.
Withdraw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of retracting, the act of retracting.
Withdraw'ingroom (*s. from withdrawing, and room*) A room behind another for retirement.
Withdraw'n (*p. from withdraw*) Retired, retreated.
WITHE (*s. from the Sax.*) A willow twig, a band of twigs.
WITH'ER (*v. int. from the Sax. gewitherad*) To grow dry, to fade, to waste, to pine.
With'er (*v. t.*) To make to fade, to cause to shrivel.
With'erband (*s. from wither, and band*) A band of iron to strengthen a saddle in that part which is just over the withers.
With'ered (*p. from wither*) Faded, wasted, dried up.
With'eredness (*s. from withered*) The state of being withered.
With'ering (*p. a. from wither*) Fading, decaying, withering up.
With'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of fading, the state of being faded.
With'ernam (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies against a distress is driven out of the county and impounded, sheriff to take a second distress till the first is brought back and delivered.
With'erung (*adj. from wither, and rung*) Hurt in the withers.
With'erung (*s. from the adj.*) A hurt in the withers.
WITH'ERS (*s. in farriery*) The juncture of the ribs, the bones just behind the mane of a horse.
With'erlake (*s. in old records*) An apostate, a renegade.
With'erwrung (*adj. from withers, and wrung*) Hurt in the withers.
With'erwrung (*s. from the adj.*) A hurt in the withers.

WIT

withheld (*v. t. pret. of withhold*) Did withhold.
 withheld (*p. from withhold*) Refrained, refused, kept back.
 withheld (*v. t. from with, and hold*) To refrain, to keep back.
 withheld (*p. from withhold*) Refrained, refused, kept back.
 withhold'er (*s. from withhold*) One who withholds.
 withhold'ing (*p. a. from withhold*) Refraining, re-
 g, holding back.
 withhold'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of keeping back.
 within (*prep. from with, and in*) In the inner part of, in the reach of, in the compass of, in the space of, in the bounds of.
 within (*adv. from the prep.*) Inwardly, internally, in the inner parts, in the mind.
 within-board (*adv. from within, and board*) Within a board.
 within-side (*adv. from within, and side*) In the interior parts.
 withhold (*v. t. a different spelling*) To withhold. *Johns.*
 without (*prep. from with, and out*) On the outside of, without; beyond, not within the compass of, in the absence of, in a state of absence from.
 without (*adv. from the prep.*) Externally, outwardly; on the inside, out of doors.
 without (*conj. from the prep.*) Unless, except.
 without-board (*adv. a sea term*) Without the ship, not on the ship.
 without'en (*prep. from without, but now grown obsolete*) Without.
 without (*adv. obsolete*) Without. *Chaucer.*
 without (*p. from withsay, but not used*) Contradicted.
 without (*v. t. obsolete*) To withsay, to contradict. *Ch.*
 without (*v. t. from with, and say, but not much used*) To withsay, to contradict. *Scott.*
 without'ing (*p. a. from withsay, but not used*) Contradicting.
 without'en (*adj. obsolete*) Opposed. *Chaucer.*
 without (*v. t. obsolete*) To withsay, to contradict. *Ch.*
 without (*v. t. obsolete*) To oppose, to contradict. *Ch.*
 without (*v. t. from with, and stand*) To oppose, to resist.
 without'er (*s. from withstand*) One who opposes, one who withstands.
 without'ing (*p. a. from withstand*) Opposing, contradicting.
 without'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing.
 without'd (*v. t. pret. of withstand*) Did withstand.
 without'd (*p. from withstand*) Opposed, contradicted.
 without'te (*v. t. obsolete*) To withstand, to hinder.
 without'ind, Withwinde (*s. in botany*) The bindwillow.
 without' (*s. in botany, from the Sax. withig*) The willow, a shoot of a willow, the wood of a willow.
 without' (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the willow, of willow.
 without' (*v. t. second pers. sing. obsolete*) Blamest. *Ch.*
 without' (*adj. from wit*) Void of wit, void of understanding.
 without' (*v. t. from wit*) A man who sets up for a wit, a pretender to wit.
 without' (*s. from the Sax. witneffe*) One who gives testimony, the testimony given. *With a witness*, in a great degree, to a great degree.
 without' (*v. t. from the sub.*) To attest, to affirm on oath.
 without' (*v. int.*) To give testimony, to bear testimony.
 without' (*p. from witness*) Attested, confirmed by witness.
 without' (*adv. obsolete*) With better proof. *Ch.*
 without' (*p. a. from witness*) Attesting, bearing witness.
 without' (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing witness, the act of attesting.
 without' (*s. from the Sax. witneffe*) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 69 miles from London.
 without' (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Witney.
 without' (*s. from the Sax. wittan to know*) One who knows that his wife is unfaithful to him; a contented husband.
 without' (*adj. from wit*) Endued with wit.
 without' (*an old spelling*) Wit, sense, knowledge, a good opinion of mind. *Chaucer.*

WOF

Wit'ten (*v. t. obsolete*) To blame. *Ch.*
 WITTENAGE'MOT (*s. from the Sax. wittena wisdom, and gemot an assembly*) An assembly of wise men, a parliament among the Saxons.
 Wit'tenamot (*s. a different spelling*) The wittenagemot, the great council of the nation. *D. of A.*
 Wit'terly (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly. *Ch.*
 Wit'ticism (*s. from wit*) A little device of wit, a mean attempt at wit.
 Wit'tier (*adj. comp. of witty*) Witty in a greater degree.
 Wit'tiest (*adj. sup. of witty*) Witty in the greatest degree.
 Wit'tily (*adv. from witty*) With wit, with ingenuity, with a flight of imagination.
 Wit'tiness (*s. from witty*) The state of being witty, the quality of being witty.
 Wit'ting (*adj. obsolete*) Knowing, skillful. *Chaucer.*
 Wit'ting (*s. obsolete*) Knowledge, understanding. *Ch.*
 Wit'tingly (*adv. from witting*) Knowingly, on purpose, with design.
 Wit'ty (*adj. from wit*) Full of wit, full of imagination, abounding with sarcasm; judicious, ingenious.
 Wit'tol (*s. a different spelling*) A wittal, a contented cuckold.
 Wit'tolly (*adj. from wittal*) Cuckoldly. *Shakespeare.*
 WIT'WAL (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
 Wive (*v. t. from wife*) To match to a wife, to take for a wife.
 Wive (*v. int.*) To marry, to take a wife.
 Wiv'ed (*p. from wive*) Married, taken as a wife.
 Wiv'ehode (*s. from wive, obsolete*) The state of being a wife.
 Wiv'ely (*adj. from wive, obsolete*) Befitting a wife, becoming a wife. *Chaucer.*
 WIV'ELSCOMB (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 159 miles from London.
 Wiv'elcomb (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wiv'elcomb, made at Wiv'elcomb.
 Wiv'ere (*s. an old spelling*) The vivern. *Chaucer.*
 WIV'ERN (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of serpent, an imaginary animal having the head and wings of a bird but the tail like a serpent.
 Wives (*s. plu. of wife*) More than one wife, married women.
 Wiz'ard (*s. from wife*) A conjurer, an enchanter.
 Wiz'zle (*v. t. a local word*) To get any thing away slyly. *Bailey.*
 Wlate (*v. t. obsolete*) To hate, to loath. *Chaucer.*
 WO (*s. from the Sax. wa*) Grief, sorrow, misery; a denunciation of misery, a curse. "Wo is me," wo is to me.
 Wo (*adj. from the sub. but not much used*) Miserable, accursed. "Wo are we, Sir." *Shakespeare.*
 Wo (*v. int. by carriers to their horses*) Stop, stand still.
 Wo (*s. from the verb.*) A stop. *Shakespeare.*
 Wo (*v. t. obsolete*) To plague, to torment. *Chaucer.*
 WOAD (*s. in botany, from the Sax. wad*) The name of a plant much used in dying a blue colour.
 Woad (*v. t. from the sub.*) To die with woad.
 Woad'ed (*p. from woad*) Died with woad.
 Woad'ing (*p. a. from woad*) Dying with woad.
 Woad'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of dying with woad.
 Woad'mel (*s. a local word*) A kind of coarse cloth.
 Wo'begone (*adj. obsolete*) Lost in woe. *Shakespeare.*
 WO'BURN (*s.*) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 42 miles from London.
 Wo'burn (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Woburn, made at Woburn.
 Wodde (*s. an old spelling*) Woad. *Chaucer.*
 Wodd'ith (*v. int. obsolete*) Groweth mad. *Chaucer.*
 Wode (*adj. obsolete*) Mad, wrong. *Chaucer.*
 Wodebinde (*s. an old spelling*) The woodbind. *Chaucer.*
 Wo'dely (*adv. from wode, obsolete*) Madly, furiously. *Ch.*
 WOD'EN (*s. from the Sax. signifying furious*) The principal idol of the ancient Teutones.
 Woden (*v. int. from the sub.*) To rage, to grow mad.
 Wo'dewale (*s. an old spelling*) The witwal, a bird of the thrush kind. *Chaucer.*
 Woe (*s. a different and common spelling*) Wo, misery, grief.
 Woe'begon (*adj. a different spelling, obsolete*) Lost in woe. *Spenser.*
 Wolt (*v. t. the old pret. of waft*) Did waft. *Shakespeare.*
 Wo'ful (*adj. from wo*) Sorrowful, mournful, calamitous, wretched; paltry, sorry.
 Wo'fully

W O M

Wo'fully (*adv. from woful*) Sorrowfully, wretchedly.

Wo'fulness (*s. from woful*) Wretchedness, sorrowfulness.

Wogh (*s. a local word*) A wall; wool. *Bailey.*

WO'KING (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 28 miles from London.

Wo'king (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Woking, made at Woking.

Wol (*s. obsolete*) Wool, the will. *Chaucer.*

WOLD (*s. from the Sax.*) A down, a plain open country.

WOLF (*s. from the Sax. wulf*) A kind of wild dog, the name of a beast of prey.

Wolf (*s. in surgery*) An eating ulcer.

Wolf (*s.*) A kind of net so called because it is very destructive to fish.

Wolf'bane (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the aconite.

Wolf'colour (*s. from wolf, and colour*) A colour resembling that of a wolf.

Wolf'colour (*adj. from the sub.*) Having a colour resembling that of a wolf.

Wolf'coloured (*adj. from wolfcolour*) Having a colour resembling that of a wolf.

Wolf'dog (*s. from wolf, and dog*) A dog of a large breed, a dog bred between a wolf and a bitch.

Wolf'hunting (*s. from wolf, and hunting*) The method or diversion of hunting the wolf.

Wolf'ish (*adj. from wolf*) Having the qualities of a wolf, resembling the qualities of a wolf.

Wolf'ishly (*adv. from wolfish*) With the quality of a wolf.

Wolf'ishness (*s. from wolfish*) The quality of a wolf.

Wolf'man (*s. from wolf, and man*) A were wolf, a man supposed to have the ferocity of a wolf.

Wolf'month (*s. from wolf, and month*) January so called because in that month the wolfs were most ravenous.

Wolfs'bane (*s. in botany*) The name of a poisonous herb, the aconite.

Wolfs'milk (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Wolfs'tooth (*s. from wolf, and tooth*) One of the grinders of a horse shot out to an uncommon length so as to interrupt his feeding.

WOLGA (*s. in geography*) A large river of Russia which empties itself into the Caspian sea after a course of between two and three thousand miles.

Woll (*s. obsolete*) Wool, the will. *Chaucer.*

Wol'lin (*s. obsolete*) The will. *Chaucer.*

WOL'VERHAMPTON (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 123 miles from London.

Wol'verhampton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wolverhampton, made at Wolverhampton.

Wolves (*s. plu. from wolf*) More than one wolf.

Wolve'thede (*s. an old word*) An outlaw so called from the price formerly set on the heads of wolves and other beasts of prey.

Wol'vish (*adj. from wolf, but not so proper a spelling*) Wolfish. *Scott.*

Wol'vishly (*adv. from wolvish, but not so proper a spelling*) Wolfishly.

Wol'vishness (*s. from wolvish, but not so proper a spelling*) Wolfishness.

WOMAN (*s. from the Sax. wif a wife, and man, the o is sounded narrow*) A female of the human race, a marriageable female; a female servant attending on a lady of rank.

Wo'man (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make effeminate, to make like a woman.

Wo'maned (*p. from woman*) Made like a woman; accompanied with a woman.

Wo'manhater (*s. from woman, and hater*) One who has an aversion to women.

Wo'manhead (*s. not so common a word*) Womanhood. *Donne.*

Wo'manhede (*s. a more obsolete spelling*) Womanhood. *Ch.*

Wo'manhood (*s. from woman, but nearly obsolete*) The state of a woman, the collective qualities of the female sex.

Wo'maning (*p. a. from woman*) Making like a woman.

Wo'maning (*s. from the part.*) The act of making like a woman.

Womani'fe (*v. t. from woman, but not used*) To effeminate, to soften. *Johnson.*

Womani'fed (*p. from womanise*) Womanized.

Womani'fing (*p. a. from womanise*) Womanizing.

W O N

Womani'fing (*s. from the part.*) The act of womanizing.

Wo'manish (*adj. from woman*) Suitable to a woman; effeminate.

Wo'manishly (*adv. from womanish*) With the qualities of a woman.

Wo'manishness (*s. from womanish*) The state or qualities of being womanish.

Womani'ze (*v. t. from woman*) To effeminate, to soften.

Womani'zed (*p. from womanize*) Effeminated, softened.

Womani'zing (*p. a. from womanize*) Effeminating.

Womaniz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of softening down to the qualities of a woman.

Womanki'nd (*s. from woman, and kind*) The female race of women.

Wo'manly (*adv. from woman*) Becoming a woman; not girlish, not childish.

Wo'manly (*adv. from the adj.*) In the manner of a woman.

WOMB (*s. from the Sax. wamb*) The place of the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

Womb (*v. t. from the sub.*) To inclose, to breed, to cress.

Womb'y (*adj. from womb*) Capacious, resembling a womb.

Wo'men (*s. plu. of woman, the o is sounded like i*) More than one woman.

Won (*v. t. pret. of win*) Did win.

Won (*p. from win*) Gained, obtained, gotten at.

Won (*s. obsolete*) Usage, custom, a dwelling, a nation.

Won (*v. int. obsolete*) To dwell, to frequent.

Wonde (*v. int. obsolete*) Did dwell, did inhabit; back.

WON'DER (*v. int. from the Sax. wondrian*) To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised; astonishment; *with at:* as, "I could not wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive talts."

Won'der (*s. from the verb*) Surprise, amazement by something uncommon or unexpected; the state of amazement, something strange, uncommon, surprising; something mentioned as surprising.

Won'dered (*p. from wonder*) Viewed with wonder; *with at:* as, "And wondered at in other tries."

Won'derful (*adj. from wonder*) Strange, amazing, nothing.

Won'derful (*adv. from the adj. but not proper*) Wonderfully, to a wonderful degree.

Won'derfully (*adv. from wonderful*) To a wonderful degree, in a wonderful manner.

Won'derfulness (*s. from wonderful*) The state of being wonderful.

Won'dering (*p. a. from wonder*) Admiring, with surprise.

Won'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of viewing with wonder.

Won'derment (*s. from wonder, a low or dramatic*) Astonishment with surprise.

Won'derous (*adj. from wonder*) Surprising, wonderful.

Won'derously (*adv. from wonderful*) To a wonderful degree.

Won'derstruck (*adj. from wonder, and struck*) Struck with wonder.

Won'dir (*adj. obsolete*) Wondrous.

Won'dirliche (*adv. obsolete*) Wonderfully.

Won'dirly (*adv. obsolete*) Wonderfully.

Won'dirfly (*adv. obsolete*) Wonderfully.

Won'drous (*adj. a different, and common*) Wonderful.

Won'drously (*adv. from wondrous, a different mon spelling*) Wonderously.

Wone (*s. obsolete*) A home, a habitation; a country.

Won'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Wont, accustomed.

Wong (*s. an old word*) A field, a meadow.

Wonn (*v. int. obsolete*) To dwell, to abide.

Wonne (*v. int. obsolete*) To dwell, to inhabit.

Wonne (*s. obsolete*) A remedy; a dwelling.

Won'ning (*s. obsolete*) A dwelling.

WONT (*v. int. from the Sax. wunian*) To use, to be accustomed.

Wont (*v. int. pret. of the foregoing*) Was used, was accustomed.

(*p. from the verb*) Used, accustomed.
 (*s. from the verb, but now grown nearly obsolete*)
 from, habit, use. Milton.
 (*v. int. a contraction of*) Will not. Johnson.
 (*p. from wont*) Accustomed, used, usual.
 (*s. from wonted, but not used*) The state of
 being accustomed to. King Charles.
 (*adj. from wont*) Unaccustomed, un-
 used. Spenser.
 (*s. a local word*) The young of any cat-
 fish. Scott.
 (*v. t. from the Sax. wogan*) To court, to sue to
 love; to court solicitously, to invite with impor-
 tunity.
 (*v. int.*) To court, to make love.
 (*s. from the Sax. wude*) A large and thick plan-
 tion of trees; the substance of trees, timber; the
 produce of trees for the fire. "Wood and wood," in
 the language, joined so as to have the wood of one
 tree close to that of the other.
 (*adj. from the Sax. wod, but now grown obsolete*)
 mad, furious, raging. Spenser.
 (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to wood, made of
 wood, produced in woods.
 (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 (*s. from wood, and ashes*) The ashes of
 wood.
 (*s. in botany*) The honeysuckle, the
 honeysuckle.
 (*s. in botany*) The woodbine, the honey-
 suckle.
 (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market
 Wednesday, and is 76 miles from London.
 (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wood-
 bridge, made at Woodbridge.
 (*s. in gunnery*) A case made of two pieces of
 slow wood to put into the bore of a cannon.
 (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of passage; it has a
 remarkably long bill, and is delicate food.
 (*s. a cant word*) A stupid fellow, a dunce.
 (*s. from woodcock, and colour*) A col-
 our resembling that of a woodcock. Dict. of Arts.
 (*s. in natural history*) A kind of pur-
 ra.
 (*s. from woodcock, and soil*) A bar-
 ringy soil so called because it has a colour
 resembling that of a woodcock; a soil suited to wood-
 cocks.
 (*s. from wood, and coppice*) A plan-
 tion of young wood, a coppice where young wood
 grows.
 (*s.*) Corn heretofore given by the tenant
 to the lord for leave to gather up wood.
 (*s. in ornithology*) The wood pigeon.
 (*s. from wood, and drink*) A decoction of
 medicinal woods; cider or perry.
 (*adj. from wood*) Furnished with wood, having
 plenty of wood.
 (*adj. from wood*) Made of wood; clumsy,
 awkward.
 (*s. from wood, and fire*) A fire made of wood.
 (*s. from wood, and fretter*) A kind of in-
 sect, a kind of woodworm.
 (*s. from wood, and geld*) The money paid
 for cutting wood in the king's forest; an exemption
 from that payment.
 (*s. in old records*) The woodgeld.
 (*s. from wood, and hole*) A place where
 wood is laid up for the fire.
 (*s. from wood, and house*) A house or place
 where wood is kept.
 (*adj. comp. of woody*) Woody in a greater
 degree.
 (*adj. sup. of woody*) Woody in the greatest
 degree.
 (*s. from woody*) The state or quality of being
 woody.
 (*s. from wood, and land*) Land covered over
 with woods; woods.
 (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of lark remarkable
 for its perching on wood, and its fine song.
 (*s. from wood, and louse*) The name of an
 insect, the millipede.
 (*s. from wood, and man*) A man who takes
 care of woods; a hunter, a sportsman.
 (*s. obsolete*) A mad man. Chaucer.
 (*s. plu. of woodman*) More than one woodman.
 (*s. from wood, and monger*) One who
 deals in wood.
 (*s. an old law term*) The forest court, the
 court of attachment.

Wood'nests (*s. obsolete*) Madness. Chaucer.
 Wood'note (*s. from wood, and note*) Wild music.
 Wood'nut (*s. from wood, and nut*) A nut that grows
 wild in the woods.
 Wood'nymph (*s. from wood and nymph*) A dryad.
 Wood'offering (*s. from wood, and offering*) The wood
 burnt on the altar.
 Wood'pecker (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
 Wood'pigeon (*s. in ornithology*) The woodcreeper, a kind
 of wild pigeon.
 Wood'pile (*s. from wood, and pile*) A pile of wood laid
 up for the fire.
 Wood'rick (*s. from wood, and rick*) A woodpile.
 Wood'roof (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 WOOD'SAGE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 WOOD'SARE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The froth
 resembling spittle which is found on plants in the be-
 ginning of summer, the sperm of the grasshop-
 per.
 Wood'sare (*s. from wood, and fare*) The time when
 there is no sap in the wood.
 Wood'scare (*s. a different spelling*) The woodfare. Bailey.
 Wood'seller (*s. from wood, and seller*) One who sells
 wood, one who deals in wood.
 Wood'shaw (*s. a local word*) The side of a wood. Bailey.
 Wood'snipe (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
 Wood'sorrel (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 WOOD'STOCK (*s.*) A borough town in Oxfordshire; it
 has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to
 parliament, and is 63 miles from London.
 Wood'stock (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wood-
 stock, made at Woodstock.
 Wood'want (*s. a local word*) A hole or deficiency in
 timber. Bailey.
 Wood'ward (*s. from wood, and ward*) A forester, one
 who keeps woods from waste and injury.
 WOOD'WAX (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Wood'wife (*s. an old word*) A wild man, a satyr. Cole.
 Wood'y (*adj. from wood*) Belonging to wood, ligneous,
 consisting of wood, abounding with wood, full of
 woods.
 Wood'ed (*p. from woo*) Courted.
 Woole'r (*s. from woo*) One that woos, a lover, one who
 courts a woman.
 Woof (*s. from wove*) The set of threads which cross the
 warp, the weft; texture, cloth.
 Woof (*s. obsolete*) A wolf. Chaucer.
 Woo'ing (*p. a. from woe*) Courting, making love to a
 woman.
 Woo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making love to
 a woman, a solicitous invitation.
 Woo'ingly (*adv. from wooing*) Pleasingly, so as to in-
 vite a stay.
 WOOL (*s. from the Sax. wul*) The covering of sheep,
 the fleece of a sheep; any short thick hair.
 Wool'blade (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Wool'comb (*s. from wool, and comb*) The instrument
 with which wool is combed.
 Wool'comber (*s. from wool, and comber*) One whose bu-
 siness is to comb wool.
 Wool'combing (*adj. from wool, and comb*) Employed in
 combing wool, combing wool.
 Wool'combing (*s. from wool, and combing*) The act or
 process of combing wool.
 Wool'driver (*s. from wool, and driver*) One who buys
 wool in one country and sells it in another.
 WOOL'ER (*s.*) A town in Northumberland; it has a
 market on Thursday, and is 317 miles from London.
 Wool'w' (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wooler, made
 at Wooler.
 Wool'fel (*s. from wool, and fel*) A sheep's skin not
 stripped of the wool.
 Wool'feshed (*s. an old word*) The state of an outlaw,
 an outlaw. Phillips.
 Wool'jobber (*s. from wool, and jobber*) One who buys
 up small parcels of wool and sells them again.
 Wool'blade (*s. a different spelling*) The woolblade, the
 name of a plant. Phillips.
 Wool'driver (*s. a different spelling*) A wooldriver. Phil-
 lips.
 Wool'len (*adj. from wool*) Made of wool, belonging to
 wool; made of wool not finely dressed; coarse,
 rough.
 Wool'len (*s. from the adj.*) Cloth made of wool.
 Wool'lendrap'er (*s. from woollen, and draper*) One who
 deals in woollen goods.
 Wool'lier (*adj. comp. of woolly*) Woolly in a greater de-
 gree.
 Wool'liest (*adj. sup. of woolly*) Woolly in the greatest
 degree.

Wool'lines

Wool/linefs (*s. from woolly*) The state of being woolly.
Wool/ly (*adj. from wool*) Consisting of wool, clothed with wool, resembling wool.
Wool/man (*s. a local word*) A man who deals in wool, a wooljobber.
Wool/pack (*s. from wool, and pack*) A bag of wool, a bundle of wool; the seat of the judges in the house of lords; any thing bulky without weight.
Wool/sack (*s. from wool, and sack*) A woolpack.
Wool/staple (*s. from wool, and staple*) A market for wool.
Wool/stapler (*s. from woolstaple*) One who deals largely in wool, one who buys wool and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.
Wool/trade (*s. from wool, and trade*) The trade of buying and selling wool.
WOOL/WICH (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Friday, and is 10 miles from London.
Wool/wich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Woolwich, made at Woolwich.
Wool/winder (*s. from wool, and winder*) A person who binds up fleeces of wool according to statute.
Wool/world (*adv. from wool, and world, but now grows obsolete*) In wool, with woollen next the skin. *Shakespeare.*
Woor (*s. an old word*) Sea weeds, sea wrack. *Co. Chaucer.*
Woofte (*v. t. obsolete*) Knowest. *Scott.*
Woosted (*s. a different spelling*) Worsted. *Ch.*
Wo'pen (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Wept. *Ch.*
WORCES'TER (*s.*) A city in Worcestershire, situate on the river Severn; it is the see of a bishop, has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, is a great mart for hops, sends two members to parliament, and is 111 miles from London.
Worces'ter (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the city of Worcester, made in the city of Worcester.
WORCES'TERSHIRE (*s. from Worcester, and shire*) One of the inland counties of England; the soil is rich, and the air salubrious; it produces great plenty of corn, hops, and salt, contains eleven market towns, and sends nine members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Worcester, two for each of the boroughs, Droitwich and Evesham, and one for Bewdley.
Worces'tershire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Worcester, produced in the county of Worcester.
Worch, Worch'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To work. *Ch.*
Worch/brave (*adj. a local word*) Intent on work. *Col.*
WORD (*s. from the Sax.*) A single part of speech consisting of one or more syllables; a short discourse, a talk, a declaration; language, speech; a promise, an affirmation; a dispute, a contest in words; a solemn declaration; a signal, a token; a message, news; the Scriptures, a particular passage of Scripture; Christ, the second person in the Godhead. *Word for word, verbatim, in the very words.*
Word (*v. t. from the sub.*) To express in proper words.
Word (*v. int.*) To dispute; *with with: as, "To word it with a shrew."*
Word/book (*s. from word, and book*) A vocabulary, a small kind of dictionary.
Word'ed (*p. from word*) Expressed in words.
Word'ier (*adj. comp. of wordy*) Wordy in a greater degree.
Word'iest (*adj. sup. of wordy*) Wordy in the greatest degree.
Word'iness (*s. from wordy*) The state or quality of abounding with words.
Word'ing (*p. a. from word*) Expressing in words; disputing in words.
Word'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of expressing in words; the act of disputing in words.
Word'leis (*adj. from word*) Speechleis. *Ch.*
Word'y (*adj. from word*) Full of words, abounding with words.
Wore (*v. t. pret. of wear*) Did wear.
Wore (*s. a local word*) Sea weeds, any thing thrown up by the sea. *Col.*
WORK (*v. int. from the Sax. weorcan*) To labour, to toil, to act, to carry on operations; to operate, to have effect; to ferment, to operate as a dose of physic; to be in action, to be in motion; to be agitated.
Work (*v. t.*) To make, to form by degrees; to manufacture, to produce, to effect; to exercise, to put into motion; to influence by successive impulses; to embroider, to adorn with needle work. *To work out, to effect by labour, to efface. To work up, to raise, to excite by repeated impulses.*

Work (*s. from the verb*) Labour, toil, action, any thing done; a fabric, a compilation, the publication of an author; treatment, management, any thing made.
Work/brittle (*s. a local word*) Intent on work.
Work/day (*s. from work, and day*) Any day of the week except Sunday.
Work'ed (*p. from work*) Wrought, done, made; to move; exercised; evacuated, purged.
Work'er (*s. from work*) One who works.
Work/fellow (*s. from work, and fellow*) A companion in work.
Work/house (*s. from work, and house*) A place in which any work is done, a place in which any manufacture is carried on; a house where strolling idle poor people are kept to work.
Work'ing (*p. a. from work*) Labouring, toiling, putting into motion.
Work'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of labouring, act of putting into motion, the state of being put into motion.
Work'ingday (*s. from working, and day*) Any day of the week except Sunday.
Work'inghouse (*s. from working, and house*) A house.
Work/man (*s. from work, and man*) An artificer, maker of any thing; a labourer, a man who works by the day.
Work/manlike (*adj. from workman, and like*) Like a workman, like a skilful artificer.
Work/manly (*adj. from workman*) Like a workman, skilful, well performed.
Work/manly (*adv. from workman*) Skilfully, in a man like manner.
Work/manship (*s. from workman*) The act of working, the skill of a workman; that which is made by a skilful artificer, a work performed.
Work/master (*s. from work, and master*) The person who directs any work.
Work'men (*s. plu. of workman*) More than one workman.
Work/shop (*s. from work, and shop*) The shop where work is done.
WORK/SOP (*s.*) A town in Nottinghamshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 143 miles from London.
Work'sop (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Work'sop, made at Work'sop.
Work/woman (*s. from work, and woman*) A woman skilled in needlework; a woman who works by hire.
Work/women (*s. plu. of workwoman*) More than one work woman.
Work'yday (*s. a corruption of*) Working day.
WORLD (*s. from the Sax.*) The earth, the terrestrial globe; an inhabited planet; the system of the universe; mankind, the inhabitants of the earth; many people, a great multitude; a secular life, the concerns of life; the manners of a people; a collection of wonderful things; "World without end."
World'lier (*adj. comp. of worldly*) Worldly in a greater degree.
World'liest (*adj. sup. of worldly*) Worldly in the greatest degree.
Worldlimind'ed (*adj. from worldly, and mind*) Having the mind taken up with the concerns of this world.
Worldlimind'edness (*s. from worldlimind'ed*) The state of having the mind swallowed up with the concerns of this world.
World'liness (*s. from worldly*) The state or quality of being worldly.
World'ling (*s. from world*) A wretch who is taken up with the concerns of this world.
World'ly (*adj. from world*) Bent on getting the concerns of this world; human, common, belonging to this world.
World'y (*adv. from the adj.*) With relation to the world.
Worldymind'ed (*adj. a different spelling*) Worldlimind'ed.
World'wearied (*adj. from world, and wearied*) Worn out with the world.
WORM (*s. from the Sax. wirm*) A small harmful insect which lives in the earth; a grub, a caterpillar; an insect that gets into wood and ruins it; an animal bred in the body; a poisonous insect that spins silk; something venomous.

W O R

ing spiral; something growing, something torturing.
 (v. *int. from the sub.*) To work slowly, to work slowly, to work by insinuation.
 (v. *t.*) To drive by slow and secret means; to drive a dog of some supposed membrane or ligament under the tongue to prevent his going mad.
 eaten (*adj. from worm, and eaten*) Eaten by worms, destroyed or injured by worms.
 eatenness (*s. from worneaten*) The state of being worneaten.
 ed (*p. from worm*) Accomplished by slow and secret means, deprived of a ligament under the tongue as a dog to prevent its going mad.
 igrals (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 hole (*s. from worm, and hole*) A hole made by worm.
 ing (*p. a. from worm*) Working by degrees, insinuating.
 ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of accomplishing slow and secret means.
 feed (*s. from worm, and feed*) A kind of feed supposed to be good for destroying worms in the human body.
 wood (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 y (*adj. from worm*) Full of worms.
 (p. *from wear*) Used as cloaths, injured by wearing.
 il (*s. a local word*) A kind of worm or maggot created just under the skin on the back of a Denham.
 out (*adj. from worn, and out*) Greatly injured by wearing; trite.
 ed (*p. from worry*) Torn, mangled, harassed, distressed.
 Y (*v. t. from the Sax. wirigen*) To tear, to tug; to harass, to persecute.
 ying (*p. a. from worry*) Tearing, mangling, harassing, persecuting.
 ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of mangling, the act of harassing.
 E (*adj. from the Sax. wirs, the comp. of bad*) Bad in a greater degree.
 (adv. *from the adj.*) In a manner bad in a greater degree.
 (s. *from the adj.*) The disadvantage, the loss; which is less good.
 (v. *t. from the adj.*) To put to a disadvantage.
 (adj. *a barbarous word*) Worse, bad in a greater degree.
 SHIP (*s. from the Sax. worthscipe*) Adoration, an religious reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; the idolatry of lovers; dignity, eminence, grace; a character of honour, the title of a justice of peace; a term of ironical respect.
 up (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adore, to honour with religious reverence; to respect, to treat with deference; to honour.
 up (*v. int.*) To perform acts of divine adoration.
 ped (*p. from worship, an analogical, but not so on a spelling*) Adored, treated with religious reverence, honoured, treated with civil deference.
 per (*s. from worship, the analogical spelling*) A worshipper, one that worships.
 pful (*adj. from worship*) Claiming respect by reason of some dignity or character; implying civil respect.
 pfully (*adv. from worshipful*) Respectfully.
 pfulness (*s. from worshipful*) The state of being worshipful.
 ping (*p. a. from worship, the analogical spelling*) Worshipping, adoring; paying civil respect.
 pped (*p. from worship, the common spelling*) Worshipped.
 pper (*s. from worship*) One that worships.
 pping (*p. a. from worship, the common spelling*) Worshipping, performing an act of divine worship; shewing respect.
 pping (*s. from the part.*) The act of paying divine worship, the act of treating with civil respect.
 (adj. *sup. from worse*) Bad in the greatest degree.
 (s. *from the adj.*) The disadvantage, the loss; which is bad in the highest degree.
 (v. *t. from the adj.*) To put to the worse, to defeat, to overthrow.
 (p. *from worst*) Put to the worse, defeated, over-

W O X

Work'ed (*s. from Worhead, the name of a town in Norfolk*) Yarn spun from combed wool.
 Worst'ed (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of worsted; belonging to worsted.
 Work'ing (*p. a. from work*) Putting to the worse, defeating, overcoming.
 Work'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to the worse.
 Wort (*s. from the Sax. wirt*) The general name of an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer before the fermentation, new beer in the act of fermentation.
 Wort (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A wort. Cole.
 WORTH (*s. from the Sax. weorth*) Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, weight.
 Worth (*adj. from the sub.*) Equal in price, equal in value; deserving of.
 Worth (*v. n. obsolete*) To be, to become. "Wo worth the man." Spenser.
 Worth (*v. int. obsolete*) To go, to get. Chaucer.
 Worthe (*v. n. obsolete*) To be, to become. Ch.
 Wor'thie (*adj. an old spelling*) Worthy. Ch.
 Wor'thied (*p. from worthy, obsolete*) Honoured, made worthy. Shakespeare.
 Wor'thier (*adj. comp. of worthy*) Worthy in a greater degree.
 Wor'thiest (*adj. sup. of worthy*) Worthy in the greatest degree.
 Wor'thily (*adv. from worthy*) Deservedly, suitably justly, not without cause.
 Wor'thine (*s. a local word*) A certain quantity of land.
 Wor'thiness (*s. from worthy*) Desert, worth, excellence, dignity, virtue.
 Worth'less (*adj. from worth*) Having no worth, having no value, having no excellence.
 Worth'lessness (*s. from worthless*) The state or quality of being worthless.
 Worthy (*adj. from worth*) Deserving, valuable, noble, having worth, having virtue; deserving of, suitable to; ironically, unworthy.
 Worthy (*s. from the adj.*) A man of commendable qualities, a man of valour.
 Worthy (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To render worthy, to aggrandize. Johnson.
 Wot (*v. int. obsolete*) Knowest. Ch.
 WOT (*v. int. from the Sax. witan, but now grown obsolete, or used only in droll style*) To know, to be aware of. Shakespeare.
 Wot', Wotte (*v. int. obsolete*) To know. Ch.
 WOTTON (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Friday, and is 107 miles from London.
 Wotton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wotton, made at Wotton.
 WOT'TONBASSET (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 86 miles from London.
 Wot'tonbasset (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wottonbasset, made at Wottonbasset.
 Wove (*v. t. pret. of weave*) Did weave.
 Woven (*p. from weave*) Formed by weaving.
 Would (*v. int. a sign of the potential mode*) To be willing to; to be consequent upon; to resolve to, to wish to; should, ought to; but this sense is now grown obsolete. Bacon.
 Would (*v. int.*) To wish, to pray. "I would to God." Chaucer.
 Would (*adj. obsolete*) Willed, desired; suffered, permitted. Chaucer.
 Would'ing (*s. from would*) The motion of desire, a propension. Hammond.
 WOUND (*s. from the Sax. wund*) A hurt given by violence, a cut, a fracture of the skin.
 Wound (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hurt by violence, to cut or break the skin.
 Wound (*v. t. pret. of wind*) Did wind.
 Wound (*p. from wind*) Bound about, circumvolved.
 Wound'ed (*p. from wound*) Hurt by violence, broken in the skin, cut in the skin or flesh.
 Wound'ing (*p. a. from wound*) Hurting by violence, cutting the skin, breaking the skin.
 Wounding (*s. from the part.*) The act of hurting by violence, the act of cutting or breaking the skin.
 Woun'd'less (*adj. from wound*) Having no wound, exempt from wounds.
 Wound'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Woun'dy (*adj. from wound, a bad word*) Excessive. L'Estrange.
 Wove (*v. t. obsolete*) To woo, to court. Ch.
 Wo'with (*v. int. obsolete*) Waveth. Ch.
 Wox, Woxe (*v. int. the old pret. of wax*) Waxed, did wax. Spenser.
 Wox'en

W R E

Wox'en (*p. from wox, obsolete*) Waxen.
Wrack (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A sea weed.
Wrack (*s. a different spelling*) Wreck. *Dryden.*
Wrack (*v. t. a different spelling*) To wreck; to rack.
Wrack'ed (*p. from wrack, a different spelling*) Rack'd, tormented. *Corvey.*
Wrack'free (*adj. from wrack, and free*) Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods. *Scott.*
Wrack'ing (*p. a. from wrack, a different spelling*) Wrecking. *Milton.*
Wraie (*v. t. an old word*) To bewray. *Ch.*
Wrake (*s. an old spelling*) Wreck, revenge. *Ch.*
Wral (*v. int. obsolete*) To wrangle, to brawl. *Ch.*
Wrang (*v. t. the old pret. of wring*) Did wring, wrung. *Chaucer.*
Wrang'land (*s. in old records*) A tree which grows in such a manner as never to become timber.
Wrangle (*v. int. perhaps from wrang*) To squabble, to quarrel perversely.
Wrangle (*s. from the verb*) A quarrel, a perverse dispute.
Wrang'ler (*s. from wrangle*) A peevish disputant, a perverse disputative man.
Wrang'ling (*p. a. from wrangle*) Disputing peevishly, disputing perversely, squabbling.
Wrang'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of disputing perversely.
WRAP (*v. t. from the Sax. hwearfan*) To roll together, to complicate, to involve; to comprize, to contain. To wrap up, to involve, to involve totally.
WRAP (*v. t. from the Lat. rapio to snatch up, not so much used*) To rap, to transport, to put into extacy. *Locke.*
Wrap'ed (*p. from wrap*) Raped, transported. *Dry.*
Wrap'ped (*p. from wrap*) Involved, complicated, rolled together; rapt, put in an extacy.
Wrap'per (*s. from wrap*) One that wraps, that in which any thing is wrapped.
Wrap'ping (*p. a. from wrap*) Rolling together, complicating, putting in an extacy.
Wrap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of rolling together; the act of putting into an extacy.
WRASSE (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of labrus.
Wrate (*v. t. the old pret. of write*) Did write. *Ch.*
WRATH (*s. from the Sax.*) Anger, fury, rage.
Wrathe (*v. t. obsolete*) To provoke.
Wrath'ed (*p. from wrathe, obsolete*) Provoked. *Ch.*
Wrath'ful (*adj. from wrath*) Angry, furious, raging.
Wrath'fully (*adv. from wrathful*) Furiously, passionately.
Wrath'fulness (*s. from wrathful*) Extreme anger.
Wrath'ip (*v. t. obsolete*) To provoke. *Ch.*
Wrath'less (*adj. from wrath*) Free from anger, free from wrath.
Wrawe (*s. obsolete*) Wrath, anger. *Ch.*
Wraw'neis (*s. from wrawe, obsolete*) Frowardness. *Chaucer.*
Wray (*v. t. obsolete*) To bewray. *Chaucer.*
WREAK (*v. t. from the Sax. wræcan*) To revenge, to execute any violent design.
Wreak (*s. from the verb*) Revenge, passion, vengeance, fury.
Wreak (*v. int. not used of late*) To reckon, to heed, to care for. *Shakespeare.*
Wreak'ful (*adj. from wreak*) Revengeful, angry. *Sh.*
Wreak'ing (*p. a. from wreak*) Revenging, executing some violent design.
Wreak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of executing some violent design.
Wreak'less (*adj. from wreak*) Unrevenging; careless. *Shakespeare.*
WREATH (*s. from the Sax. wreath*) Any thing curled, any thing twisted; a garland, a chaplet.
Wreath (*v. t. from the sub.*) To curl, to twist; to interweave, to entwine, to encircle as a garland.
Wreathe (*s. not so common a spelling*) A wreath.
Wreathe (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To wreath. *Sc.*
Wreath'ed (*p. from wreath*) Twisted, involved, encircled as with a garland.
Wreath'ing (*p. a. from wreath*) Twisting, involving, entwining, encircling.
Wreath'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting, the act of entwining.
Wreath'y (*adj. from wreath*) Spiral, curled, twisted.
Wrec'fry (*adj. an old word*) Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods.
Wrech, Wreche (*s. obsolete*) Revenge. *Ch.*
Wreche (*s. an old spelling*) A wretch. *Ch.*
Wrech'idlice, Wrech'idliche (*adv. obsolete*) Wretchedly. *Chaucer.*

W R I

WRECK (*s. from the Sax. wræcce a wreck*) Destruction by sea; ruin, destruction; dissolution by violence.
Wreck (*v. t. from the sub.*) To destroy by dashing rocks or sands; to ruin, to destroy.
Wreck (*v. int.*) To suffer loss.
Wreck'ed (*p. from wreck*) Destroyed by being dashed on rocks and sands at sea, ruined, destroyed.
Wreck'ing (*p. a. from wreck*) Destroying by dashing against rocks or sands at sea; ruining, destroying.
Wreck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of destroying by violent means.
Wreed (*adj. obsolete*) Wroth, very angry.
Wreke (*v. t. an old spelling*) To wreak, to revenge.
Wreke (*v. t. obsolete*) To revenge.
Wrek'ere (*s. obsolete*) One that revenges.
Wrek'erie (*s. obsolete*) Vengeance, punishment.
Wrene (*v. t. an old word*) To compass.
WREN (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a very small bird.
WRENCH (*v. t. from the Sax. wringan*) To pull by violence, to wrest; to sprain, to distort.
Wrench (*s. from the verb*) A violent pull, a twist; a sprain; a trap, a slight means to catch.
Wrench'ed (*p. from wrench*) Pulled with violence, twisted, sprained, distorted.
Wrench'ing (*p. a. from wrench*) Pulling by violence, twisting, spraining, distorting.
Wrench'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting, the act of spraining.
Wrene (*v. t. obsolete*) To hide.
WREST (*v. t. from the Sax. wræstan*) To twist by violence, to extort by force; to distort, to writhe.
Wrest (*s. from the verb*) A distortion, violence, active or moving power.
Wrest'ed (*p. from wrest*) Twisted by violence, distorted.
Wrest'er (*s. from wrest*) One who wrests.
Wrest'ing (*p. a. from wrest*) Twisting by violence, torturing.
Wrest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting, violence, a distortion.
Wrest'le (*v. int. from wrest*) To contend with, to throw the other down, to struggle, to contend with for and with: as, "They wrestled for the mastery." "To wrestle with desperate contingencies."
Wrest'led (*p. from wrestle*) Contended for in wrestling for: as, "The bat was wrestled for by youths in the place."
Wrest'ler (*s. from wrestle*) One that wrestles, contends in wrestling.
Wrest'ling (*p. a. from wrestle*) Contending with, throw the other; struggling, contending with.
Wrest'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of contending with, who shall throw the other; a contention, a struggle for mastery; an athletic exercise in which one throws down the other.
Wretch (*s. from the Sax. wræce*) A miserable, worthless, sorry creature; a word of slight or contempt.
Wretch'ed (*adj. from wretch*) Miserable, sorry, worthless; despicable, contemptible.
Wretch'edly (*adv. from wretched*) Miserably, pitifully, meanly, despicably.
Wretch'edness (*s. from wretched*) The state of being wretched, misery, despicableness.
Wretch'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Delaying.
Wretch'less (*adv. obsolete*) Careless, heedless.
Wretch'lets (*adj. from wretch*) Careless, void of care.
Wrethe (*v. int. obsolete*) Worketh, doeth.
WREXHAM (*s.*) A town in Denbysire; it has a market on Monday and Thursday, and is 184 miles from London.
Wrex'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to, made at Wrexham.
Wrey (*v. t. obsolete*) To hide, to cover.
Wrey (*p. obsolete*) Hid, covered.
Wrie, Wrien (*v. t. obsolete*) To hide, to cover.
Wrie, Wrien (*p. obsolete*) Covered, hid.
WRIGGLE (*v. int. from the Sax. wrigan*) To move and fro with quick and short motions.
Wrig'gle (*v. int.*) To introduce by shifting.
Wrig'gle (*s. from the verb*) A twist and turn, and fro.
Wrig'gled (*p. from wriggle*) Introduced by motions.
Wrig'gletail (*s. from wriggle, and tail*) A tail.

W R I

Wriggling (*p. a. from wriggle*) Moving to and fro with short and quick motions, insinuating by a shifting motion.
Wriggling (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving to and fro with short and quick motions.
Wright (*adj. obsolete*) Covered.
Wright (*s. from the Sax. wrihta*) A workman, an artificer; a carpenter.
Wright (*v. t. obsolete*) To hide, to cover.
Wright (*p. obsolete*) Covered, hid.
Wring (*v. t. from the Sax. wringan*) To twist, to turn round with violence, to force out of any mass body by squeezing; to squeeze, to press; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress; to wring; to pinch; to persecute with extortion.
Wring (*v. int.*) To writhe with anguish.
Wring (*s. from wring, and cheese*) A large stone which presses a cheese.
Wring (*p. from wring*) Twisted, turned round with violence; forced out of any mass or body by contortion; squeezed, pressed; pinched, harassed, distressed.
Wringer (*s. from wring*) One that wrings, one who squeezes the water out of cloaths.
Wringing (*p. a. from wring*) Twisting, turning round with violence; squeezing, pressing; pinching, harassing.
Wringing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting, the act of forcing by contortion.
Wrinkle (*s. from the Sax.*) A furrow of the skin or face, a corrugation; a fold, a roughness.
Wrinkle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To contract into furrows, to corrugate; to make rough, to make uneven.
Wrinkle (*v. int.*) To become wrinkled.
Wrinkled (*p. from wrinkle*) Drawn up in wrinkles, corrugated, made uneven.
Wrinkling (*p. a. from wrinkle*) Drawing up in wrinkles, forming into corrugations, making uneven.
Wrinkling (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing up in wrinkles.
Wrinton (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 129 miles from London.
Wrinton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wrinton, made at Wrinton.
Wrist (*s. from the Sax. wyrst*) The articulation by which the hand is joined to the arm.
Wrist (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with a wristband.
Wrist (*p. from wrist*) Furnished with a wristband.
Wrist (*p. a. from wrist*) Furnishing with a wristband.
Wrist (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a wristband.
Wristband (*s. from wrist, and band*) The band of a shirt's sleeve at the wrist.
Wristed (*adj. from wrist, and luxated*) Dislocated at the wrist.
Written (*s. from write*) Any thing written, the Scripture; writing, a legal instrument; a judicial process.
Written (*v. t. the pres. of write, but not so much used*) wrote, did write.
Written (*p. from write, but not so much used*) Wrote.
Written (*adj. from write*) Inclined to write.
Write (*v. t. from the Sax. writan*) To express by means of letters, to produce as an author, to tell by letter; to engrave, to impress.
Write (*v. int.*) To perform the act of writing, to play the author, to tell in books, to send letters, to use the title of.
Writer (*s. from write*) One that writes; an author.
Writhe (*v. t. from the Sax. wrihta*) To distort, to twist with violence, to wrest, to force by violence; to twist, to turn aside.
Writhe (*v. int.*) To be distorted with agony or torture.
Writhe (*p. from writhe*) Distorted, twisted, forced by violence.
Writhe (*p. from writhe*) Distorted, twisted, forced by violence.
Writhe (*v. t. obsolete*) To writhe.
Writhe (*p. a. from writhe*) Distorting, twisting, forcing by violence.
Writhe (*s. from the part.*) The act of distorting, a contortion.
Writhe (*v. t. from writhe*) To corrugate, to wrinkle.
Writhe (*p. from writhle*) Wrinkled.
Writhe (*p. a. from write*) Expressing by means of letters, sending letters, playing the author.
Writhe (*s. from the part.*) The act of expressing by means of letters; any thing written, a deed; a book, a signature; a legal instrument.
Writingbook (*s. from writing, and book*) A book to be in, a copy book.

W U R

Writingdesk (*s. from writing, and desk*) A desk to write on.
Writingmaster (*s. from writing, and master*) A man who teaches to write.
Writingpen (*s. from writing, and pen*) A pen to write with as distinguished from a drawing pen.
Writing-school (*s. from writing, and school*) A school where writing is taught.
Writingtable (*s. from writing, and table*) A table to write on.
Writen (*p. from write*) Done in writing; inscribed.
Wrizled (*adj. a local word*) Wrinkled.
Wrizledface (*s. from wrizle, and face, a local word*) A wrinkled face.
Wrizledfaced (*adj. from wrizleface a local word*) Having a wrinkled face.
Wro (*s. obsolete*) Woe, grief, wrath.
Wroke (*v. t. pret. of wreak*) Did wreak.
Wroken (*p. from wreak*) Revenged.
Wrong (*s. from the Sax. wrange*) An injury, a designated injury; an error.
Wrong (*adj. from the sub.*) Not right, improper; untrue; unfit, unsuitable.
Wrong (*adv. from the adj.*) Not rightly; amiss.
Wrong (*v. t. from the sub.*) To injure, to use unjustly.
Wrongdoer (*s. from wrong, and doer*) One who does wrong.
Wrong (*p. obsolete*) Wrung.
Wronged (*p. from wrong*) Injured, used unjustly.
Wrong'er (*s. from wrong*) One who does wrong.
Wrong'er (*adj. comp. of wrong*) Wrong in a greater degree.
Wrong'ed (*adj. sup. of wrong*) Wrong in the greatest degree.
Wrong'ful (*adj. from wrong*) Injurious, unjust.
Wrong'fully (*adv. from wrong'ful*) Injuriously, unjustly.
Wrong'head (*s. from wrong, and head*) One who is perverse in judging, one who has wrong notions.
Wrong'head (*adj. from the sub.*) Having a perverse understanding.
Wrong'headed (*adj. from wrong'head*) Having a perverse understanding.
Wrong'headedness (*s. from wrong'headed*) The state of being wrong'headed.
Wrong'less (*adj. from wrong*) Void of wrong.
Wrong'lessly (*adv. from wrong'less*) Without injury, with innocence.
Wrong'ly (*adv. from wrong*) Unjustly, amiss.
Wrot (*adj. an old word*) Sorrowful.
Wrote (*v. t. pret. of write*) Did write.
Wrote (*p. from write, not so much used*) Written.
Wrote (*v. int. obsolete*) To wallow in the mire; to work its way as a worm into a tree.
Wroth (*adj. nearly obsolete*) Angry.
Wrotham (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 24 miles from London.
Wroth'am (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wrotham, made at Wrotham.
Wroth'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Wrathfully, angrily.
Wrought (*p. from work*) Effected, performed; produced, caused; influenced, prevailed on; manufactured, formed; guided, managed; excited; agitated, disturbed.
Wrung (*v. t. pret. of wring*) Did wring.
Wrung (*p. from wring*) Twisted, turned round by contortion, squeezed, distorted, distressed.
Wry (*adj. from writhe*) Crooked, distorted, wrested.
Wry (*v. t. obsolete*) To hide, to cover.
Wry (*v. t. from the adj. but not used*) To distort.
Wry (*v. int. not used*) To deviate.
Wry'ed (*p. from wry*) Distorted.
Wry'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To hide, to cover; to change.
Wry'eth (*v. t. an old word*) Getteth, worketh.
Wrygh (*p. obsolete*) Hid, covered.
Wryneck (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
Wry'nesked (*adj. from wry, and neck*) Having the neck turned to one side.
Wryth'eth (*v. t. obsolete*) Casteth out.
WULFA (*s.*) A man's name.
Wul'felshed (*s. an old word*) The condition of an outlaw.
Wul'vesheved (*s. an old word*) An outlaw.
Wun (*v. t. pret. of win*) Did win.
Wun (*p. from win*) Gotten, obtained.
Wun (*v. int. an old word*) To dwell.
Wurch (*v. t. obsolete*) To work.
WURSTEAD (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it was once famous

X E N

mous for the manufacture of worsted, has a market on Saturday, and is 120 miles from London.
Wurstead (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wurstead, made at Wurstead.
Wurt (*s. in botany, a local word*) The wortle; a plant. *Cole.*
Wust (*adj. obsolete*) Frightened, driven away. *Cb.*
Wyche (*s. an old word*) A salt spring.
Wychehouse (*s. from wyche, and house*) A salt house. *Scott.*
Wychehouse (*s. a different spelling*) A wychehouse. *Co.*
Wycke (*adj. obsolete*) Bad, wicked. *Chaucer.*
Wydraught (*s. an old word*) A watercourse. *Scott.*
WYE (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Thursday, and is 57 miles from London.
Wye (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Wye, made at Wye.
Wyhe (*s. an old word*) A farm; a little village. *Co.*
Wyif (*s. an old spelling*) A wife. *Chaucer.*
Wyke (*s. an old word*) A farm, a little village. *Pb.*
Wyketus (*s. in old records*) A wicket, a little door.
Wylid (*adj. obsolete*) Plotted, combined. *Cb.*
Wyll (*s. an old spelling*) The will. *Chaucer.*
Wyll (*adj. an old word*) Willing. *Cb.*
Wymple (*s. an old spelling*) A wimple. *Cb.*
Wyn'fing (*s. an old word*) A sweet finger. *Cole.*
Wyn'tred (*s. an old word*) Wrinkled. *Cole.*
Wynyd (*adj. obsolete*) Whined. *Chaucer.*
Wyrd, Wyrst (*s. an old word*) A plant. *Scott.*
Wyse (*s. an old word*) A proverb. *Cole.*
Wyfely, Wyfly (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly. *Chaucer.*
Wythe (*v. t. obsolete*) Washed, did wash. *Cole.*
WYTA (*s. from the Sax. an old law term*) A fine, a mulct.
Wy'ten (*v. t. an old word*) To keep from falling. *Co.*
Wythes (*s. an old word*) The fences. *Cole.*
Wy'ver (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of flying serpent.
Wynn (*s. an old spelling*) Wine. *Cb.*

X.

X. (*s.*) The twenty second, or, perhaps, more properly the twenty fourth letter of the English alphabet; as a numeral it stands for ten, and, with a dash over it, for ten thousand.
XACA (*s. a different spelling*) Xanca, a man's name.
XAN'CA (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Indian philosopher, who founded the sect of the Bonzes and taught the worship of idols.
XANG'TI (*s.*) The name of the supreme governor of heaven and earth, the name of God among the Chinese.
XANTHE'NES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of an amber colour.
XANTHIP'PE (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Socrates, remarkable for her turbulence and vociferation.
XANTHIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Spartan commander.
XAN'THUM (*s. in botany*) The lesser hurdock.
XAN'THO (*s. in beaten mythology*) The name of a sea nymph, the supposed daughter of Oceanus and Zethis.
XAN'THUM (*s. in geography*) A province in China, the native country of the great Confucius.
XAN'THUS (*s.*) Scamander; a river near Troy so called by the gods. *Homer.*
XAN'THUS (*s.*) The name of a man; the name of a famous hero belonging to Achilles.
XE'BE (*s. a sea term*) A small three masted vessel chiefly used in the Mediterranean.
XENAG'ORAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Rhodian who was a prodigious drinker, and, on that account, generally called the amphora or pitcher.
XE'NIA (*s. from the Greek*) Presents given to guests or strangers as a token of friendship.
XEN'OCLEA (*s.*) A woman's name; a priestess of Delphos.
XEN'OCLES (*s.*) A man's name; a Spartan commander.
XENOC'RATES (*s.*) A man's name, one of Plato's scholars.
XENODO'CHIUM (*s. from the Greek ξενοδοχιον*) An inn; an hospital.
XENOD'OCHY (*s. from the Greek ξενοδοχια*) Hospitality, kindness to strangers.
XENOD'ORUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous statuary and engraver of antiquity.

X Y P

XE'NON (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient historian.
XENOPARA'CHI (*s. from the Greek*) Officers appointed to provide for strangers.
XENOPH'ANES (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient philosopher who controverted the history of the gods given by Homer and Hesiod.
XENOPH'ILUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous physician who lived to the age of one hundred and fifty without taking physic.
XEN'OPHON (*s.*) A man's name; a scholar of Socrates famous for religion and virtue, an elegant historian, a profound philosopher, and a valiant commander.
XERAN'TICA (*s. in medicine from the Greek*) Drugs, a specific or drying quality.
XERA'PHIUM (*s. from the Greek ξεραφιον*) A medicine to prevent eruptions on the head or chin.
XERA'SIA (*s. from the Greek*) A disease of the hair, species of alopecia.
XE'RIG (*s.*) A prime or chief ruler in Barbary.
XEROCOLLY'RUM (*s. in medicine*) A drying plaster ointment for sore eyes.
XERO'DES (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of dry tumour or swelling.
XEROMY'RUM (*s. from the Greek ξερο; dry, and μυρον an ointment*) A drying kind of ointment.
XEROPHAGIA (*s. from the Greek ξερος dry, and φαγειν to eat*) A regimen of dry meats used by the ancients; a kind of fast among the primitive Christians.
Xeroph'agy (*s. from xerophagia*) The regimen or described in the foregoing article.
XEROPH'THALMY (*s. from the Greek ξερος dry, and οφθαλμος an eye*) A disease of the eyes, a kind of sore or humor in the eyes.
XERO'TES (*s. from the Greek*) A dry habit of body.
XERX'ES (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a Persian king very haughty, and very unsuccessful.
XEST'A (*s. in antiquity*) A Grecian measure which contains about twenty ounces of water.
XEST'ES (*s.*) Another measure containing somewhat more than a pint.
XIME'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
XIPH'IAS (*s. in ichthyology*) The sword fish.
XIPH'IAS (*s. from the Greek ξιφος a sword*) A cut resembling a sword.
XIPH'ION (*s. in botany*) The spurge-wort.
XIPHOD'ES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ξιφος sword, and ειδη; a shape*) The pointed cartilage of breast bone.
XIPHOMACHÆ'RA (*s. from the Greek*) A backsword hanger.
XOA'NA (*s. plu. from the Greek ξοανον*) Crabs.
XOCHAITO'TOLE (*s. in ornithology*) An American bird not much unlike a sparrow remarkable for hanging its nest to the branch of a tree.
XO'CHITOTLE (*s. a different spelling*) The hanged bird described in the foregoing article.
XO'IS (*s. from the Greek*) An instrument with which any thing is shaved.
XO'KING (*s.*) The most ancient and established of the Chinese.
XYLAL'OES (*s. from the Greek ξυλον wood, and αλοιη The wood of the aloë*) The wood of the aloë.
XYLA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of funguses.
XYLI'NON (*s. from the Greek ξυλον*) Cotton, a kind of wool or flax growing in little balls.
XYLOBALSA'MUM (*s. from the Greek ξυλον wood, and βαλσαμον balsam*) The wood of the balsam tree.
XYLOCAS'SIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of cassia.
XYLOCIN'NAMON (*s. from the Greek ξυλον wood, and κινναμωμον cinnamon*) The wood of the cinnamon tree.
XYLOCOL'LA (*s. from the Greek ξυλον wood, and κολλα glue*) Glue for joining wood.
XYLON (*s. from the Greek*) The cotton tree, the name of a shrub; wood.
XYLOPH'AGUS (*s. in the history of insects, from the Greek ξυλον wood, and φαγω to eat*) A worm that bores under the bark of trees.
XYLOP'OLIST (*s. from the Greek ξυλον wood, and πωλειν to sell*) A dealer in wood.
XYLOST'IUM (*s. in botany*) The laniera.
XYNOE'CIA (*s. from the Greek ξυνω to unite*) An Athenian festival in commemoration of the union of the petty communities of Attica into a commonwealth.
XYPHOIDES (*s. in anatomy, not so correctly as ξιφοειδης*) The xiphoides, the pointed cartilage of the breast bone.

Y A R

YARIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, a genus of plants.
YARCHA (*s. from the Greek ἄρχος the place where the athlete performed their exercises, and ἀρχος chief*) The master of a fencing school, the master of a wrestling school.
YARCHES (*s. from the Greek*) The xystarcha.
YARCHUS (*s. a different spelling*) The xystarcha.
YATER (*s. from the Greek ἔσχα*) An instrument in surgery for scraping foul bones.
YITI (*s. plu. of xyftus*) More than one xyftus.
YITICI (*s. from xyftus*) The athlete who performed the xyfti.
YITIOS (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling jasper, a kind of jasper.
YITOS (*s. from the Greek ἔω to make smooth*) A large portico or gallery where the ancient athlete performed their exercises in the winter season; a walk- ing place, a walk sheltered from the inclemency of the weather; a parterre, a kind of knot in a garden.
YITUM (*s. a different spelling*) The xyftos.
YITUS (*s. a different spelling*) The xyftos.

Y.

Y (*s.*) The twenty third, or perhaps, more properly the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. It has the power both of a vowel and a consonant, an ancient numeral it stands for one hundred and y, and with a dash over it, for one hundred and y thousand. This letter from the Sax. ge was formerly prefixed to the preter tense of the verb, and to passive participle, and in many words distinguishes old from the modern spelling: as, yrent, yhallow- ing, for rent, and hallowed.
YHT (*s. from the French*) A kind of pleasure boat, small ship with one deck.
Yadv. (*a local word*) Yea, yes.
Yafe (*v. t. the old pret. of give*) Gave, did.
Yb. (*v. int. obsolete*) To yell; to go.
Yb. (*s. in botany*) A kind of root of which the native Americans make bread.
Yb. (*adv. a local word*) Once.
YDEN (*s. in ornithology*) The larger kind of ostridge.
Yd. (*adv. a local word*) One.
Yd. (*s. a little dog.*)
Yd. (*v. int. obsolete*) To jest.
Yd. (*s. obsolete*) A jester.
Yd. (*s. from the Sax. gerd*) A measure of three feet; support of a sail; the penis; a rod.
Yd. (*s. a sea term, from yard, and arm*) That arm of the yard which lies on either side of the mast drawn up across the ship.
Yd. (*s. from yard, and falling*) A disease in which the yard falls down.
Yd. (*s. from yard, and land*) A quantity of land present in different places, but not less than fifteen more than forty acres.
Yd. (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.
Yd. (*s. from yard, and wand*) The measure of a wand, a yard.
Yd. (*adv. obsolete*) Ready, nimble.
Yd. (*adv. a local word*) Covetous.
Yd. (*adv. from yare*) Skillfully, readily.
Yd. (*v. t. a local word*) To prepare.
YOUTH (*s.*) A borough town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 123 miles from London.
YOUTH (*s.*) A borough town in Hampshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 101 miles from London.
Yd. (*adv. from the sub.*) Belonging to Yarmouth, at Yarmouth.
Yd. (*s. from the Sax. gearn*) Woollen thread, wool thread.
Yd. (*adv. from the sub.*) Made of woollen thread.
Yd. (*s. from yarn, and hose*) Hose made of yarn.
Yd. (*s. from yarn, and stocking*) A stocking made of woollen thread, a stocking made of wool thread and spun.
Yd. (*v. int. from the Lat. hirrio*) To growl, to snarl.
Yd. (*s. from yare*) Growling, snarling.
Yd. (*s.*) Yarringles.

Y D R

Yar/ringles (*s.*) An instrument on which skains of yarn are put to be wound off in balls.
YAR/RISH (*adj. from the Brit. garw*) Having a dry taste, having a rough dry taste.
YAR/ROW (*s. in botany*) The milfoil.
Yar/row (*adj. a local word*) Dispirited, cowardly, faint-hearted.
YAR/UM (*s.*) A town in the north riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 238 miles from London.
Yar/um (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Yarum, made at Yarum.
Yas/pin (*s. a local word*) A handful.
Yas/ping (*adj. from yaspin, a local word*) Grasping.
Yatch (*s. a different spelling*) A yacht.
Yate (*s. obsolete*) A gate.
Yatt (*s. a local word*) A gate.
YAU (*s.*) A man's name; the first emperor of China.
Yave (*v. t. old pret. of give*) Gave, did give.
Yaw (*s. a sea term*) A kind of zigzag in the motion of a ship.
Yaw (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make a kind of zigzag motion.
Yaw'ing (*p. a. from yaw*) Making a kind of zigzag motion.
Yaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The motion of a ship when she makes yaws.
Yawl (*s. a sea term*) A kind of boat, a little vessel belonging to a ship.
Yawl (*v. int. a local word*) To bawl, to yell.
Yawl'ing (*p. a. from yawl, a local word*) Bawling, yelling.
YAWN (*v. int. from the Sax. gerven*) To gape, to open wide, to express desire by yawning.
Yawn (*s. from the verb*) An occasion, a wide involuntary opening of the mouth; a hiatus.
Yawn'ing (*p. a. from yawn*) Gaping, opening wide.
Yawn'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Sleepy, slumbering.
Yawn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gaping.
YAX'LEY (*s.*) A town in Huntingdonshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 76 miles from London.
Yax'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Yaxley, made at Yaxley.
Ybe' (*p. obsolete, from y, and be*) Been.
Ybel (*s.*) A man's name.
Ybe't, Ybe'te (*v. t. obsolete*) To make, to prepare, to make better.
Ybe'nt (*p. obsolete*) Bent.
Yble'd (*p. obsolete*) Made to bleed.
Yble'de (*v. int. obsolete*) To bleed.
Yble'nt (*p. obsolete*) Blinded, made blind.
Ybo're (*v. t. the old pret.*) Bore, did bear.
Ybo'rn (*p. obsolete*) Born, carried.
Ybour'd'id (*p. obsolete*) Jested.
Ybre'nt (*p. obsolete*) Burnt.
Ybray'd'id (*p. obsolete*) Drawn out.
Ycas'se (*v. t. obsolete*) To cease; to desist.
Yca'ft (*p. obsolete from y, and cast*) Cast, left.
Ycha'ped (*adj. obsolete*) Hilted.
Ycla'd (*p. obsolete, from y, and clad*) Clad.
Ycleap'ed (*p. obsolete, a different spelling*) Ycleped.
Yclench'ed (*p. obsolete*) Covered, crossbarred.
Yclep'ed (*p. from y, and cleped*) Called.
Yclout'ed (*p. obsolete, from y, and clouted*) Clouted.
Ycon'gered (*p. obsolete*) Conjured, bewitched.
Ycon'ne (*v. t. obsolete*) To con, to learn.
Ycon'ned (*p. obsolete*) Conned, learned.
Ycon'omus (*s. in old records*) An advocate, a patron.
Yco'rve (*v. t. obsolete*) To cut, to carve.
Ycor've (*p. obsolete*) Carved.
Yco'the (*v. int. obsolete*) Could.
Yco'the (*v. t. obsolete*) Did understand.
Yco'the (*p. obsolete*) Understood.
Ycouch'it (*p. obsolete*) Set.
Ycover'ed (*p. obsolete*) Covered.
Ycras'd (*p. obsolete*) Broken, crooked.
Ycreas'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Broken.
Ydamu'ed (*p. obsolete*) Damned, condemned.
Yde'ies (*v. t. obsolete*) Deals, distributeth.
Ydey'd (*v. int. obsolete*) To die.
Ydi'de (*v. int. the old pret.*) Died, did die.
Ydi'ght (*p. obsolete*) Dressed, adorned, finished.
Ydil (*adj. obsolete*) Idle.
Ydol (*p. obsolete*) Done.
Ydolafter (*s. obsolete*) An idolater.
Ydra'd (*v. t. the old pret.*) Dreaded, did dread.
Ydra'd (*p. obsolete*) Dreaded, feared.

YEL

Ydrad'de (*p. obsolete*) Dreaded, feared. *Chaucer.*
YE (*pron. plu. from the Sax. ge*) Two or more persons addressed, the persons spoken to.
Ye (*adv. obsolete*) Yea, yes. *Chaucer.*
YEA (*adv. from the Sax. gea*) Yes, surely.
Yead (*v. int. obsolete*) To go. *Spenser.*
YEAN (*v. int. from the Sax. eanian*) To bring forth young as a sheep.
Yean'ed (*p. from yeon*) Brought forth as a lamb.
Yean'ing (*p. a. from yeon*) Bringing forth young as a sheep.
Yean'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth young as a sheep.
Yean'ling (*s. from yeon*) A young sheep, a lamb.
YEAR (*s. from the Sax. gear*) The space of twelve calendar months, the time in which the earth performs one entire revolution; two or more years. *In years, aged, advanced in life.*
Yeard'ly (*adv. obsolete, or local*) Very, exceedingly. *Bailey.*
Yeare (*adj. obsolete*) Ready, nimble. *Chaucer.*
Year'ling (*s. from year*) An animal a year old.
Year'ling (*adj. from the sub.*) Being a year old.
Year'ly (*adj. from year*) Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.
Year'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Annually, once a year.
YEARN (*v. int. from the Sax. earnon*) To feel an emotion of tenderness, to feel compassion.
Yeare (*v. int. a local word*) To bark as dogs at game. *Bailey.*
Yeare (*v. t.*) To grieve, to vex. *Shakespeare.*
Yeare (*adj. an old word*) Shrill, sharp in sound. *Cole.*
Yeare'ing (*p. a. from yearn*) Feeling emotions of tenderness, moving with compassion.
Yeare'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of being moved with tender compassion.
Yeast (*s. a common, but not so correct a spelling*) Yest, barm.
Yeav'en (*p. obsolete*) Gives. *Phillips.*
Yed'ding (*s. obsolete*) The noise of mirth, the noise of loud singing. *Chaucer.*
Yede, Yed'in (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Went, did go. *Ch.*
Yeen'der (*s. a local word*) The afternoon. *Bailey.*
Yeep'sen (*s. a local word*) A handful, as much of any thing as can be taken up in both hands. *Bailey.*
Yef (*conj. obsolete*) If. *Chaucer.*
Yest (*s. an old spelling*) A gift. *Chaucer.*
Yelde, Yeld'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To yield; to give. *Ch.*
Yeld'hall (*s. an old spelling*) Guildhall. *Cole.*
Yeld'ing (*adj. an old spelling*) Yielding. *Cole.*
YELK (*s. from the Sax. gealkewe yellow*) The yellow part of the egg, the yolk.
Yelke (*s. obsolete*) The same person, the same thing. *Chaucer.*
YELL (*v. int. from the Dutch, ghallon*) To cry out with horror or agony.
Yell (*s. from the verb*) The cry of agony or horror.
Yell'ing (*p. a. from yell*) Crying out with agony or horror.
Yell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The cry of agony or horror.
YEL'LOW (*adj. from the Sax. yealewe*) Having the colour of gold.
Yellow (*s. from the adj.*) The colour which resembles that of gold.
Yel'lowboy (*s. a low cant word*) A piece of gold coin. *Arbutnot.*
Yel'lower (*adj. comp. of yellow*) Yellow in a greater degree.
Yel'lowest (*adj. sup. of yellow*) Yellow in the greatest degree.
Yel'lowhammer (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a small bird.
Yel'lowish (*adj. from yellow*) Tending to a yellow colour.
Yel'lowishness (*s. from yellowish*) The quality of approaching to yellow.
Yel'lowness (*s. from yellow*) The state or quality of being yellow.
Yel'lows (*s. from yellow*) A disease incident to horses arising from an obstruction of the gall.
YELP (*v. int. from the Sax. gealpan*) To bark as a beagle after its prey.
Yelp'ing (*p. a. from yelp*) Barking as a dog after its prey; to talk, to prate. *Chaucer.*
Yelp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of barking as a dog after its prey.
Yet (*s. a local word*) A young sow. *Phillips.*

YEZ

Yelte (*v. int. obsolete*) Yieldeth.
Yeme (*adv. obsolete*) At once, altogether. *Chaucer.*
Yeme (*adv. in old records*) In the winter.
Yeme (*s. in old records*) The winter.
YE/MEN (*s. in old geography*) That part of Arabia which is called the happy.
Yen, Yene (*s. plu. obsolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*
Yene (*adv. an old word*) Nigh, nearly, as if.
YEO/MAN (*s. most probably from the Frisic german a lager*) A man of a small estate in land, a freeholder; a farmer, a gentleman farmer; a soldier; a gentleman's servant; an officer of the king's household in middle rank.
Yeo'many (*s. from yeoman*) The collective body of yeomen.
Yeo'mantreader (*s. from yeoman, and treader*) An attendant in a prince's court.
Yeo'manwarder (*s. from yeoman, and warder*) One of the warders of the tower of London.
Yeo'men (*s. plu. of yeoman*) More than one yeoman.
Yeo'v'en (*p. obsolete*) Given, dated. *Phillips.*
YEOV'ILL (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 123 miles from London.
Yeo'v'ill (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Yeovill, at Yeovill.
Ye'pely (*adv. a local word*) Cunningly, wisely. *Bailey.*
Yer (*adv. obsolete*) Sooner, before. *Chaucer.*
Yerau'ght (*adj. obsolete*) Full laden.
Yerd, Yerde (*s. obsolete*) A yard; a rod, a scourge. *Ch.*
YERK (*v. t. the etymology uncertain*) To strike out throw out as with a spring; to throw out the legs as a horse in leaping.
Yerk (*s. from the verb*) A quick motion.
Yerk'ed (*p. from yerk*) Thrown out as the hinder of a horse in leaping.
Yerk'ing (*p. a. from yerk*) Throwing out as the hinder legs of a horse in leaping.
Yerk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing out the hind legs as a horse in leaping.
Yern (*v. int. a different spelling*) To yearn, to feel emotions of tenderness. *Shakespeare.*
Yerne (*adj. obsolete*) Earnest, eager, shrill. *Ch.*
Yern'ing (*s. obsolete*) Compassion, tenderness. *Ch.*
Yeroun'ced (*adj. obsolete*) Frowning.
Yerth (*s. an old spelling*) The earth. *Ch.*
YER'VA (*s. in medicine*) The root of the yerva.
YES (*adv. from the Sax. gife*) Yea, truly.
YEST (*s. from the Sax. gest*) Barm, the foam of fermentation; the foam of the troubled sea.
YESTER (*adj. from the Lat. hesternus, chiefly a composition*) Next before the present day.
Yes'terday (*s. from yester, and day*) The day before the present day.
Yes'terday (*adv. from the sub.*) On the day before.
Yes'ternight (*s. from yester, and night*) The night before the present day, the night before the night.
Yes'ternight (*adv. from the sub.*) On the night before the present day, the night before the present night.
Yer'y (*adv. from yest*) Consisting of yest, foamy.
YET (*conj. from the Sax. gyt*) Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.
Yet (*adv. from the conj.*) Beside, over and above; again; still, hitherto; even, after all; at least.
Ye'ten (*p. obsolete*) Eaten.
Ye'ten, Ye'tin (*p. obsolete*) Gotten, laid up.
Ye'ten (*p. obsolete, a different spelling*) Gotten up.
Yeve (*v. t. an old spelling*) To give.
Yeve (*conj. obsolete*) If.
Yev'en (*p. obsolete*) Given.
Yeur (*pron. obsolete*) Your.
YEW (*s. from the Sax. iw*) A tree remarkable for the toughness of its wood; eugh.
Yew (*s. a different spelling*) An ewe, a female sheep.
Yew, Yewe (*pron. an old spelling*) You.
Yew'ed (*p. a local word*) Went.
Yew'en (*adj. from yew*) Made of yew.
Yew'ing (*p. a. a local word*) Going.
Yex (*v. int. an old word, perhaps from the verb, to sob*) To sob.
Yex'ing (*p. a. from yex*) Sobbing.
Yex'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sobbing.
YEZ/DEGIRD (*s.*) A man's name; the last of Persia.

Y O R

Yezdegirdian (adj. from Yezdegird) Belonging to a chronological era the commencement of which fell the eleventh year of the Hegirah.

Yeth (v. int. obsolete) Filleth.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Fallen.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Falsified.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Painted, beautified with cosme-

Yeth (p. obsolete) Gone.

Yeth (adv. obsolete) Together, at once.

Yeth (v. int. obsolete) Fared, did fare.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Floating, swimming.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Past, removed, transferred.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Fled.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Fostered, bred up.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Asked, examined; restrain-

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Estranged.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Made like fretwork.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Inlaid, made like fretwork.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Devoured.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Wrinkled.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Gotten.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Gone.

Yeth (adv. obsolete) Ago, since.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Graven, carved; dug.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Buried, laid in a grave.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Greater

Yeth (v. t. obsolete) Grindeth.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Hallowed, kept sacred.

Yeth (v. t. obsolete) Holdeth.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Heaving, lifting up.

Yeth (adv. obsolete) On high.

Yeth (p. obsolete) The head.

Yeth (v. t. obsolete) To hear.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Hair.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Heated.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Holden, accounted.

Yeth (adj. obsolete) Obligated, bound; beholden.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Called, be called.

Yeth (p. obsolete) Deceived, imposed upon.

Yeth (v. t. from the Sax. gildan) To produce, to bring

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Y O U

chain, a bond; a mark of servitude; slavery; a couple, a pair.

Yoke (v. int. from the sub.) To couple in a frame as oxen for drawing, to join with another; to restrain, to confine; to subdue, to enslave.

Yoked (p. from yoke) Joined in a yoke; subdued, enslaved.

Yolkeelm (s. in botany) The name of a tree.

Yolkfellow (s. from yoke, and fellow) A companion in labour, a mate, a fellow; a husband, a wife.

Yolkemate (s. from yoke, and mate) A yolkfellow.

Yolking (p. a from yoke) Joining in a yoke.

Yolking (s. from the part.) The act of joining in a yoke.

Yold, Yolde (p. obsolete) Yielded, delivered up. Sp.

Yolden, Yoldin (p. obsolete) Yielded, delivered up. Ch.

Yolk (s. a different spelling) The yolk, the yellow part of an egg.

YON (adj. from the Sax. geond) Lying at a distance being within view.

Yon (adv. from the adj.) At a distance within view.

YOND (adj. from the Sax. geond) Situate at a distance being in view.

Yond (adv. from the adj.) At a distance within view.

Yond (adj. an old word) Mad, furious. Spenser.

Yond'er (adj. from yend) Situate at a distance being within view.

Yonder (adv. from the adj.) At a distance, within view.

Yong hede (s. obsolete) Youth. Chaucer.

Yonker (s. from young) A youngster. Scott.

Yoon (s. a local word) An oven. Bailey.

YORE (s. from the Sax. geogara) Time past, old time.

Yore (adv. from the sub.) Formerly, heretofore. Ch.

Yore (adj. from the sub.) Long done, done in time past. Spenser.

Yorely (adv. from yore) Anciently, in time past. Ba.

YORK (s.) The second city in England; it is the see of an archbishop and the metropolis of Yorkshire, is pleasantly situate on the river Ouse, has a market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 107 miles from London.

Yolk (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the city of York, made in the city of York.

YORKSHIRE (s. from York, and shire) The largest county in England; it is divided into three ridings, contains 49 market towns, and sends 30 members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of York, and two for each of the boroughs, Kingston on Hull, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Ripon, Richmond, Heydon, Boroughbridge, Malton, Thirsk, Aldborough, Beverly, Northallerton, and Pontefract.

Yorkshire (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the county of York, produced in the county of York.

YOU (pron. plu. from the Sax. eow) The persons spoken to in the oblique or accusative case; the persons spoken to in the direct or nominative case. "You nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames" Shakes.

You (pron. in the common civil or complaisant style) The person spoken to in the oblique or accusative case; the person spoken to in the direct or nominative case. "Harry, you will surely do it."

Yove (v. t. the old pret. of give) Gave, did give. Ch.

YOUK (v. int. in falconry) To sleep as a hawk.

Youk'ing (p. a. from youk) Sleeping as a hawk.

Youk'ing (s. from the part.) The act of sleeping as a hawk.

YOUNG (adj. from the Sax. yeong) Being in the first part of life, not old; lately grown; tender, weak; ignorant, untaught.

Young (s. from the adj.) Young people; the offspring of animals.

Young'er (adj. comp. of young) Young in a greater degree.

Young'est (adj. sup. of young) Young in the greatest degree.

Young'ish (adj. from young) Somewhat young.

Young'ling (s. from young) A young animal, a creature in the first part of life.

Young'ly (adv. from young) Early in life; weakly, ignorantly.

Young'ster (s. from young) A young person in contempt.

Younth (s. from young, obsolete) Youth. Spenser.

YOUR (pron. from the Sax. eower) Belonging to you; belonging to you or any other indefinitely. "Your wise men."

Your's

Y T H

Your's (*pron. an old spelling*) Yours. *Chaucer.*
Yours (*pron. from your, used without the sub.*) Belong-
 ing to you. "It is yours."
Yourself (*pron. from your, and self*) You, even
 you.
Yourselves (*pron. plu. of yourself*) You, you as distin-
 guished from all others.
YOUTH (*s. from the Sax. yeogirth*) That part of life
 which succeeds to childhood, the time of life from
 fourteen to twenty eight; a young man, young men,
 young people.
Youthful, **Youth'ful** (*s. an old spelling*) Youth. *Chaucer.*
Youthful (*adj. from youth*) Young, suitable to the first
 part of life; vigorous.
Youth'fully (*adv. from youthful*) In a manner suited
 to youth.
Youthfulness (*s. from youthful*) The state of being in
 the first part of life.
Youth'ier (*adj. comp. of youthy*) Youthy in a greater de-
 gree. *Spectator.*
Youth'iest (*adj. sup. of youthy, but not much used*)
 Youthy in the greatest degree.
Youth'ly (*adj. from youth*) Young, early in life. *Sp.*
Youthwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Youth'y (*adj. from youth, reckoned a bad word*) Young,
 youthful.
Yow, Yowe (*pron. obsolete*) You. *Chaucer.*
Ypeint (*adj. obsolete*) Painted. *Chaucer.*
Ypeis'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Weighed. *Chaucer.*
Ype'nt (*p. obsolete*) Pent up. *Bailey.*
Ypight (*p. obsolete*) Pitched. *Chaucer.*
Ypik'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Picked, having a sharp point. *Ch.*
Ypi'it (*p. obsolete*) Beaten. *Chaucer.*
Yple'gg (*p. obsolete*) Pledged. *Chaucer.*
Ypoc'rise (*s. obsolete*) Hypocrisy. *Chaucer.*
YPSILOIDES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek υ, and*
ειδης, a shape) The third suture of the cranium; a
 small bone of the tongue so called from its resem-
 blance to the Greek unison.
Yquench't (*p. obsolete*) Quenched, put out. *Chaucer.*
Yquit't (*p. obsolete*) Acquitted, paired, requited. *Chaucer.*
Yra'pt (*p. obsolete*) Rapt, deprived. *Chaucer.*
Yras'id (*p. obsolete*) Shaven. *Chaucer.*
Yre, Yren (*s. an old spelling*) Ire, anger. *Chaucer.*
Yrei'ght (*p. obsolete*) Reached. *Chaucer.*
Yreck'ed, Yreck'en (*p. obsolete*) Raked up. *Chaucer.*
Yre'nt (*p. obsolete*) Rent. *Chaucer.*
Yrob'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To rob, to plunder. *Chaucer.*
Yro'ke (*p. obsolete*) Revenged, wreaked. *Spenser.*
Yro'n (*v. int. obsolete*) To run. *Chaucer.*
Yron'ne (*p. obsolete*) Coagulated, curdled as milk. *Ba.*
Yron'ne (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did run. *Chaucer.*
Yrown'ed (*v. int. pret.*) Whispered, did whisper. *Ch.*
Yryv'yn (*p. obsolete*) Riven, burst asunder. *Chaucer.*
Ysai'ne (*p. obsolete*) Seen. *Chaucer.*
Ysa'ime (*adv. obsolete*) Together. *Spenser.*
Yie (*s. obsolete*) Ice. *Chaucer.*
Yie'ne (*p. obsolete*) Seen. *Chaucer.*
Yies'ed (*p. obsolete*) Seized. *Chaucer.*
Yiest't (*v. int. obsolete*) Ceased, did cease. *Chaucer.*
Ythe'nd (*p. obsolete*) Hurt, blamed. *Spenser.*
Ythe'nt (*p. obsolete*) Spoiled. *Chaucer.*
Ythe't (*p. obsolete*) Shut. *Chaucer.*
Ythri've, Ythri'ven (*p. obsolete*) Confessed by a
 priest. *Chaucer.*
Ys'CIUS (*s. in old records*) A kind of pickled salmon.
Ys'le (*v. f. pret. obsolete*) Did ice. *Chaucer.*
Y'inges (*s. in old records*) A kind of pickled sal-
 mon. *Phillips.*
Yla'ke (*v. t. obsolete*) To flake. *Chaucer.*
Yslawe (*p. obsolete*) Slain. *Cole.*
Yslo' (*v. t. obsolete*) To slay. *Chaucer.*
Ysmel'de (*p. obsolete*) Smelled. *Chaucer.*
Ysod (*p. obsolete*) Sudden, boiled. *Chaucer.*
Ysolv'ed (*p. obsolete*) Absolved. *Chaucer.*
Ysolv'id (*p. obsolete*) Absolved. *Chaucer.*
Ysot'id (*p. obsolete*) Beotted. *Chaucer.*
Ysot'w (*p. obsolete*) Sown. *Chaucer.*
Ysprei'nt (*p. obsolete*) Sprinkled, dispersed. *Chaucer.*
Ysta'ked (*p. obsolete*) Stacked up. *Chaucer.*
Yste'ke (*p. obsolete*) Confined, stuck. *Chaucer.*
Ysto'ppe (*p. obsolete*) Stopped. *Cole.*
Ysto'rve (*p. obsolete*) Dead. *Chaucer.*
Ystre'ght (*p. obsolete*) Stretched. *Chaucer.*
Yta'ke (*p. obsolete*) Taken. *Chaucer.*
Yte'lle (*v. t. obsolete*) To tell, to reckon. *Chaucer.*
Yte'men (*v. t. obsolete*) To bind, to lay up. *Chaucer.*
Ythe' (*v. int. obsolete*) To strive, to prosper. *Chaucer.*
Y'THEL (*s.*) A man's name.
Ythew'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Having qualities, having good
 qualities.

Z A H

Ytwi'ght (*p. obsolete*) Drawn, pulled.
Ytwi'ght (*p. obsolete*) Twitched.
Ytwi'nn (*v. int. obsolete*) To depart.
Yty'ed (*p. obsolete*) Tied, bound.
Yu (*s. a local word*) Yule, Christmas.
YU'BA (*s. in botany*) An herb of which the
 make bread.
Yu'hatch (*s. an old word*) A batch at Christmas.
Yu'block (*s. an old word*) A Christmas block.
YUC'CA (*s. in botany*) An American tree, the root of
 tree, bread made of the root.
YUCK (*s. from the Dutch, joken*) The itch.
Yuck (*v. t. a local word*) To prick, to rub
 scratch.
Y've (*s. an old spelling*) Ivy.
Yve'lle (*s. an old spelling*) An evil.
Yue'neis (*s. obsolete*) Wickedness.
Yvernal'gium (*s. in old records*) The winter seed time.
Yu'game (*s. an old word*) A game or gambol at
 mas.
YULE (*s. from the Sax. yehal, retained in the*
dialect) The time of Christmas; the first of
 gust.
Yule'block (*s. an old word*) A Christmas block; a
 log of wood put behind the fire at Christmas.
Yule'day (*s. an old word*) Christmas day.
Yule'game (*s. obsolete*) A game or gambol at
 mas.
Y'voire (*s. obsolete*) Ivory.
YUX (*s. from the Sax. yeox*) The hiccough.
Yux (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sob, to sigh.
Yux'ing (*p. a. from vux*) Sobbing, sighing.
Yux'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sobbing.
Ywa'rde (*p. obsolete*) Worn.
Ywa'rde (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Wore, did wear.
Ywa'rne (*v. t. obsolete*) To deny.
Ywar'ry (*v. t. obsolete*) To worry, to make
 upon.
Ywer'id (*p. obsolete*) Worried.
Ywe'te (*v. t. obsolete*) To know.
Ywex'ith (*v. int. obsolete*) Groweth.
Ywi's (*adv. obsolete*) Verily, truly.
Ywi's (*v. t. obsolete*) To suppose.
Ywi'rk (*v. int. obsolete*) To work.
Ywi't (*v. t. obsolete*) To know.
Ywo'xe (*p. an old word*) Grown, increased.
Ywra'ken (*p. obsolete*) Revenged, wreaked.
Ywri'e, Ywri'en, Ywry'en (*p. obsolete*) Covered.
Ywro'ke (*p. obsolete*) Revenged, wreaked.
Ywro'ng (*p. obsolete*) Wrung.

Z.

Z (*s.*) The last letter in the English alphabet; the
 numeral it stood for two thousand, and with
 over it for four million.
ZAB'ARA (*s. in geography*) Libya; the desert.
ZABDE'US (*s.*) A man's name.
ZAB'DI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a portion*) A
 name.
ZAB'ULON (*s. a different spelling*) Zebulun.
ZAB'ULUS (*s. in old records*) The devil.
ZACCHE'US (*s. from the Heb. signifying pure*) A
 name.
ZAC'CHO (*s. in architecture*) The lowest part of
 a column or pedestal.
ZACHARIAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the*
of the Lord) A man's name; the title of one of
 the prophetic books of Scripture.
ZACHARIA'S (*s. from Zachariah*) A man's name.
ZACH'ARY (*s. from Zachariah*) A man's name.
ZACH'IN (*s. a different spelling*) The zackin.
ZACIN'THA (*s. in botany*) A kind of hawk weed.
Zaco'vin (*s. an old word*) Satin, fine silk.
ZADOK (*s. from the Heb. signifying just*) A
 name.
ZAF'AR (*s. in natural history*) Oker.
ZAF'FER, ZAF'FRE (*s. in chymistry*) A prepara-
 tion of cobalt.
Zaf'fran, Zaf'ran (*s. different spellings*) The zaffre,
 preparation of cobalt.
ZA'GAYE (*s.*) A kind of javelin used by the Mo-
 rians.
ZACKE'US (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the
 Bacchus; Zephyrus, the west wind.
ZA'HAB (*s.*) A Hebrew coin in value about one
 one shilling sterling.

Z E C

AM (s. from the Heb. signifying a crime) A man's name.
 (s. from the Heb. signifying little) The name of a man.
 AGIA, ZAIRA/GIAH (s.) A kind of divination performed by a machinery of wheels among the Arabians.
 TES (s.) A man's name; an Armenian name.
 U/CUS (s.) A man's name; a famous legislator of antiquity, who made a law that adultery should be punished with the loss of both eyes, and when his wife was found guilty parted with one of his own eyes, that one of his son's might be spared, and at the same time the law be fully satisfied.
 MON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a mountain in the land of Israel.
 MC'NAH (s. from the Heb.) One of the stations of the children of Israel in their passage through the wilderness.
 MUN'NA (s. from the Heb. signifying a shadow) A man's name.
 PARILLA (s. a different spelling) The farfaparilla. Ph.
 BRI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 ILE (s. in botany) A kind of pine nuts which open the tree and unless plucked off spoil all the fruit.
 OUXIS (s.) A man's name; a Thracian who was sent to Pythagoras and returning to his own country after his master's death civilized the people, and was worshiped as a god.
 MORIN (s.) The title of a sovereign prince in some parts of the East Indies.
 PAG'NI (s.) The whistle, the flute.
 ZUM MIM (s. from the Heb. signifying enormous) The name of the giants. Deut.
 CLES (s.) A man's name; a Samothracian who bred a swarm of teeth at the age of one hundred and twenty.
 CHEL/LIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 OAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city. Job.
 DR'RIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants; the cornflower.
 Y (s. probably from the Lat. fanna a staff) A husband, a merry andrew; a silly fellow.
 ATA (s.) A kind of festival held in the courts of foreign princes in Italy on Saint Nicholas's day.
 HARA (s. in natural history) A mineral used by pot-makers to make a sky colour.
 HNATHPAA'NEAH (s. from the Heb. signifying a tower of the world) The name which Pharaoh gave to Joseph.
 EH (s. from the Heb. signifying the east) A man's name.
 EPHATH (s. from the Heb. signifying ambush) The name of a place.
 NICH (s. in natural history) A kind of fossil.
 NOB (s. in medicine) A kind of zedoary.
 PARILLA (s. a different spelling) The farfaparilla.
 (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the Indian corn.
 (s. from the Greek ζῆλος) Warmth of passion in a cause; ardour, passionate ardour for any person or cause.
 (s. from zeal) One passionately ardent in any cause, a bigot.
 (s. adj. from zeal) Full of zeal, ardently passionate in any cause.
 (s. adv. from zealous) With zeal, with passionate ardour.
 (s. from zealous) The state of being zealous, the quality of being zealous.
 DPAH (s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord is my father) A man's name.
 AH (s. from the Heb. signifying a victim) A man's name.
 DEE (s. from the Heb. signifying a large portion) A man's name.
 DIM (s. from the Heb. signifying a deer) The name of a place.
 A (s. in zoology) An Indian beast, a kind of ass, carefully marked.
 IL (s. from the Heb. signifying an habitation) A man's name.
 LON (s. from the Heb. signifying a habitation) A man's name, one of the tribes of Israel.
 ARPAH (s. from the Heb. signifying the memory of the Lord) A man's name; one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament.
 ARPAH (s.) A man's name.

Z E T

ZECH'IN (s.) A Venetian gold coin in value about nine shillings sterling.
 Zed (s.) The last letter of the English alphabet.
 ZEDECHI'AS (s.) A man's name.
 ZEDEKI'AH (s. from the Heb. signifying the justice of the Lord) A man's name.
 ZE'DQARY (s. in medicine) A Chinese root.
 ZE'EB (s. from the Heb. signifying a wolf) A man's name.
 ZE'LEK (s. from the Heb. signifying the noise of him that strikes) A man's name.
 ZELO'PHEHAD (s. from the Heb. signifying the shadow of fear) A man's name.
 ZELO'TES (s. from the Greek, ζῆλος zeal) A man's name, the surname of Simon.
 Zelotypy (s. not used) Jealousy. Bailey.
 ZEL'ZAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. 1. Sam.
 ZEM'ZEM (s. from the Arabic) The sacred well at Mecca.
 ZE'NAS (s. from the Greek, ζῶω to live) A man's name.
 ZEND (s.) The sacred book of the Magi.
 ZENDAVES'TA (s.) The zend, the sacred book of the Magi.
 ZE'NITH (s. from the Arabic) That point in the heavens which is equally distant from the horizon, that point in the heavens which is directly over our heads.
 Ze'nithdistance (s. from zenith, and distance) The distance from the zenith, the complement of the meridian altitude.
 ZE'NO (s.) A man's name; the founder of the sect of the Stoicks.
 ZENO'BIA (s.) The name of a woman; a heroine who opposed the usurpations of the Roman state and was at last subdued by the emperor Aurelian, her royal seat was at Palmyra.
 ZENOD'OTUS (s.) A man's name; a noted grammarian of Alexandria.
 ZEN'SUS (s. in arithmetic) The second power, the square of a number.
 ZEOPY'RUM (s. in botany) A plant producing grain between spelt and wheat, the grain produced by that plant.
 ZEPHAN'IAH (s. from the Heb. signifying the secret of the Lord) A man's name; the title of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament.
 ZE'PHATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city. Ju.
 ZE'PHO (s. from the Heb. signifying one that sees) A man's name.
 ZEPH'YR (s. from zephyrus) The west wind.
 ZEPH'YRITIS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Flora the daughter of Zephyrus.
 ZEPH'YRUS (s. with the poets) The west wind; a soft wind.
 ZE'RAH (s.) A man's name; Zarah.
 ZERE'DA (s. from the Heb. signifying an ambush) The name of a country or district in the land of Israel.
 ZE'RESH (s. from the Heb. signifying misery) The name of a woman.
 ZE'RETH (s. from the Heb.) A span, a measure containing about eleven inches; a third part of a cubit or something more than seven inches.
 ZER'NA (s. in surgery) A tetter, a ring worm.
 ZER'RO (s. in arithmetic) The cypher.
 ZER'ROR (s. from the Heb. signifying a stone) A man's name.
 ZER'ROS (s. in natural history) A kind of crystal.
 ZER'UAH (s. from the Heb. signifying leporous) A woman's name.
 ZERUB BABEL (s. from the Heb. signifying a stranger) A man's name.
 ZERUM'BETH (s. in medicine) A kind of zedoary.
 ZERUP'AH (s. from the Heb. signifying pain) A man's name.
 ZEST (s. the derivation is not noted) The substance which divides the quarters of a walnut; the peel of orange squeezed into liquor; a taste, a relish given by something additional.
 Zest (v. t. from the sub.) To relish, to heighten by an additional relish.
 Zest (s. a local word) A nap in the afternoon; a division in a barn where unthrashed corn is commonly laid.
 Zest'd (s. from zest) Relished by something additional.
 Zest'ing (p. a. from zest) Giving an additional relish.
 Zest'ing (s. from the part.) The act of heightening by an additional relish.
 ZE'TA (s.) The sixth letter in the Greek alphabet.
 ZE'TA (s.) A small withdrawing room with some

Z I Z

convenience for conveying cool or warm air; a dining room, a parlour. *Old records.*

ZETES (*s. a different spelling*) Zethes.

ZETETIC (*adj. from the Greek ζῆτω to enquire*) Proceeding by enquiry.

Zetetic (*s. from zetetic*) An investigation, the method of solving a problem.

ZETHER (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that ex-amines*) A man's name.

ZETHES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the sons of Boreas supposed to have been winged and sent in pursuit of the Harpies.

ZETHUS (*s.*) A man's name, the twin brother of Amphion.

ZETICULA (*s.*) A small withdrawing room, the zeta.

ZETOS (*s. a different spelling*) The zeros, a kind of crystal.

ZEUGITES (*s. in botany*) A kind of reeds.

ZEUGMA (*s. from the Greek*) An ellipsis or figure in grammar in which a verb is joined with several nominatives or an adjective with several substantives.

ZEUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

ZEUXES (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent painter.

ZI'BA (*s. from the Heb. signifying an army*) A man's name.

ZIBALUNA (*s. in zoology*) The fable.

ZIB'AN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a dwelling*) A man's name.

ZIBETHICUM, ZIBETHICUS (*s. in zoology*) The civet cat.

ZIBETHUM (*s. from the Arabic zobad the froth of milk*) Civet, a kind of perfume.

ZIB'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a deer*) A woman's name.

ZICH'RI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a male*) A man's name.

ZIDON (*s. from the Heb. signifying hunting*) The name of a city, the name of a country.

Zido'nian (*adj. from Zidon*) Belonging to Zidon.

Zido'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Zidon, an inhabitant of Zidon.

ZIF (*s. from the Heb. signifying this*) A Jewish month answering to the moon of our April, the second month among the Jews.

Zig'zag (*adj. a word of ludicrous formation*) Having many short turns, turning this way and that.

Zig'zag (*s. from the adj.*) Any thing composed of short turns.

ZIKLAG (*s. from the Heb. signifying full measure*) The name of a city.

Zil'ist (*s. from Zoilus*) An ill-natured critic. *Col.*

ZIL'LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a shadow*) The name of a woman.

ZIL'PAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying distillation*) The name of a woman.

ZIM'AN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a finger*) A man's name.

ZIM'RI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my field*) A man's name.

ZIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a buckler*) The name of a wilderness bordering on the land of Canaan.

Zinc (*s. a different spelling*) Zink.

Zinck (*s. a different spelling*) Zink. *D. of A.*

ZINGIBER (*s. from the Lat.*) Ginger. *Pb.*

ZINGIBERIS (*s. from the Lat.*) Ginger.

ZINK (*s. in natural history*) A fossil substance resembling bismuth.

ZION (*s. from the Heb. signifying a monument*) A mount or eminence in Jerusalem; the church.

Zi'OR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a ship*) The name of a city. *Josb.*

ZIPH (*s. from the Heb. signifying this month*) The name of a city. *Josb.*

ZIP'POR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a bird*) A man's name.

ZIP'PORAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying beauty*) The name of a woman.

ZIRBUS (*s. from the Arabic*) The caul that covers the bowels.

ZITH'RI (*s. from the Heb. signifying to hide*) A man's name.

ZIZ (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a hill. *2 Chro.*

ZIZANIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ZIZANIUM (*s. in botany*) The dandel, a weed growing among corn.

ZIZIRIPHU (*s. in medicine*) The jujubes.

ZIZYPHUM (*s. in medicine*) A kind of fruit, the jujubes.

Z O T

ZMI'LACES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone.

ZMILAMP'IS (*s. in natural history*) The zmilaces.

ZO'AN (*s. from the Heb. signifying motion*) The name of a city.

ZO'AR (*s. from the Heb. signifying little*) The name of a city.

ZO'BAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying an army*) The name of a city, the name of a district in the land of Israel.

ZOC'CO (*s. in architecture*) The socle.

ZOCK (*s. in natural history*) The spelter.

ZO'CLE (*s. in architecture*) A small plain pedestal square piece of timber to support a bust, a low member to support a column.

ZO'DIAC (*s. from the Greek ζῳδιακος*) The line in the heavens through which the sun appears to move in the compass of a year, the space occupied in the heavens by the twelve signs.

ZO'HELETH (*s. from the Heb.*) the name of a rock.

ZO'LUS (*s.*) A man's name, a critic who wrote against Homer and other established authors; an ill-natured critic.

ZO'NA (*s. from zone*) A kind of herpes surrounding the body.

ZONA'RAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Constantinopolitan historian.

ZONE (*s. from the Greek, ζων*) A girdle; a circumference; a division of the earth.

ZO'NIGRISM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument with a neck to convey nauseous medicines into the stomach.

ZON'NET (*s.*) The antastical body of a fairy.

Zon'nor (*s. from zone*) A kind of belt which the Christians are obliged to wear in the Levant, to distinguish them from the Turks.

ZOO'GONIA (*s. from the Greek, ζῳος living, and γονη offspring*) The production of living creatures.

ZOO'GRAPHER (*s. from the Greek, ζῳος living, and γραφω to write*) One who describes or writes on animals.

Zoo'g'raphist (*s. from zoo'ographer*) A zoographer.

ZOO'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek, ζῳος living, and γραφω to write*) A description of animals, a scientific description of living creatures.

ZOOLOGY (*s. from the Greek, ζῳος living, and λογια a description*) A scientific description or treatise of animals.

ZOO'PHORIC (*adj. in architecture*) Having the form of some animal.

ZOO'PHORUS (*s. in architecture*) The member between the architrave and the cornice so called because sometimes the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOPT'HALMON (*s. in botany*) The sea-green house-leek.

ZO'OPHYTE (*s. from the Greek, ζῳος living, and φυτε a plant*) A substance or creature consisting both of vegetative and animal life.

ZOO'PHYTON (*s. from the Greek*) A zoophyte.

Zoodomist (*s. from zootomy*) One who dissects the bodies of animals.

ZOOTOMY (*s. from the Greek, ζῳος living, and τομη to cut*) The anatomy or dissection of beasts.

ZOPA'TA (*s. from the Italian*) A festival in the city of sovereign princes in Italy on Saint Nicholas day.

ZO'PHAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying drineis*) The name of a man.

ZOFIS'SA (*s. from the Greek*) The best sort of pice.

ZOPYRUM (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

ZOPYRUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Persian nobleman by a stratagem assisted Darius in the taking of Babylon.

ZO'RAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the leprosy*) The name of a city.

ZOROAS'TER, ZOROAS'TRES (*s.*) A man's name, famous astronomer and magician contemporary with the Great, who is said to have reformed the Magi.

Zoroastrian (*adj. from Zoroaster*) Belonging to Zoroaster, pertaining to the doctrines of Zoroaster.

ZOROB'ABEL (*s. a different spelling*) Zerubbabel.

ZORONY'SUS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone formerly used by magicians.

ZOSIMUS (*s.*) A man's name; a freedman of the emperor Pliny.

ZO'STEN (*s. in surgery*) The shingles, a disease.

ZO'TICA (*s. from the Greek, ζῳω to live*) The faculty.

Z Y G

ZYG (s. from the Heb. signifying small) A man's name.
ZYG (s. in old records) A dry stock of wood, a withered
 stump of wood.
ZYG (adj. from Zuinglius) Belonging to the
 doctrine of Zuinglius.
ZINGLIUS (s. from the adj.) A follower of Zuinglius.
ZINGLIUS (s.) A man's name; a German reformer.
ZIM (s. from the Greek ζυμν) Leaven.
ZIM (s. a local word) Tinder. Cole.
ZIM (s. in medicine) A julep.
ZIM (s. from the Heb. signifying a stone) A man's name.
ZIM (s.) The berry of the whitethorn.
ZIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ZIM (s. from the Italian) A flageolet.
ZIMBETH (s. in botany) The tree which produces
 zedoary, the zedoary.
ZIM (s.) A Hebrew coin, the fourth part of a shekel.
ZIMS (s. from the Heb.) The name of a people.
Gen. 14.
ZIMNA (s. in ichthyology) The balance fish.
ZIMNA (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of
 the goddess of marriage.
ZIMNA (s. in botany) A kind of maple heretofore used
 for making yokes.
ZIMTI (s. in astrology) Persons born under the sign
 Taurus.
ZIMMA (s. in anatomy from the Greek) One of the
 bones of the upper jaw.
ZYGOMATIC (s. in anatomy) A muscle of the face; a mus-
 cle which contributes to a pleasing countenance.

Z Y T

ZYGOMATIC (adj. from zygoma) Belonging to the zygoma,
 belonging to the muscle described in the foregoing
 article.
ZYGOMATICUM (s. in anatomy) A muscle of the face,
 the zygomatic.
ZYGOMATICUS (s. a different spelling) The zygoma-
 ticum.
ZYGOSTATA (s. a different spelling) The zygostates.
ZYGOSTATE (s. from zygostates) The clerk of a mar-
 ket.
ZYGOSTATES (s. from the Greek) The clerk of a
 market.
ZYGOSTATIC (adj. from zygostates) Belonging to the
 clerk of a market.
ZYGOSTATICAL (adj. from zygostatic) Belonging to the clerk
 of the market.
ZYMITES (s. from the Greek, ζυμν leaven) Leavened
 bread.
ZYMO (s. from the Greek) Leaven, fermentation,
 a ferment of the animal juices.
ZYMOSIMETER (s. from the Greek, ζυμωσις a fermenta-
 tion, and μετρον to measure) An instrument to mea-
 sure the degree of heat or fermentation in liquors or
 animal juices.
ZYMOISIS (s. from the Greek) A fermentation.
ZYTHERSARY (s. from the Greek ζυθος ale) A brew-
 house. Cole.
ZYTHOGALLA (s. from the Greek ζυθος ale, and γαλα
 milk) Poffet drink.
ZYTHUM (s. from the Greek ζυθος) A drink made of
 corn or malt; ale, beer.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

A

A **BAD'DIR, ABAD'IR** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The stone which Rhea was supposed to have given to Saturn to be devoured instead of her son Jupiter.

ABA'LI (*s. in old geography*) A people of India.

Aban'doning (*s. from the part.*) The act of forsaking.

ABAN'TIAS (*s. with the poets*) Danae and Atalanta, so called because they were the grand daughters of Abas.

ABA'RIAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Scythian who was scholar to Pythagoras.

A'BAS (*s.*) A man's name, a king of the Argives; one of the Centaurs; a man who was supposed to have been transformed into a lizard for ridiculing the sacred rites of Ceres.

Ab'a'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing low.

Ab'a'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of diminishing.

ABA'ZEA (*s. in antiquity*) Feasts instituted in honour of Bacchus.

Abbre'viating (*s. from the part.*) The act of shortening by abbreviation.

Abbrocament'um (*s. in old records*) The act of forestalling the market.

Abbroach'ed (*p. from abbroach*) Forestalled.

Abbroach'ing (*p. a. from abbroach*) Forestalling.

Abbroach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forestalling.

ABDALONYMUS (*s.*) A man's name; a poor gardener of princely descent made king of Sidon by Alexander the great.

Ab'dicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of renouncing.

Abdu'ced (*p. from abduce*) Drawn away.

Abdu'cing (*p. a. from abduce*) Drawing away.

Abdu'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing away.

A'BEL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

ABEL'LION (*s. in the mythology of the pagans*) A supposed deity worshipped by the ancient Gauls.

Ab'er'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of going astray.

Abetta'tor (*s. in old records*) An abettor.

Abet'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting on.

AB'GARUS (*s.*) A man's name; the common name of the toparchs of Edesia.

Abgeto'rrium (*s. in old records*) The alphabet.

A'BI (*s. from the Heb.*) A woman's name.

ABI'A (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

ABIAS'APH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

ABI'HUD (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

ABI'IGAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.

ABI'LIIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Romulus by a Sabine lady.

ABI'MAEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

ABISA'RES (*s.*) A man's name; an Indian king who delivered up his kingdom to Alexander while Porus his confederate manfully stood it out against him.

ABISH'AHAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

ABISON'TES (*s. in old geography*) A people of the Alps.

Abju'ring (*p. a. from abjure*) Renouncing upon oath.

Abju'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of renouncing on oath.

Ab'nodated (*p. from abnodate*) Pruned of buds.

Ab'nodating (*p. a. from abnodate*) Cutting off the buds and knots of trees.

Ab'nodating (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off the buds or knots of trees.

ABOLA'NI (*s. in old geography*) A people of Italy.

Abol'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of annulling.

Abom'inating (*s. from the part.*) The act of detesting.

Abound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of having abundance.

ABRETA'NUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

ABRETTI'NI (*s. in old geography*) A people of Mysia. Pl.

ABRIJA'MES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Darius who was slain by the Lacedemonians.

Abrid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of abbreviating; the act of shortening.

Ab'rogating (*p. a. from abrogate*) Annulling, recalling.

Ab'rogating (*s. from the part.*) The act of annulling.

AB'RON (*s.*) A man's name; a voluptuous Greek.

ABRUPA'LIS (*s.*) A man's name; an exiled Greek who became an ally of the Romans.

Abrupt'er (*adj. comp. of abrupt*) Abrupt in a great degree.

Abrupt'est (*adj. sup. of abrupt*) Abrupt in the great degree.

Abse'nd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of withdrawing in a clandestine manner.

Abse'nt'ing (*p. a. from absent*) Withdrawing, declining to be present.

Abse'nt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of withdrawing.

Abso'lv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of acquitting.

Abso'rb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sucking up.

Abstain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of refraining.

Abster'ied (*p. from absterse, but not much used*) Clean.

Abster's'ing (*p. a. from absterse, but not much used*) Cleaning.

Abster's'ing (*s. from the part. but not much used*) The act of cleaning.

Abstra'ctedness (*s. from abstracted*) The state or quality of being abstracted.

Abstra'ct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating.

Abstru'er (*adj. comp. of abstruse*) Abstruse in a great degree.

Abstru'est (*adj. sup. of abstruse*) Abstruse in the great degree.

Abfu'd'er (*adj. comp. of absurd*) Absurd in a great degree.

Abfu'd'est (*adj. sup. of absurd*) Absurd in the great degree.

ABSYR'TES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A man's name; the brother of Medea whom she tore limb from limb and scattered in the way when she fled with him from the pursuit of her father.

ABU'LITES (*s.*) A man's name; a Persian governor who gave up his country to Alexander.

Abu's'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with abuse.

ABU'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a Roman.

Abut'ting (*p. a. from abut*) Bordering upon.

Abut'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of bordering upon.

ABYDE'NI (*s. in ancient geography*) The people of Abydos who chose rather to perish with their wives than submit to Philip of Macedon.

ABY'DOS (*s.*) A city of Asia near the Hellespont famous for the firmness of its inhabitants as mentioned in the foregoing article.

ACAL'IPHA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ACALUS (*s.*) A man's name; the nephew of Deionides who is said to have invented the saw and compass.

ACA'MAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Thracian prince who assisted the Trojans.

ACANTHUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A man supposed to have been turned into a flower.

ACAS'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Pelias king of Theffaly.

AC'CA (*s.*) The name of a woman; the sister of the miller.

Acc'e'd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming into a scheme or party.

Accel'erating (*s. from the part.*) The act of hastening.

Accent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing the accent.

Accen'tuated (*p. from accentuate, a formal noun pronounced with the proper accent.*)

Accen'tuating (*p. a. from accentuate, a formal noun pronounced with the proper accent, pronouncing the proper accent.*)

Accen'tuating (*s. from the part. a formal noun pronounced with the proper accent.*)

Accept'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of receiving.

Acces's'orious (*s. in old records*) An accessory.

ACO

ACA (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Cæsar.
ACASTUS (s.) A man's name; an old Latin tragedian.
ACCE (s.) The name of a woman; an old filly woman.
ACCOMMODATING (s. from the part.) The act of fitting to purpose, the act of reconciliation.
ACCOMPANYING (s. from the part.) The act of attending a companion.
ACCOMPLISHMENTUM (s. in old records) An accomplishment.
ACCOMPLISHING (s. from the part.) The act of completing.
ACCOMPUTING (s. from the part.) The act of computing.
ACCORDING (s. from the part.) The act of agreeing.
ADDRESSING (p. a. from accost) Addressing, speaking first to any person.
ADDRESSING (s. from the part.) The act of speaking first to any person.
ADJUDICATING (s. from the part.) The act of reckoning.
ADJOINING (s. from the part.) The act of joining two together.
ADJUTING (p. a. from accoutre) Dressing in warlike equipments.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of dressing with like accoutrements.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of arising from.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of heaping up.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of bringing home large, the act of censuring.
ADJUTING (p. a. from accustom) Habituating, using as well to any thing.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of habituating.
ADJUTING (p. from acervate, but not much used) Heaped up.
ADJUTING (p. a. from acervate, but not much used) Heaping up.
ADJUTING (s. from the part. but not much used) The act of heaping up.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; an ignorant physician of antiquity.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; one who kindly entertained Æneas in his travels.
ADJUTING (s. in ancient geography) The people of Greece.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; the first king of Persia; the grandfather of Cyrus.
ADJUTING (s.) A descendant of Achæmenes; one of the companions of Ulysses.
ADJUTING (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; a companion of Æneas.
ADJUTING (s.) One of the Cecropes.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; a voluble orator among the Romans.
ADJUTING (s. in the mythology of the poets) The supposition of Ceres without a father who was transferred into an infernal river.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of performing something great.
ADJUTING (p. a. from ache) Paining, being affected with pain.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of giving pain, the act of being in pain.
ADJUTING (s. in old geography) The people of Greece.
ADJUTING (s. in heathen mythology) A god of the Egyptians; he was supposed to have power to drive away evil spirits.
ADJUTING (s. in surgery) A kind of push, a kind of stroke.
ADJUTING (s.) One of the names of Venus.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of making four.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; a young Sicilian slain by Æneas because he was beloved by Galatea.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; the name of several illustrious Romans.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name, a handsome Sicilian youth slain by Æneas and afterwards, as the poets feign, turned into a river of that name.
ADJUTING (s. from the part.) The act of owning, the act of confessing.
ADJUTING (s.) The name of a woman; the mistress of Æneas.
ADJUTING (s. in heathen mythology) A king of the Titans, the father of Jupiter.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; a famous Arcadian hero and archer.
ADJUTING (s.) A man's name; a youth who gained the prize by an artful device in which he induced her to break a solemn vow to the goddess Diana to be his

ADI

companion and wife before she was aware of it, and with which she was afterwards obliged to comply.
ACQUAINTING (s. from the part.) The act of informing.
ACQUIESCING (s. from the part.) The act of tacitly consenting.
ACQUIRING (s. from the part.) The act of getting.
ACQUITANTIA (s. in old records) An acquittance.
ACQUITTING (s. from the part.) The act of discharging.
ACRA (s. in old records) An acre of land.
ACRA'TUS (s. in heathen mythology) The genius of drunkenness at Athens where he was imaged with his mouth only appearing through a wall.
ACRIS'IUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Abas king of the Argives.
A'CRON (s.) The name of a man; an Athenian philosopher.
ACRO'NIUM (s. in anatomy) The upper part of the shoulder blade.
ACROPOLIS (s. from the Greek *ακρος* a top, and *πολις* a city) A citadel, a capital fortification.
ACROSPIRING (p. a. from *acrospire*) Shooting, putting forth a blade.
ACROSPIRING (s. from the part.) The act of putting forth a blade.
AC'TIA (s. from Actius) Games instituted in honour of Apollo.
ACTIAC (adj. in chronology) Distinguishing the fixed year of the Egyptians.
ACTINIA (s. in the history of insects) A species of the gymnarthia.
ACTING (p. a. from act) Doing, performing.
ACTING (s. from the part.) The act of doing, the act of performing.
ACTIUS (s.) One of the names of Apollo; the name of a man, an ancient Roman poet.
ACTOR (s.) A man's name; a companion of Hercules.
ACTORIDES (s.) A man's name; the grandson of Actor.
ACTORIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman historian.
ACTUATING (s. from the part.) The act of putting into motion.
ACUINUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman citizen who would have had it thought that he had a hand in the assassination of Cæsar.
ACUMINATING (p. a. from *acuminate*) Sharpening, bringing to a point.
ACUMINATING (s. from the part.) The act of sharpening.
ACUSILAUS (s.) A man's name, an Athenian orator.
ACUTIA (s.) The name of a woman; the wife of Vitellius.
ACUTIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman tribune.
ADA'DAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ADALINA (s.) A woman's name.
AD'AM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
ADAPTING (s. from the part.) The act of fitting, the act of accommodating.
AD'DAR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
ADBE'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AD'DAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AD'DAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ADDICTING (p. a. from *addict*) Devoting to, giving up to.
ADDICTING (s. from the part.) The act of giving up to any thing.
ADDING (s. from the part.) The act of putting to, the act of joining.
ADDING (p. a. from *addle*) Making addle, confusing.
ADDING (s. from the part.) The act of making addle.
ADDRESSING (s. from the part.) The act of preparing for, the act of speaking to, the act of congratulating.
ADDUCE (v. i. from the Lat. *ad* to, and *duco* to lead) To lead to, to bring to, to produce.
ADDUCED (p. from *adduce*) Led to, brought to, produced.
ADDUCING (p. a. from *adduce*) Leading to, bringing to, producing.
ADDUCING (s. from the part.) The act of bringing to, the act of producing.
ADELIN (s.) A woman's name.
ADEPHAGIA (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess of gluttony.
ADEPIA (s. in botany from the Greek *αδελφος*, a brother) A genus of plants.
A'DER (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ADHERING (s. from the part.) The act of cleaving to.
ADJECTED (p. from *adject*) Thrown to.
ADJECTING (p. a. from *adject*) Throwing to.
ADJECTING (s. from the part.) The act of throwing to.
A'DIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ADINA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

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ADINO (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Adjoining (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining to.
Adjournment/um (*s. in old records*) An adjournment.
Adjourn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of postponing.
Adjudging (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing judgment.
Adjuring (*p. a. from adjure*) Obliging a person to declare on oath.
Adjuring (*s. from the part.*) The act of obliging a person to declare on oath.
Admeasured (*p. a. from admeasure, a formal word*) Measured by a standard.
Admeasuring (*p. a. from admeasure, a formal word*) Measuring by a standard.
Admeasuring (*s. from the part. a formal word*) The act of measuring by a standard.
Administering (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving to.
Administred (*p. a. different spelling*) Administered.
Admir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wondering at.
Admit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of allowing.
Admix'ing (*p. a. from admix*) Mixing.
Admix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing.
Admon'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of warning.
ADNA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ADNAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ADONIRAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ADONIKAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ADONIS (*s. in beathen mythology*) The third in order of the three principal divinities worshipped by the Phœnicians.
Adopt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking that which is another man's as our own.
ADORAUM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ADORAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ADRI'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Advancement/um (*s. in old records*) An advancement.
Advanc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming forward.
Advanc'tive (*adj. from advance, not much used*) Tending to advance.
Advantaging (*p. a. from advantage*) Profiting.
Advantaging (*s. from the part.*) The act of profiting.
Adventured (*p. from adventure*) Put to the venture.
Adventuring (*p. a. from adventure*) Venturing.
Adventuring (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to the venture.
Advert'ing (*p. a. from advert*) Turning to.
Advert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning to.
Advis'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving advice.
Adullamite (*s. from Adullam*) An inhabitant of Adullam.
Adulterine (*adj. from adulter*) Spurious, bastard, counterfeit.
ADUMMIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ÆA (*s.*) A woman's name; a famous huntress, said by the poets to have been turned into an island and river of that name.
ÆACIDES (*s.*) A man's name, a son of Æacus.
ÆACUS (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed son of Jupiter by Ægina.
ÆÆA (*s.*) The name of an island in the Tyrrhene sea where Circe dwelt.
ÆBUTTIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
ÆDES/SA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
ÆDON (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Zethus.
ÆETA (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Colchis.
ÆETIAS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Æeta.
ÆGA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A nymph who was supposed to have been Jupiter's nurse.
ÆGEA (*s.*) A famous Amazonian said to have been drowned in the Ægean sea.
Æge'an (*adj. from Ægeum*) Belonging to the Ægeum.
ÆGEON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A huge giant son of Titan and Terra, supposed to have had 100 heads and 150 arms.
ÆGEUM (*s. from Ægeus*) The Archipelago.
ÆGEUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Athens who was said to have thrown himself into the sea afterwards called by his name.
ÆCIALE (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Diomedes.
ÆGIALEUS (*s.*) A man's name; a governour of Achaia.
ÆGIDES (*s.*) A man's name; Theseus.
ÆGIDIAS (*s.*) A man's name; Giles.
ÆGILOPS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

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ÆGIMTUS (*s.*) A man's name who lived two hundred years.
ÆGINA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
ÆGINES (*s.*) A man's name whose thumbs were cut off by the Athenians.
ÆGI'CHUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.
ÆGIPODIUM (*s. in botany*) The gout weed.
ÆGIPONES (*s.*) A people of Africa.
ÆGIS'THUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Thyestes, his own daughter exposed in the woods, and then have been brought up by a goat.
ÆGLE (*s.*) One of the Hesperides.
ÆGLES (*s.*) A man's name; a champion of Samos.
ÆGOBOLUS (*s.*) One of the names of Bacchus.
ÆGOCAROS (*s.*) A sea monster into which Prometheus said to have transformed himself.
ÆGON (*s.*) The Ægean sea; a man's name.
Ægyptianus (*s. in old records*) A gypsy.
ÆGYPTUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Belus.
Æl'm'e'cia (*s. in old records*) Eldership.
ÆLIAN (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several mans.
ÆLIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several mans.
ÆLLO (*s.*) One of Adæon's dogs.
ÆMILIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
ÆMILIUS (*s.*) A man's name.
ÆMOCHARES (*s.*) One of the names of Mars.
ÆMON (*s.*) A man's name.
ÆMONIDES (*s.*) A man's name; a priest of Apollo Diana.
ÆMUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Thrace, for his pride in assuming the title of Jupiter, was the poets say, turned into a hill of that name.
ÆNEAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Trojan prince, the hero of Virgil's poem.
Æne'id (*s. from Æneas*) The heroic poem of Virgil.
Æne'is (*s. from Æneas*) The heroic poem of Virgil.
ÆNESIDEMUS (*s.*) A man's name; a valiant captain the Argives.
ÆNON (*s.*) The name of a place, the name of a river.
ÆOLIA (*s.*) A country of Asia.
Æolian (*adj. from Æolia*) Belonging to Æolia.
Æolian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Æolia.
ÆOLUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of the Æolians.
ÆPULO (*s.*) A man's name; a silly prince who was taken prisoner by the Romans while very young, and when he came to himself, could hardly be persuaded that he was a prisoner.
ÆPYTUS (*s.*) A man's name, he slew Polyperchus, a usurper.
ÆE'ROPE (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Atreus.
ÆSACUS (*s.*) A son of Priam, who, as the poets say, was transformed into a monster.
ÆSCHINES (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian orator.
ÆSCHYLUS (*s.*) A man's name; the twelfth of the Æschines.
ÆSCHYNOMENE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ÆSCULANUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) A Roman god supposed to have power to make men rich.
ÆSON (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Jason, as the poets say, was restored to youth by Medea.
ÆSOP (*s.*) Æsop, an ancient writer of fables.
Æstel (*s. an old word*) A handle, that by which a thing is held in the hand; a stylus.
ÆTHALIDES (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed father of Mercury.
ÆTHON (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of the chariot of the Sun.
ÆTHRA (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Egeus.
ÆTNEUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Vulcan.
ÆTOLIA (*s.*) A country or region which lay in the bosom of Greece.
Ætolian (*adj. from Ætolia*) Belonging to Ætolia.
Ætolian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Ætolia.
ÆTOLUS (*s.*) The supposed son of Mars.
Affect'edness (*s. from affected*) The state of being affected.
Affect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving to affection, the act of assuming by way of imitation.
Afferato/res (*s. in old records*) Assurers.
Aff'ancing (*p. a. from affiance*) Contracting in marriage.
Aff'ancing (*s. from the part.*) The act of contracting in marriage.

ed (p. from affy) Affianced.
 ming (s. from the part.) The act of declaring posi-
 tively.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of adding to the
 id.
 ived (s. from the part.) A person afflicted, persons
 iled.
 id'ing (s. from the part.) The act of grieving.
 id'ing (s. from the part.) The act of producing.
 r'ament'um (s. in old records) A forcing.
 r'ected (p. from afforett) Turned into forest.
 r'elling (s. from the part.) The act of turning into
 rest.
 r'illa (s. in old records) An affray.
 r'anchized (p. from affranchise) Made free.
 r'anchizing (p. a. from affranchise) Making free.
 r'anchizing (s. from the part.) The act of making
 ee.
 r'ighting (p. a. from affright) Frighting, ter-
 rifying.
 r'ighting (s. from the part.) The act of terrifying, the
 of putting into a fright.
 r'onting (s. from the part.) The act of provoking.
 r'ing (p. a. from affuse) Pouring out.
 r'ing (s. from the part.) The act of pouring out.
 r'ing (p. a. from affy) Affiancing; confiding in.
 r'ing (s. from the part.) The act of affiancing; the
 of confiding.
 r'ehand (adv. from afore, and hand) Before the
 me.
 r'ANIA (s.) A woman's name; a woman of an infa-
 rous character.
 r'ANIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman comic poet.
 r'IC (s.) Africa.
 r'ALIS (s.) A woman's name; she was a good gram-
 rian.
 r'AME/DES (s.) A man's name; an excellent architect,
 ho having finished the chancel in the temple of
 pollo, desired, as a reward, that which he knew to
 e best for man, and three days after was found dead
 his bed.
 r'AMEM/NON (s.) A man's name; a Greek who was
 oken captain general in the Trojan war.
 r'ANIP'PE, AGANIP'PIDES (s. in the mythology of the
 ets) The Muses.
 r'ANIP'PE (s.) A famous fountain in Boeotia sacred to
 pollo and the Muses.
 r'APENOR (s.) A man's name; an admiral of Aga-
 rnon's fleet.
 r'ARENI (s.) The ancient inhabitants of Arabia.
 r'ATHARCHIDES (s.) A man's name; an historian of
 rces.
 r'ATHARCHUS (s.) A man's name; a boasting painter
 temporary with Xeuxis.
 r'ATHENES (s.) A man's name; one of the Grecian
 plains in the Trojan war.
 r'ATHIAS (s.) A man's name; a famous lawyer who
 rote many epigrams in the Greek anthology.
 r'ATHO (s.) A man's name; a Pythagorean phi-
 losopher.
 r'ATHOCLES (s.) A man's name; the son of a Sici-
 an potter who became a grievous tyrant.
 r'ATHON (s.) A man's name.
 r'AVE (s.) A woman's name; a daughter of Cadmus,
 noted Bacchanalian.
 r'EE (p. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 r'LOSTOS (s.) A man's name; who, it is said, never
 eathed but once in his life time, and that was when
 aw an ass eating thistles.
 r'NOR (s.) A man's name; a king of the Phoeni-
 ans.
 r'NO'RA (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess of in-
 jury.
 r'rium (s. in old records) The profit of feeding
 rle.
 r'SANDER (s.) A man's name; a famous statuary of
 odes.
 r'SIAS (s.) A man's name; a Platonic philosopher,
 most powerful advocate for the immortality of the
 soul.
 r'SILAUS (s.) A man's name; the sixth king of the
 edemians.
 r'ing (s. from the part.) The act of gathering
 round man's.
 r'inated (p. from agglutinate) Glued together.
 r'inating (p. a. from agglutinate) Gluing together.
 r'inating (s. from the part.) The act of gluing
 together.
 r'andizing (s. from the part.) The act of making
 at.

Aggravating (s. from the part.) The act of exaggerating.
 Aggregating (p. a. from aggregate) Collecting.
 Aggregating (s. from the part.) The act of collecting.
 Aggressing (s. from the part.) The act of beginning a
 quarrel.
 Aggrieved (p. from aggrieve) Grieved, distressed.
 Aggrieving (p. a. from aggrieve) Grieving, dis-
 tressing.
 Aggrieving (s. from the part.) The act of grieving.
 AGIOMAG/LAUS (s.) A military order or class among
 the Turks.
 A/GIS (s.) A man's name; a king of the Lacedemonians
 who was slain by his own people for endeavouring to
 revive the laws of Lycurgus.
 Agistament'um (s. in old records) Agistment.
 Agitating (s. from the part.) The act of putting into
 violent motion.
 AGLAI'A (s. in heathen mythology) One of the three
 Graces.
 AGLAONICE (s.) A woman's name; a noted force-
 refs.
 AGLA'OPE (s.) One of the Sirens.
 AGLAOPH'ENA (s.) The name of one of the Sirens.
 AGLA'OPHON (s.) A man's name; a famous painter.
 AGLAU'ROS (s. in the mythology of the poets) An Athe-
 nian lady who was supposed to have been turned into
 a stone.
 AG/LAUS (s.) A man's name; a poor Arcadian whom
 Apollo judged more happy than Gyges, because he
 never travelled beyond the limits of his own
 ground.
 AGNO'DICE (s.) A woman's name; an Athenian virgin
 who disguised herself in men's cloaths in order to
 learn the art of physic.
 AGONA/LIA (s.) Roman feasts instituted in honour of
 Janus.
 AG/ONES (s.) The Grecian games.
 AGO'NIS (s.) A woman's name; an attendant of
 Venus.
 AGO'NIUS (s. in heathen mythology) A god who was
 supposed to preside over all kinds of labour and busi-
 nesses.
 Agonizing (s. from the part.) The act of causing ex-
 quisite pain.
 Agotted (adj. in botany) Marbled.
 Agreement'um (s. in old records) An agreement.
 Agree'ing (s. from the part.) The act of accommodating,
 the act of corresponding.
 AGRIC'OLA (s.) A man's name; one of the Roman go-
 vernours in Britain.
 AGR/ODOS (s.) One of Adon's dogs.
 AGRIO'NIA (s.) A Grecian festival instituted in honour
 of Bacchus.
 AGR/OPAS (s.) A man's name; an historian who re-
 corded the victors in the Grecian games.
 AGRIOPH/AGI (s.) A people of Ethiopia who fe- only
 on wild beasts.
 AGRIPPINA (s.) The name of a woman; the mother of
 Nero.
 AUGU'SIUS (s.) A man's name; a companion of Cicero
 in his exile.
 AG/YEUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of
 Apollo.
 AGYLLE/US (s.) A man's name; a gigantic fellow like
 Hercules.
 AH/VRAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AHAR'HEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 A/HASAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AHASH'BI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AHASH'TAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AH'BAA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 A'HER (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 A'HI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AH/VAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AH/VAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AH/HAN (s. from the Heb.) Abian, a man's name.
 AHIN'ADAB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AH/PRAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Ahiramite (s. from Ahiram) A descendant of Ahiram.
 AH/SHAHAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AH/LAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AHO'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Aho'ahite (s. from Ahoah) A descendant of Ahoah.
 AHU'MAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AHU'ZAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AHUZ'ZAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AVATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a
 place.
 AIDO'NEUS

ALDO'NEUS (s.) A man's name; one of the names of Pluto.
AL'JA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
A'JAX (s.) A man's name; a valiant warrior in the Grecian army against Troy.
Aid'ing (s. from the part.) The act of helping.
AI'ELETH (s. from the Heb. signifying a hind) A kind of musical instrument.
Aim'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking aim.
AIN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city in the land of Israel; the sixteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
AI'RA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
A'KAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
A'king (s. from the part.) A continued pain.
AK'KUB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AK'RABBIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. Nu.
ALAMA'NI (s.) The Almain, a people of Germany.
AL'AMETH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ALAM'MELECH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
AL'AMOTH (s. from the Heb. signifying to languish) A kind of musical instrument.
ALA'RICUS (s.) A man's name; a king of the Goths who took the city of Rome.
ALAS'TOR (s.) A man's name; the name of one of the four horses in Pluto's chariot.
AL'BA (s.) A city of the Maritians.
ALBEN'SES (s.) A people of Italy.
ALBE'SIA (s.) A kind of shields used by the Albenes.
ALB'INUS (s.) A man's name, the name of several Romans.
AL'BIUS (s.) A man's name; a rich miser.
ALBUCIL'LA (s.) The name of a woman; the name of a notorious strumpet.
ALBU'CIVS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
ALBU'NA (s. in heathen mythology) A Roman goddess.
ALBU'TIUS (s.) A man's name; an ill natured covetous fellow who used to correct his slaves before they had committed a fault lest he should not be at leisure to do it at the time.
AL'CA (s. in ornithology) The alca, a bird of the goose kind.
ALC'E'US (s.) A man's name; the supposed father of Hercules; a famous Greek poet in the 44th Olympiad.
ALCAME'NES (s.) A man's name; a famous statuary.
ALCAN'DER (s.) A man's name; one of the companions of Sarpedon.
ALCA'NOR (s.) A man's name.
AL'CATHOUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Pelops.
AL'CE (s.) One of Actæon's dogs.
ALCES'TE (s.) The name of a woman; the wife of Admetus king of Thessaly.
ALCIBI'ADES (s.) A man's name; a nobleman of Athens who would accommodate himself to the manners and tempers of all sorts of people.
ALCID'AMAS (s.) A man's name; a Greek philosopher.
ALCID'ANUS (s.) A man's name; an ancient rhetorician.
ALC'DES (s.) One of the names of Hercules; one of the names of Pallas.
ALCIM'ACHUS (s.) A man's name; a famous painter of antiquity.
ALCIM'EDE (s.) The name of a woman; the wife of Æson.
ALCIM'EDON (s.) A man's name; a famous carver.
ALCIMIL'LA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
ALCIN'IUS (s.) A man's name.
ALCINOUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Corcyra much commended for his strict justice.
ALCINUS (s.) A man's name; a trifling and tedious author who wrote a play called the Defence of Penelope.
ALCIS'THENE (s.) The name of a woman famous for painting.
ALC'THOE (s.) The name of a woman who, as the poets assert, was turned into a bat for ridiculing the feasts of Bacchus.
ALCM'E'ON (s.) A man's name; one of the first authors of physic.
ALCME'NA (s.) The name of a woman; the supposed mother of Hercules.
ALC'MON (s.) The name of a man; a lyric poet among the Greeks.
Alcohol'ized (p. from alcoholize) Rectified as spirits till wholly dephlegmated.
Alcohol'izing (p. a. from alcoholize) Rectifying.
Alcohol'izing (s. from the part.) The act or process of rectifying spirits.

AL'CON (s.) A man's name; an excellent archer.
AL'CYONE (s.) One of the daughters of Atlas; one of the Pleiades.
ALDERA'MIN (s. in astronomy) A star of the 11th magnitude in Cepheus.
Alderman'nus (s. in old records) An alderman.
ALE'BAS (s.) A man's name; a king of Thessaly slain his guards for his tyrannical government.
ALEC'TO (s. in heathen mythology) One of the Furies.
ALEC'TRYON (s.) The name of a young man who said to keep the door while Mars lay with Venus.
AL'EMETH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
A'LEPH (s.) The first letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
Alephim'nus (s. in old records) A kind of slave.
ALE'THES (s.) A man's name; a companion of Æne.
ALEXIA'RIA (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess youth.
ALEX'IO (s.) A man's name; a physician and friend of Cicero.
ALEX'IS (s.) A fine youth who was page to Mecænas.
AL'GÆ (s. pl. of alga) A genus of submarine plants.
AL'GUME (s. from the Heb.) A kind of tree.
Al'gume (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the alga.
Al'gumetree (s. from alga, and tree) A kind of producing fine wood.
AL'IAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AL'IAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Al'lenable (adj. from alien) Capable of being alienated.
Alight'ing (s. from the part.) The act of descending.
ALIMO'NIA (s. in old records) The alimony.
A'LIUS (s. in architecture) A kind of door.
Alka'hous (adj. from alkaline) Alkaline. Di. of.
Alka'lized (p. from alkalize) Made alkaline.
Alka'lizing (s. from the part.) The act or process making alkaline.
AL'LAH (s. in heathen mythology) The first in order the three principal deities worshipped by the Arabs.
Al'laya (s. in old records) The allay.
Allay'ing (s. from the part.) The act of abating any dominant quality.
Allegan'tia (s. in old records) Allegiance.
Alleg'ing (s. from the part.) The act of declaring.
Allegori'zing (s. from allegorize) The act of turning allegory.
ALLEMA'ND (s. from the Italian) A kind of dance.
Alle'viating (s. from the part.) The act of making tolerable.
All'ness (s. from all) The state of containing all things.
Alloda'rius (s. in old records) The lord of a manor.
Allod'ed (p. from allod) Set on as a dog by allod.
Allod'ing (p. a. from allod) Setting on by allod.
Allon'ing (s. from the part.) The act of setting crying allod.
Allot'ing (s. from the part.) The act of distributing.
Allow'ing (s. from the part.) The act of admitting.
Alloy' (v. i. from the sub.) To lower by mixing metal.
Alloy'ed (p. from alloy) Lowered in value by a mixture of baser metal.
Alloy'ing (p. a. from alloy) Lowering the value by a mixture of baser metal.
Alloy'ing (s. from the part.) The act of lessening value by a mixture of baser metal.
Allot'ent (adj. from all, and potent) All powerful.
Allu'ding (s. from the part.) The act of referring to thing by way of allusion.
Al'um (s. a different spelling) The alum.
Allu'minating (s. from the part.) The act of embellishing.
Alumina'tor (s. in old records) A painter on parchment.
Allu'ring (s. from the part.) The act of enticing.
Ally'ed (p. from ally) Joined together in friendship.
Ally'ing (p. a. from ally) Joining together in friendship.
Ally'ing (s. from the part.) The act of joining in or friendship.
AL'MA MA'TER (s.) One of the names of Ceres.
AL'MON (s.) A man's name.
AL'MON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
AL'MONDI'BLATHA'IM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
A'LOA (s.) An Athenian festival after harvest dedicated to Ceres and Bacchus.
ALOE'US (s. in the mythology of the poets) The Titan and Terra.

AMDES (s.) The name of two formidable giants who
 carried against Jupiter.
AMETHUS (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
AMPHI/US (s.) A famous river of Arcadia supposed to
 run under ground into Sicily to the fountain of
 Arethusa.
AMPHIA (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of
 Diana.
AMINIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
AMINUS (s.) A man's name; a bombastic poet among
 the Latins.
AMINEL/IA (s. in botany) The sagina.
AMINIGIUM (s. in old records) Altarage.
AMINCHITH (s. from the Heb.) A title of several of
 the palms of David.
AMINING (s. from the part.) The act of varying.
AMINIA (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Me-
 net.
AMINUS (s.) A man's name; an ancient king of
 Egypt.
AMINAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMINAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMINSH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
AMINZA (s. in beathen mythology) The second in order
 the three principal divinities worshipped by the
 Egyptians.
AMIN (s. with the Mabometans) The son in law of Ma-
 met, the head of a sect among the Turks.
AMIN (s.) A man's name; the father of Cræsus.
AMINOTHOE (s. in beathen mythology) A nymp, the
 daughter of Æacus by king Priam.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
AMIN (s. from the part.) The act or process of
 mixing metals with quicksilver.
AMIN (s.) One of the Sibyls; the goat which
 was supposed to have suckled Jupiter.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
AMINUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) A per-
 son who after his death was said to have been trans-
 formed into the herb sweet marjoram.
AMIN (s. in botany) The amaranth.
AMIN (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
AMIN (s.) The name of a woman; the name of
 a country girl. *Virgil.*
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s.) A man's name; an Egyptian king buried
 near the pyramids.
AMIN (s. from the part.) The act of heaping up.
AMIN (s. from the part.) The act of filling with
 a substance.
AMIN (s. from the adj.) An Amazon.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A solemn procession
 in honour of Ceres.
AMIN (s.) A kind of pear.
AMIN (s. from the part.) The act of moving on an amble.
AMIN (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of
 Minos.
AMIN (s.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the part.) The act of making
 a thing.
AMIN (s. from the part.) The act of fining.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s.) A man's name; the father of Melampus.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMIN (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of
 the gods.
AMIN (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names
 of the gods.
AMIN (s. from Ammon) A descendant of Ammon.
AMIN (s. from Ammonite) A woman descended
 from Ammon.
AMIN (s.) A man's name; the name of several
 places.
AMIN (s. in natural history) A genus of fossils.
AMIN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
AMIN (s. from the part.) Alienated to a corpo-
 rate body.

Amortizing (s. from the part.) The act of alienating
 to a corporate body.
Amounting (p. a. from amount) Rising to, coming to.
Amounting (s. from the part.) The act or state of rising
 to.
AMPHI/ALUS (s.) A man's name; an excellent leaper.
AMPHIC/TYON (s.) A man's name; an Athenian famous
 for his interpretation of dreams.
AMPHI/OCHUS (s.) A man's name; a philosopher and
 writer on husbandry; one who was worshipped in
 Attica as a god.
AMPHIM/EDON (s.) A man's name; a Libyan who
 was slain by Perseus.
AMPHI/OME (s.) The name of a nymph; the mother
 of Jason.
AMPHION (s. in the mythology of the poets) A son of
 Jupiter, a famous musician.
AMPHISTRATUS (s.) The name of a famous statuary.
AMPHITRITE (s. in the mythology of the poets) The
 daughter of Nereus and Oceanus, the wife of Nep-
 tune.
AMPHITRYO (s.) A man's name; the husband of Alc-
 mena the mother of Hercules.
Amplifying (s. from the part.) The act of enlarging.
Amputated (p. from amputate) Cut off as a limb.
Amputating (s. from the part.) The act of cutting off a
 limb.
Amramite (s. from Amram) A descendant of Amram.
AM/AMNAHARA/IM (s. from the Heb.) A man's
 name.
AM/AMZO/BAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AMU/LIUS (s.) A man's name; the brother of Numitor
 and uncle of Romulus.
Amusing (s. from the part.) The act of entertaining
 with trifles.
AMY/CUS (s.) A supposed son of Neptune who used to
 invite strangers into a wood under a pretence of
 shewing them seats of activity in order to destroy
 them.
AMYGDALÆ (s. in anatomy) The tonsils.
AMY/MOME (s.) A woman's name; one of the fifty
 daughters of Danaus.
AMYN/TAS (s.) A man's name; the name of several
 Macedonian kings.
AMYN/TOR (s.) A man's name.
AMYRIS (s.) A Sybarite who foreseeing the destruction
 of his country retired into the Peloponnesus.
AMYTH/AON (s.) A man's name; the father of Me-
 lampus.
AM/ZI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AM/NAB (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
Anabaptist (adj. from anabaptist) Belonging to the
 anabaptists, done after the manner of the anabaptists.
ANABLA/TUM (s. in botany) The squamaria.
ANACHAR/SIS (s.) A man's name; a Scythian philo-
 sopher cotemporary with Solon.
ANACREON (s.) A man's name; a loose poet of Samos.
ANACZE/LUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
ANADEIA (s. in Grecian antiquity) The stool on which
 the defendant stood in the court of the Areopagus.
AN/NAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ANAI/TIDES (s. in beathen mythology) A Babylonian
 deity.
ANAI/TIS (s. in beathen mythology) A goddess worshipped
 by the Armenians.
Analytic (v. t. an incorrect spelling) To analyze. *Johns.*
Analytic (v. in. an incorrect spelling) To analyze.
Analytic (p. from analise, a different spelling) Analyzed.
Analytic (p. a. from analise, a different spelling) Ana-
 lyzing.
Analogizing (p. a. from analogize) Illustrating by
 analogy.
Analogizing (s. from the part.) The act of illustrating
 by analogy.
AN/AMIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AN/NAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AN/ANI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ANANI/AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Anapest (s. a different spelling) The anapest.
Anapestic (adj. from anapest) Anapestic.
Anapestic (s. from the adj.) The anapest, an anapestic
 verse.
AN/NATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Anathematizing (s. from the part.) The act of excom-
 municating.
AN/ATHOTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man;
 the name of a place.
ANA/TIS (s. in beathen mythology) A goddess worshipped
 by the Armenians.
ANATO/LIA (s.) A part of Asia Minor.

ANG

Anat'omizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dissecting an animal body.

ANAU'SIS (*s.*) A man's name; one of Medea's royal suitors.

A'NAX (*s.*) A man's name; a supposed son of Titan and Terra.

ANAXAG'ORAS (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher of high birth.

ANAXAN'DRIDES (*s.*) A man's name; a comic poet of Rhodes.

ANAXAR'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher of Abdera and follower of Democritus.

ANAXARETE (*s.*) The name of a woman; a hard hearted maid of Salamis who, as the poets say, was turned into a stone.

ANAXE'NOR (*s.*) A man's name; a favorite of Mark Antony.

ANAXIMAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name; a scholar to Thales.

ANAXIM'ENES (*s.*) A man's name; a scholar of Anaximander.

ANAXIPOLIS (*s.*) A man's name; a comic poet.

ANBLA'TUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

An'būry (*s. in farriery*) A kind of bloody wart.

ANCÆ'US (*s.*) A man's name; a king of the Samians, and supposed son of Neptune.

AN'CALITES (*s. in old geography*) The inhabitants of Henley in Oxfordshire.

ANCHA'RIOUS (*s.*) The God of the Jews so called by the heathen; the name of a man.

ANCH'SES (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Æneas.

An'chored (*adj. in heraldry*) Composed of anchors.

An'choring (*s. from the part.*) The act of casting anchor.

ANCHREE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Composed of anchors.

AN'CHURUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Midas, who being encouraged by the oracle plunged himself into a prodigious gulph which had been formed by an earthquake in order to have it closed. *Plutarch.*

An'cienster (*adj. comp. of ancient*) Ancient in a greater degree.

An'cientest (*adj. sup. of ancient*) Ancient in the greatest degree.

AN'CULI (*s. in heathen mythology*) The gods and goddesses who were supposed to preside over young people.

And (*s. from the conj.*) A hesitation, a doubt. "*Is and ands.*" *Dorncy.*

And'ever (*s. in the history of insects*) The sphondyle. *Pb.*

ANDOCIDES (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian orator.

ANDEMON (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Thoas.

ANDRAM'YTES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of the Lydians.

ANDROBIUS (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent painter.

ANDROCLEA (*s.*) The name of a woman; one of the daughters of Antipæus who sacrificed herself for the good of her country.

ANDROCLIDES (*s.*) A man's name; a lame man of Lacedæmon, who being laughed at because he would go to the war, answered, "The army have need of such as would stay, not such as would run away."

ANDROCYDES (*s.*) A man's name; a physician who cautioned Alexander against drinking of wine.

ANDRODUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Dacian slave fawned on by a lion, in the circus, whose foot he had before healed in the woods.

ANDROGEOS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Minos.

ANDROMACHE (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Hector.

ANDROMACHUS (*s.*) A man's name.

ANDRON (*s.*) A man's name; a noted physician of antiquity.

ANDROS'THENES (*s.*) A man's name; a geographer contemporary with Alexander.

ANDROTION (*s.*) A man's name; an Attic historian.

A'NEM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

Anem'oneroot (*s. from anemone, and root*) The root of an anemone.

Aneth'othite (*s. from Anethoth*) An inhabitant of Anethoth.

Anex'tis (*prep. obsolete*) Before. *Wickliffe.*

An'gered (*p. from anger*) Provoked, made angry.

An'gering (*p. a. from anger*) Provoking, making angry.

An'gering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making angry.

ANGIOSPERMA (*s. in botany, from the Greek ἀγγίον a vessel, and σπέρμα seed*) A plant which produces the seed in a pod or vessel.

Angiospermous (*adj. from angiosperma*) Bearing seed in pods or vessels.

An'gledog (*s. a local word*) An earthworm.

AN'GLI (*s. in old geography*) The Angles.

Angling (*adj. from angle*) Used in angling.

ANT

An'grier (*adj. comp. of angry*) Angry in a greater degree.

An'griest (*adj. sup. of angry*) Angry in the greatest degree.

An'griness (*s. from angry*) The state of being angry.

A'NIAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

A'NIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a town.

Animadverting (*s. from the part.*) The act of criticizing on any thing.

An'imating (*s. from the part.*) The act of enlivening.

A'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Delos and son of Apollo.

An'kre (*s. obsolete*) An anchor.

ANN (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AN'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The daughter of Jupiter worshipped by the Romans.

ANNAS (*s.*) A man's name.

Annealing (*p. a. from anneal*) Tempering in the fire.

Annexing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining.

AN'NIBAL (*s.*) A man's name; a noted Carthaginian commander.

Anni'hilating (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to nothing.

AN'NIUS (*s.*) The name of several Romans.

Annoo'h (*adv. obsolete*) Soon. *Wickliffe.*

Announcing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making public declaration.

Annoy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of molesting.

ANNUEN'TES (*s. in anatomy*) A pair of muscles which serve to bring the head forward.

Annu'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making void.

An'ne (*adv. an old spelling*) Anon. *New.*

An'nering (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving answer.

ANTÆ'US (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of Neptune and Terra, a giant of prodigious strength.

Ant'edat'ng (*s. from the part.*) The act of dating at the time.

ANTE'NOR (*s.*) A man's name, a Trojan nobleman.

ANTE'ROS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A god who was supposed to avenge slighted love.

ANTHER'MUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous carver.

ANTHESTO'RIA (*s. in antiquity*) A festival in honor of Bacchus.

ANTHYLLIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Anticipated (*p. from anticipate*) Taken up before time.

Anticipating (*s. from the part*) The act of taking before the time.

ANTICO'NIS (*s. in astronomy*) The Lesser Dog, a constellation.

ANTI'DOTUS (*s.*) The name of a woman who was an excellent painter.

Ant'ient (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Ancient.

Ant'ienter (*adj. comp. of antient*) Antienter.

Ant'ientest (*adj. sup. of antient*) Antientest.

ANTI'GENES (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a philosopher.

ANTIGENIDES (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent musician.

ANTIG'ONE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Oedipus.

ANTIG'ONUS (*s.*) The name of several great kings.

ANTI'LOCHUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Menelaus.

ANTIM'ACHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Trojan who visited against the restoring of Helen.

ANTIMINIST'ERIAL (*adj. from the Lat. anti and ministro to minister*) Averse to the ministry, ministration, opposing the ministry.

ANTIN'OUS (*s.*) A man's name; one of the emperors.

ANTI'OPPA (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Lycus king of Thebes.

ANTIP'ATER (*s.*) A man's name; one of the Athenian captains.

ANTI'PATES (*s.*) A man's name.

ANTIP'ATRIS (*s.*) A man's name; the base of the pedon.

ANTIPI'ILUS (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent rival of Apelles.

ANTIPHON (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent orator.

ANTI'PÉDOBAPTIST (*s. from the Greek ἀντί, a child, and βάπτισμα to baptize*) A man who is against the baptism of infants.

ANTIPOE'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Clea.

Antiquating (*p. a. from antiquate*) Making old.

Antipain'oidic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine against the cramp.

ANTIS'THENES (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher and rhetorician of Rhodes.

APP

TONIA (s.) The name of a woman.
TONINUS (s.) A man's name.
TOTH/JAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
TOTHITE (s. from the Heb.) An inhabitant of a certain town or district in the land of Israel.
TUB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
TUBIS (s. in heathen mythology) An Egyptian idol with a dog's head.
TURUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter depicted without a head.
TUTUS (s.) A man's name; one of the three accusers of Socrates. *Hicks.*
TYRED (p. obsolete) Impaired, corrupted.
TYRNDES (s. in heathen mythology) The Muses.
UL/LA (s.) The name of a famous Jew.
UL/LES (s.) A man's name; an excellent painter.
UNOSED (adj. from ape, and nose) Having a nose like an ape, flat nosed.
UR/EA (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Diana.
URSATH/KITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *Exra.*
URSITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *Exra.*
UR/KAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
UR/TOR (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Apollo.
UR/HAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
UR/IK (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
UR/RATH (s. from the Heb. signifying) Dust. *Mich.*
UR/RODITE (s. in heathen mythology) A name of Venus.
UR/SES (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
UR/THONIUS (s.) A man's name; a Greek sophist.
UR/HUA (s. in ichthyology) A species of gobioid.
UR/YA (s. a different spelling) The aphun. *D. of A.*
UR/CIUS (s.) A man's name; a notorious epicure andutton.
UR/DON (s.) A man's name; a noted grammarian.
UR/STRÆ (s. in naval architecture) An ornament resembling a shield in the poop of a ship.
UR/ALYP/TIC (adj. from apocalypse) Belonging to revelation, apocalyptic.
UR/LOD/ORUS (s.) A man's name; a famous grammarian at Athens.
UR/LOPH/ANES (s.) A man's name; a stoic philosopher; a noted physician.
UR/LOGIZING (s. from the part.) The act of making an apology.
UR/ROPH/IZED (p. from apostrophize) Addressed by an apostrophe; marked with an apostrophe.
UR/ROPH/IZING (s. from the part.) The act of addressing by an apostrophe, the act of contracting by an apostrophe.
UR/PAIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
UR/PALLING (p. a. from appal) Affrighting, striking with sudden fear.
UR/PALLING (s. from the part.) The act of striking with sudden fear.
UR/PARELING (s. from the part.) The act of putting on apparel.
UR/PAREN/TIA (s. in old records) An appearance.
UR/PEALING (s. from the part.) The act of referring to others.
UR/PEALING (s. from the part.) The act of pacifying.
UR/PEL/LUM (s. in old records) An appeal.
UR/PENDITIA (s. in old records) Appendages.
UR/PETIT/LOST (s. from appetite, and lost) A disease incident to cattle. *Diët. Rusl.*
UR/PADES (s. in heathen mythology) Venus and Pallas called because they had temples near the Appian way.
UR/PAN (adj. from Appia via) Belonging to the Appia via.
UR/PIAS (s. in heathen mythology) A name of Venus.
UR/PIA VIA (s. from the Lat. Appius a man's name, and via a way) A road from Rome to Brundisium 60 miles in length, and paved all the way.
UR/PIUS (s.) A man's name; the emperor Claudius who saved the Appian way.
UR/PRAUDING (s. from the part.) The act of praising.
UR/PRYLING (s. from the part.) The act of making application, the act of putting to.
UR/ROUNTING (s. from the part.) The act of determining.
UR/ROUNAMEN/TUM (s. in old records) A division with all proportions.
UR/ROUNTING (s. from the part.) The act of dealing out shares.
UR/RAING (s. from the part.) The act of setting a price.
UR/RECIATE (v. t. now grown obsolete, from the Lat. to, and pretium a price) To value, to put a price on.

ARE

UR/REHENDING (s. from the part.) The act of taking up; the act of conceiving.
UR/REN/TICED (p. from apprentice) Put out as an apprentice.
UR/RENTICIAMEN/TUM (s. in old records) An apprenticeship.
UR/REN/TICING (p. a. from apprentice) Putting out as an apprentice.
UR/REN/TICING (s. from the part.) The act of putting out as an apprentice.
UR/RENTICIUS (s. in old records) An apprentice.
UR/REACH (v. t.) To draw near to.
UR/REACHABLE (adj. from approach) Capable of being approached.
UR/REACH/ED (p. from approach) Drawn near to.
UR/REACH/ING (s. from the part.) The act of drawing near to.
UR/REAP/RIATING (s. from the part.) The act of setting a part to some particular use.
UR/REAP/RYING (s. from the part.) The act of expressing approbation.
UR/REAP/AMEN/TUM (s. in old records) An approbation.
UR/REAP/ATOR (s. in old records) An approver.
UR/REAP/COCK WINE (s. from apricock, and wine) A kind of made wine.
UR/REAP/LICUS (s.) The name of several Romans.
UR/REAP/QUADUCT (s. not so common a spelling) An aqueduct. *Sc.*
UR/REAP/RA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
UR/REAP/RAB (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
UR/REAP/ABUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The son of Apollo.
UR/REAP/ACH/NE (s. in the mythology of the poets) The name of a woman skilled in spinning and weaving, supposed to have been transformed into a spider.
UR/REAP/RAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
UR/REAP/RADITE (s. from Arad) A descendant of Arad.
UR/REAP/RAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
UR/REAP/RALIA (s. in old records) Ploughed land.
UR/REAP/RAMITE (s. from Aram) A descendant of Aram.
UR/REAP/RAMITESS (s. from Aramite) A woman descendant of Aram.
UR/REAP/RAT/ZA (s. in old records) Ploughing.
UR/REAP/RAT/FUS (s.) A man's name; an astrologer and poet.
UR/REAP/RAYING (s. from the part.) The act of dressing.
UR/REAP/BAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city, Hebron.
UR/REAP/BATHITE (s. from Arba) A descendant of Arba.
UR/REAP/BITE (s. from the Heb.) One of the inhabitants of a certain district or town in the land of Israel.
UR/REAP/TRATED (p. from arbitrate) Decided by an arbitrator.
UR/REAP/TRATING (p. a. from arbitrate) Deciding as an arbitrator.
UR/REAP/TRATING (s. from the part.) The act of deciding as an arbitrator.
UR/REAP/CA/DIA (s. in geography) An inland country of the Peloponnesus famous for shepherds and horsemen.
UR/REAP/CA/DIAN (adj. from Arcadia) Belonging to Arcadia.
UR/REAP/CA/DIAN (s. from the adj.) A native of Arcadia.
UR/REAP/CAS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The son of Jupiter by Calisto, transformed into the constellation of the Lesser Bear.
UR/REAP/CE/SILAUS (s.) A man's name; an acute but not dogmatical philosopher.
UR/REAP/CE/SIUS (s.) A man's name; the supposed son of Jupiter and father of Laertes.
UR/REAP/CH/EVITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *Exra.*
UR/REAP/CHI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
UR/REAP/CH/IAS (s.) A man's name; a poet of Antioch.
UR/REAP/CHID/AMUS (s.) A man's name; a Spartan king.
UR/REAP/CHIL/OCHUS (s.) A man's name; a poet who is said to have been the inventor of iambic verse.
UR/REAP/CHIM/EDDES (s.) A man's name; a famous geometrician.
UR/REAP/CHING (p. a. from arch) Turning an arch; turning like an arch.
UR/REAP/CHING (s. from the part.) The act of turning an arch.
UR/REAP/CHITE (s. from Archi) An inhabitant of Archi.
UR/REAP/CHYTOS (s.) A man's name; a famous philosopher the master of Plato.
UR/REAP/DICES (s.) A man's name; a painter of antiquity.
UR/REAP/DITE (s. from Ard) A descendant of Ard.
UR/REAP/DON (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
UR/REAP/LITE (s. from Areli) A descendant of Areli.
UR/REAP/LIUS (s.) A man's name; a painter who depicted his mistresses as so many goddesses.
UR/REAP/SION (s. in the mythology of the ancients) The name of a woman who was supposed to have been transformed into a man.

ARE/TE

ARK

ARE/TE (s.) The name of a woman; the wife of Alcinoüs.

ARETHU/SA (s.) The daughter of Nereus; one of Diana's nymphs, supposed to have been transformed into a fountain; the name of a fountain.

ARE/US (s.) A man's name; a great favourite of Augustus.

ARGÆ/US (s.) The supposed son of Apollo, a companion of Hercules.

ARGANTHON/US (s.) A man's name who lived 150 years. *Pliny.*

ARGENTI/NUS (s. in beaten mythology) A god of wealth.

AR/GIA (s.) A woman's name; a priestess of Juno.

ARGI/VA (s. in beaten mythology) A name of Juno.

Arguing (s. from the part.) The act of disputing by argument.

ARIAD/NE (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of Minos, who fell in love with Theseus, and deserted by him was supposed to have been placed among the stars and made a constellation.

ARIARATHES (s.) The name of several kings of Cappadocia.

ARIDE/US (s.) A man's name; the natural son of Philip king of Macedon and successor to Alexander.

AR/IOAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ARIDA/THA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

AR/VEH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

Arriated (p. from arriate) Battered with a ram.

Arriating (p. a. from arriate) Battering with a ram, battering.

Arimas/pi (s. from Arimaspi) The Arimaspians, a people who dwell near the banks of the Arimaspi, and were supposed to have had but one eye.

Arimaspien (adj. from Arimaspi) Belonging to the Arimaspi.

Arimaspien (s. from the adj.) One of the Arimaspi supposed to have had but one eye.

ARIMAS/PUS (s. in ancient geography) The name of a river in Scythia supposed to abound with gold sand. *Pliny.*

ARIMAZ/ES (s.) A man's name; a haughty Indian king put to death by Alexander.

ARIOBARZANES (s.) A man's name; a king of Cappadocia, an ally of the Romans.

ARI/ON (s.) A man's name; a musician and lyric poet of Lesbos.

AR/ISAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ARISTÆ/US (s.) A man's name; a famous writer of antiquity; a rural deity.

ARISTÆ/US (s.) The supposed son of Apollo, who is said to have found out the use of honey.

ARISTAN/DER (s.) A man's name; a writer on prodigies.

ARIS/TATE (s.) The daughter of Nearchus an excellent painter.

ARISTI/DES (s.) A man's name; a noble Athenian surname the Just.

ARISTIP/PUS (s.) A man's name; a noted philosopher contemporary with Socrates.

ARISTO (s.) A man's name; the name of several philosophers; a noted carver. *Pliny.*

ARISTO/CRION (s.) A man's name; a noted geographer. *Pliny.*

ARISTOC/RITUS (s.) A man's name; an ancient author. *Pliny.*

ARISTODE/MUS (s.) A man's name; the tutor to Pompey's children.

ARISTO/GITON (s.) A man's name; an Athenian orator.

ARIS/POLAUS (s.) A man's name; a curious painter. *Pliny.*

ARISTO/LIMUS (s.) A man's name; a tyrant of Elis.

ARISTOM/ACHUS (s.) A man's name; a great admirer of bees.

ARISTOM/ENES (s.) A man's name; one of Darius's sea commanders.

ARISTON/ICUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Eumenes.

ARISTON/IDAS (s.) A man's name; a statuary. *Pliny.*

ARISTON/IDUS (s.) A man's name; a famous painter. *Pliny.*

ARISTON/US (s.) A man's name; one of Alexander's commanders.

ARISTOP/HANES (s.) A man's name; a famous comic poet.

ARIS/TOR (s.) A man's name; the father of Argus.

ARISTO/RIDES (s.) Argus, the son of Aristor.

ARISTOX/ENUS (s.) A man's name; a scholar of Aristotle.

ARKITE (s. from the Heb.) A descendant of Canaan, a people descended from Canaan.

ASC

ARMILUS/TRIUM (s. from the Lat.) A festival among the Romans when they reviewed the army.

Arm'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking arms that with which any thing is armed.

ARMIN/IUS (s.) A man's name; a warlike and successful commander of the Germans.

ARMO/NI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

AR/NA (s.) A woman's name; a princess of Athens said to have been transformed into an owl.

Arna'dia (s. in old records) The alopecia.

ARNO/BITUS (s.) A man's name; an African rhetorician.

AR/OD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ARODI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

Ar'odite (s. from Arod) A descendant of Arod.

Aro'erite (s. from Aroer) An inhabitant of Aroer.

Arp'eh (s. an old word) An acre of land.

Arriamen'tum (s. in old records) The impaneling of jury.

Arriat'ors (s. in old records) The commissioners of arraigning.

Arriaign'ing (s. from the part.) The act of accusing.

Arrang'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting in proper order.

Array'ing (p. a. from array) Arraying, dressing.

Array'in (s. from the part.) The act of dressing.

Arre'age (s. an old word) The remainder of money paid in due time.

Arres'ting (p. a. from arrest) Seizing for debt, taking into custody.

Arres'ting (s. from the part.) The act of seizing a person for debt; the act of taking into custody.

AR/RIA (s.) The name of a woman; a Roman matron whose husband being condemned plunged a dagger into her own breast and gave it to him to follow example.

ARRIA/NUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman poet.

Arri'strum (s. in old records) An arrest.

Arri'ving (s. from the part.) The act of coming to place.

AR/ROBAS (s. in commerce) A foreign weight from forty pounds.

Ar'rogating (s. from the part.) The act of taking much on one's self.

Arru'ra (s. in old records) Ploughing.

ARSA/CES (s.) A man's name; a king of Parthia.

ARSIN/OE (s.) The name of a woman; the sister of Cepatra.

ARTABA/NUS (s.) A man's name; the brother of Darius.

ARTEMID/ORUS (s.) A man's name; a teacher of Greek at Rome.

AR/TEMIS (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names of Diana.

ARTEMISIA (s.) The name of a woman; the wife of Mausolus who raised a most superb sepulchral monument to the memory of her husband.

AR/TEMON (s.) A man's name; he is said to have invented the battering ram.

ARTHRO/NIA (s. from the Greek *arthron* a joint) A species of animalcules with visible limbs.

Ar'ticling (p. a. from article) Entering into article agreement.

Ar'ticling (s. from the part.) The act of entering articles of agreement.

Artic'ulating (s. from the part.) The act of pronouncing with distinctness, the act of forming distinct parts.

Art'lessness (s. from artless) The state or quality of artless.

AR/VAD (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.

Ar'vadite (s. from Arvad) An inhabitant of Arvad people descended from Canaan.

ARVIR/AGUS (s.) A man's name; a British king in reign of Domitian.

ARU/BOTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.

ARU/MAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.

ARUS/PEX (s. from the Lat.) A kind of priest, one was to inspect the entrails of the beast slain in sacrifice.

AR/ZA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

AS (s. from the Lat.) The Roman pound.

ASÆ/LAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

AS/AREEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ASARI/NA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

ASA/RUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the bacca.

ASBES/TUS (s. a different spelling) The asbestos.

AS/BOLUS (s.) One of Aclazon's dogs.

ASCAL/APHUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Aclazon who the poets say was turned into an owl.

ASCA/NIUS (s.) A man's name; the supposed ancestor of the

ASS

A T A

ending (s. from the part.) The act of rising up-
wards.
CLEPIA (s.) A festival in honour of Æsculapius.
CLEP/IADES (s.) A man's name; a rhetorician and
physician.
CLEPIAD/ORUS (s.) A man's name; a famous
painter.
CLEPIAS (s. in botany) The vincetoxicum.
CLETARION (s.) A man's name; a famous mathe-
matician.
CO/LIA (s.) A feast at Athens in honour of Bacchus.
CO/NIUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several
Romans.
Cribbing (s. from the part.) The act of attributing.
CRUBAL (s.) A man's name; the name of several
notorious Carthaginians.
CUL/LI (s. in astronomy) Two small stars in Cancer in-
tercepted by the prætepe.
CUL/LIO (s.) A man's name; a Roman tribune and
historian.
HAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
HEA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEBEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Hebelle (s. from Athbel) A descendant of Athbel.
Hebelle (s. from Ahdod) An inhabitant of Ahdod.
Hebelle (s. from Ahdod) An inhabitant of Ahd-
Jesh.
Hebelle (s. from Ahdod) The descendants of Ahdod.
HEBILON (s. a different spelling) Askalon.
HEMOTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
HEH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
HEHEZ (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEVEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEROTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a
Gen.
Hebelle (s. from Ahdod) An inhabitant of Ahd-
Jesh.
HEVATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEVITE (s. from Ahdod) A descendant of Ahdod.
He (s. from the Heb.) A native of Asia.
HE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEAS (s.) A man's name; a skilful toothfayer and
war in the army of Æneas.
HEUS (s. in ornithology) The luteola.
HEUS (s. in the history of insects) The waspfly.
HEUS (s. in zoology and ichthyology) The als; the
dock.
HEUS (s.) The prænomens of several Romans.
HEUS (s.) A man's name; the brother of Hecuba.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of enquiring, the
publishing bans of matrimony.
HEUS (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEUS (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of
Heus.
HEUS (s.) A man's name; the grandfather of
Heus.
HEUS (s.) The name of a woman; a woman of
accomplishments cotemporary with Cyrus.
HEUS (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEUS (s.) A man's name; a musician who
beat his harp so lightly as not to be heard by any
but himself.
HEUS (s.) A Turkish coin of about five farthings in value.
HEUS (p. a. from asperate) Making sharp.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of calumniating.
HEUS (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names
of Neptune.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of rising with am-
bition.
HEUS (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
HEUS (s. from Alriel) A descendant of Alriel.
HEUS (s. in old records) The examination of weights.
HEUS (p. from asail) Attacked.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of attacking.
HEUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Troas.
HEUS (s.) The twentieth part of the denarius.
HEUS (p. a. from aspart) Plucking up, clearing
wood.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of clearing lands
of wood.
HEUS (s. in old records) Woodland fitted for tillage.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of murdering
in the manner of an assassin.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of attacking with
violence.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of making trial
of examining metal.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of meeting toge-
ther.
HEUS (s. from the part.) The act of consenting.

Affert'ing (s. from the part.) The act of affirming.
Affes'ing (s. from the part.) The act of charging at a
certain proportion.
Affev'crated (p. from asseverate) Affirmed in a solemn
manner.
Affev'crating (p. a. from asseverate) Affirming in a solemn
manner.
Affev'crating (s. from the part.) The act of affirming in a
solemn manner.
Affev'crated (p. from assever) Affirmed in the most solemn
manner.
Affev'cring (p. a. from assever) Affirming in a solemn
manner.
Affev'cring (s. from the part.) The act of affirming in a
solemn manner.
ASSI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Assign'ing (s. from the part.) The act of appointing.
Assim'ulating (s. from the part.) The act of transform-
ing.
Assim'ulated (p. from assimilate) Assimilated.
Assim'ulating (p. a. from assimilate) Assimilating.
Assim'ulating (s. from the part.) The act of assimilating.
Assi'la (s. in old records) An assize.
Assi'stors (s. in old records) The keepers of assize, as-
sessor.
Assist'ing (s. from the part.) The act of helping.
Associating (s. from the part.) The act of joining in so-
ciety.
Assol'ing (s. from the part.) The act of discharging
from excommunication.
Assort'ed (p. from assort) Put into proper classes.
Assort'ing (p. a. from assort) Putting into proper sorts.
Assort'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting into
proper sorts.
Assu'ging (s. from the part.) The act of mitigating.
Assu'ming (s. from the part.) The act of taking too much
to one's self.
Assur'ance (s. in old records) Assurance.
Assu'ring (p. a. from assure) Giving assurance.
Assu'ring (s. from the part.) The act of giving as-
surance.
AS/SY (s. in familiar style) A woman's name; Alice.
ASTAR/TE (s. in pagan mythology) A goddess of the
Sidonians, Asteroth.
ASTER/IA (s. in the mythology of the poets) The daugh-
ter of Cæon, and mother of Hercules.
ASTER/IAN (s.) A man's name; one of Jason's com-
panions.
Astom'ishing (s. from the part.) The act of filling with
astonishment.
ASTAR/IA (s. in beaten mythology) The goddess of
justice, the last of the celestial deities who fled from
earth to heaven.
ASTRÆ/US (s.) A man's name; a king of Arcadia, the
father of Astræa.
ASTRAPÆ/US (s.) One of the poetical names of
Jupiter.
Astric'ing (p. a. from astrict) Bracing up, contracting.
Astric'ing (s. from the part.) The act of bracing up.
Astric'ed (p. from astringe) To bind up, to brace up.
Astric'ing (p. a. from astringe) Bracing up.
Astric'ing (s. from the part.) The act of bracing up.
Astric'izing (p. a. from astrologize) Acting the part
of an astrologer.
Astric'izing (s. from the part.) The act of playing the
astrologer.
ASTUR (s.) A man's name; an ally of Æneas.
ASTYAGES (s.) A man's name; the last king of the
Medes.
ASTYANAX (s.) A man's name; the son of Hector.
ASTYDAMUS (s.) A man's name; a tragic poet of Athens.
ASTYLUS (s.) The name of a Centaur.
ASTYPY/LIA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of
Phoenix.
ASUPPIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
ASY/LAS (s.) A man's name; a toothfayer.
ATAB/IRUS (s.) One of the names of Jupiter; the
highest mountain in the island of Rhodes.
ATAHAU/TA (s. in pagan mythology) The third in order
of the three principal deities worshipped by the na-
tive Americans.
ATALANTA (s.) The name of a woman; the wife of
Hippomenes, who, as the poets affirm, were both
transformed into lions.
AT'ARAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AT'AROTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
AT'AROTHAD'DER (s. from the Heb.) The name of a
place.
ATAS (s.) The name of a boy who ran 75 miles in
half a day.
ATE

ATT

A'TE (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of revenge.
ATER/GATIS (*s.*) A monstrous idol, half woman, and half fish.
A'THACH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ATHAL'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ATHALI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A woman's name. *r. Chro.*
ATH/AMAS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Æolus and king of Thessaly.
ATH'ELSTAN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
ATHENÆ/US (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher in the time of Augustus.
ATHENAG/O'US (*s.*) A man's name; one of Darius's commanders.
ATHE'NION (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent painter.
ATHENOD/ORUS (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher of Tarsus tutor to Tiberius Cæsar.
ATHERI'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a small fish, the heptopus.
ATH LAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ATH/RACIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Athrax.
ATH/RAX (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Thessaly.
A'tia (*s. in old records*) Ill will, hatred.
ATLANTI/ADES (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Mercury.
A'TLAS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The brother of Prometheus supposed to have been turned into a mountain at the sight of the Gorgon's head.
At'oned (*p. from atone*) Expiated; with for: *at*, "No sin could be atoned for without blood."
At'oning (*s. from the part.*) The act of atonement.
AT'REUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Pelops who is said to have dressed up the adulterine children of his wife for the entertainment of his brother who had defiled his bed.
ATRI'DES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Atreus.
AT'ROPOS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The name of one of the Fates, she is supposed to cut the thread of life.
AT'ROTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
AT'TA (*s.*) A man's name; a comic poet.
Attach'men'tum (*s. in old records*) An attachment.
Attach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of seizing.
Attack'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of assaulting with hostile intention.
AT'TAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Attain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of procuring, the act of obtaining.
Attain'ting (*p. a. from attain*) Finding guilty; tainting, corrupting.
Attain'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of finding guilty.
AT'TALUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several kings of Pergamus.
Attam'inated (*p. from attaminate*) Corrupted, spoiled.
Attam'inating (*p. a. from attaminate*) Corrupting, spoiling.
Attam'inating (*s. from the part.*) The act of corrupting.
AT'TEIUS (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian rhetorician and grammarian who was made free of Rome.
Attelamen'tum (*s. in old records*) The rigging of a ship.
Attem'pering (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing.
Attempt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making an attempt.
Attend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of regarding with attention.
Atten'uating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thin.
At'tercop (*s. in the history of insects*) The spider. *Urry.*
Attest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of testifying as a witness.
AT'THAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AT'THIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Pandion used by Martial for a nightingale.
AT'TICA (*s.*) A country of the ancient Greece.
Att'icizing (*p. a. from Atticize*) Using Atticisms.
AT'TICUS (*s.*) A man's name; an intimate friend of Cicero.
Attin'du'ra (*s. in old records*) An attainder.
Attir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing.
Attornamen'tum (*s. in old records*) An attournment.
Attorna'tus (*s. in old records*) An attorney.
Attourn'ed (*p. from attourn*) Transferred to a new lord.
Attourn'ing (*p. a. from attourn*) Transferring the homage to a new lord.
Attourn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of transferring homage to a new lord.

AUT

Attract'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing by enticements or charms.
Attributing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ascribing.
Attu'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into tune.
A/TYS (*s.*) A man's name; a beautiful youth, who, the poets affirm, was transformed into a pine.
A'VA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *2 Kings.*
Avail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking an advantage.
Au'diting (*s. from the part.*) The act of settling an account.
Aveng'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of revenging.
AVEN'TINE (*s. from the Lat. Aventinus*) One of the hills on which Rome is built.
Aven'tine (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to one of the hills on which Rome is built.
Aventu'ra (*s. in old records*) An adventure.
Aventurine (*s. a different spelling*) The venturine. *D. of A.*
Ave'ra (*s. in old records*) A day's work at plough.
Avera'gium (*s. in old records*) An average.
Ave'ria (*s. in old records*) The cattle in a man's own possession.
Aver'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of affirming.
Averun'cated (*p. from averuncate*) Rooted up.
Averun'cating (*p. a. from averuncate*) Rooting up.
Averun'cating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rooting up.
AVERUN/CUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A god among the Romans who was supposed to have power to avert evil.
Avert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning away.
AUFID'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noble historian.
AU'GA, AU'GES (*s.*) A woman's name; the mother of Telephus.
Au'gean (*adj. from Augeas*) Belonging to Augeas.
AU'GEAS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Elis who is said to have been the first who found out the use of dung in manuring land; he had a stable which he three thousand oxen and which had not been emptied of the dung for thirty years, but Hercules is said to have cleaned it in one night.
Augment'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of increasing.
Augurating (*s. from the part.*) The act of practising augury.
Au'gurizing (*p. a. from augurize*) Praising augury.
Au'gurizing (*s. from the part.*) The practice of augury.
AUGUS'TA (*s.*) A woman's name; the title given to the wives of the Roman emperors.
AVID'IENUS (*s.*) A man's name; a sordid worthless fellow in Horace.
A'VIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
A'VIMS (*s. from the Heb.*) The ancient inhabitants of Hazerim.
A'VITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people.
A'VITH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
AUK (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the alca.
AULES'TES (*s.*) A man's name; a Tyrrhene king.
AUL/OCRENE (*s.*) A hill and spring in Phrygia, in which the river Meander takes its rise.
AUME (*s.*) A measure containing about forty gallons.
Aun'gel (*s. an old spelling*) An angel.
Avoid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shunning.
Avouch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of affirming.
Avowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of owning.
AU'REA (*s.*) One of the names of Fortune.
AURE/LIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the name of several Roman ladies.
AURE/LIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
AU'RESMARI'NÆ (*s. in natural history*) The earliest of the halcyons.
Au'ricleweight (*s.*) Ansel weight.
AURIC/ULA (*s. in anatomy*) The ear.
AU'RISMARI'NA (*s. in natural history*) The earliest of the halcyons.
AU'SON (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed son of Ulysses and Calypso.
Au'sones (*s. from Ausonia*) The inhabitants of Ausonia.
AUSO'NIA (*s. in ancient geography*) Latium, Italy.
Au'sonian (*adj. from Ausonia*) Belonging to Ausonia, or to Latium.
Au'sonian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Ausonia.
Auth'orise (*v. t. a different spelling*) To authorize.
Auth'orised (*p. from authorize*) Authorized.
Auth'orising (*p. a. from authorize*) Authorizing.
Auth'orising (*s. from the part.*) The act of authorizing.
Auth'orizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering authentic, the act of establishing by authority.
AUTOL/YCHUS (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed thief of Mercury, famous for thefts about Parnassus.

B A G

AUTOMATIA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The goddess of chance.
AUTOMEDON (*s.*) A man's name, charioteer of Achilles.
AUTO'NOE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Cadmus.
AUTUM'NA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The goddess of fruits.
Awake'r (*s. from awake*) One that wakes. *L. Russel.*
Awake'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising from sleep.
Aw'ing (*p. a. from awe*) Striking with reverence.
Aw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with reverence.
Awns (*s. a different spelling*) Anes, the spires of bearded corn.
Aw'vith (*adj. a local word*) Queer, comical.
Ax (*v. t. obsolete*) To ask. *Wickliffe.*
A'ZAB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
A'ZAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
AZALI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
A'ZAN (*s.*) A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybele the mother of the gods.
AZANI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
A'ZAPH (*s. a different spelling*) Afaph, a man's name.
AZAR'ALEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZ'AREEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZARI'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZBAK (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZEM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
Aze'n, Aze'nst (*adv. obsolete*) Again. *Sir J. Maud.*
AZER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZIEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZIZA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZMA'VETH, AZME'VETH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZMON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
A'ZOR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZRI'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZRI'KAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZUBAK (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
AZZAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
AZAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
AZUR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

B.

BAAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man; the name of a place.
BA'ALATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
BA'ALATHBEER (*s. from the Heb.*) the name of a place. *2 Sam.*
BA'ALE (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*
BA'ALITE (*s. from Baal*) A worshipper of Baal.
BA'ALHANAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name. *Gen.*
BA'ALHAZOR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*
BA'ANA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BA'ARA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
BAASP'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BA (*s. in familiar style*) A man's name, Baptist; a woman's name, Barbara.
bab'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of talking much to little purpose.
BABILI'US (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
AB'ILUS (*s.*) A man's name; an astrologer cotemporary with Nero.
babylonian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Babylon.
ba'ea (*s. in old records*) A bay in building.
BAC'CHE (*s. from Bacchus*) Women sacrificing to Bacchus.
BAC'CHIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous sword player.
bach'rite (*s. from Becher*) A descendant of Becher.
ba'ina (*s. in old records*) A basin.
back'biting (*s. from the part.*) The act of reproaching a person behind his back.
back'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of training a horse; the act of seconding another.
back'worm (*s.*) A disease among horses.
badger'hunting (*s. from badger, and hunting*) The diversion of hunting the badger.
AD'INAGE (*s. from the French*) A kind of silly play; a kind of frolic.
bag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting up in bags; the stuff of which bags are made.

B A R

BAJ/AZET (*s.*) A man's name; an emperor of the Turks, who was subdued by Tamerlane.
Bail'ed (*p. from bail*) admitted to bail.
Bail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing water by hand out of a ship or boat.
Bail'ing (*p. a. from bail*) Admitting to bail.
Bail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving bail.
Bail'wick (*s. a different spelling*) A bailiwick. *Johnson.*
Bait'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a bait.
BAKEBAK'KAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BAK'BUK (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BAKBUKI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Ba'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing in an oven, the act of hardening by fire.
BAL'ACRUS (*s.*) A man's name; a commander of auxiliary forces in the army of Alexander.
BAL'ADAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BA'LAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Bal'ancing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making even.
BALIL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a prefect in Egypt under Nero.
BALEA'RES (*s. in old geography*) The name of two islands in the Mediterranean, the inhabitants of which were famous for the use of the sling.
Balea'ric (*adj. from Balears*) Belonging to the Balears. *Ainsworth.*
Ba'led (*p. from bale*) Put up in a bale.
Bal'ing (*p. a. from bale*) Putting up in a bale.
Bal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting up in a bale.
Balk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disappointing.
Bal'lasted (*p. from ballast*) Furnished with ballast.
Bal'lasting (*p. a. from ballast*) Furnishing with ballast.
Bal'lasting (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with ballast.
BAL'LIO (*s.*) A woman's name; the name of a notorious prostitute.
Bal'lotted (*p. from ballot*) Determined by ballot.
Bal'loting (*p. a. from ballot*) Determining by ballot.
Bal'loting (*s. from the part.*) The act of determining by ballot.
Balm'gentle (*s. in botany*) A kind of balm.
Balt'ic (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the Baltic.
BAMBA'LIO (*s.*) A man's name; the father of the wife of Mark Antony.
Bambooz'led (*p. a droll word, from bamboozle*) Imposed upon, cheated.
Bambooz'ling (*p. a. from bamboozle*) Imposing upon, cheating.
Bambooz'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of imposing upon; the act of cheating.
BA'MOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
BA'MOTHBAAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Band'ing (*p. a. from band*) Binding with a band.
Band'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding with a band.
BAN'DORA (*s. from the Italian*) The bandore, a musical instrument resembling a lute.
Band'yng (*s. from the part.*) The act of agitating.
Ban'cherry (*s. in botany*) The herb christopher.
Bang'ing (*p. a. from bang*) Beating.
Bang'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating.
BA'NI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Ba'ning (*p. a. from bane*) Poisoning.
Ba'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of poisoning.
Ban'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending into exile.
Ban'ker (*s. at basst*) The person that deals the cards.
Bank'fence (*s. from bank and fence*) A fence made of earth thrown up.
Bank'ing (*p. a. from bank*) Making a bank.
Bank'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing up a bank.
Ban'queting (*s. from the part.*) The act of feasting.
Ban'stickle (*s. a different spelling*) The bansticle. *Phillips.*
Ban'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of ridiculing.
BAP'TA (*s. in pagan mythology*) the goddess of uncleanness.
BAP'TÆ (*s.*) The priests who assisted at the festival of Cotyto.
BAP'TIST (*s.*) A man's name.
Baptiz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of administering baptism.
BARACHI'A (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Bar'becuing (*p. a. from barbecue*) dressing whole as a pig.
Bar'becuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing whole.

BAT

- Barb'ed** (*p. from barb*) Shaved, dressed about the head.
- Bar'bering** (*p. a. from barber*) Dressing up about the head; shaving the face.
- Bar'bering** (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up the head; the act of shaving the face.
- BAR'BES** (*s.*) A disease of the mouth incident to cattle.
- Barb'ing** (*p. a. from barb*) Shaving, dressing about the head; furnishing with a beard.
- Barb'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of shaving; the act of dressing up the head; the act of furnishing with a beard.
- BARBO'TA** (*s. in pagan mythology*) One of the names of Venus; one of the names of Fortune.
- Bar'rer** (*adj. comp. of bare*) Bare in a greater degree.
- Bar'rest** (*adj. sup. of bare*) Bare in the greatest degree.
- Bar'gaining** (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a bargain.
- BAR'HUMITE** (*s. from the Heb.*) The inhabitants of a particular place or district. *z Sam.*
- BAR'IAH** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Bar'ring** (*s. from the part.*) The act of making bare.
- Bar'iron** (*s. from bar and iron*) Iron in bars.
- Bark'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping trees of the bark.
- BAR'KOS** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Barn** (*s. a local word*) A child.
- BAR'RACOL** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- BAR'RAS** (*s. in commerce*) The juice of the pine of which pitch is made. *Scott.*
- Bar'relling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting up in barrels.
- Bar'rener** (*adj. comp. of barren*) Barren in a greater degree.
- Bar'renest** (*adj. sup. of barren*) Barren in the greatest degree.
- Barricad'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of fortifying in haste.
- Barricad'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of barricading.
- Bar'ring** (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with a bar, the method of stopping a humour by taking up a vein.
- BAR'SINE** (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Alexander.
- Bar'stel** (*s. from bar and steel*) Steel in bars.
- Bar'tering** (*s. from the part.*) The act of trafficking by way of barter.
- BAR'YTONE** (*s. from the Greek βαρυς, heavy, and the Lat. tono, to sound*) A grave sound; a word or syllable pronounced with a grave tone.
- BA'SAN** (*s. from the Heb.*) Bashan, the name of a place.
- Ba'saracket** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- BASIL'IA** (*s. in old geography*) The ancient Scandinavia.
- BASIL'ICUM** (*s. in pharmacy*) The basilicon, a kind of salve.
- BAS'ILIS** (*s.*) A man's name; an Indian historian and geographer.
- BAS'ILUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a commander who assisted Mark Antony.
- Bask'ing** (*s. from the part*) The act of lying at length to receive the heat of the sun or fire.
- BAS'LITH** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- BAS'MATH** (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
- BASSAR'IDES** (*s.*) The nymphs of Bacchus.
- BAS'SARIS** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) Agave; any one of the Bacchæ.
- BAS'SARUS** (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.
- BASSIA'NUS** (*s.*) A man's name; the eldest son of Severus.
- BAS'SUS** (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several illustrious Romans.
- Baste** (*v. t. at quadrille*) To beat the adversary without suffering him to win five tricks.
- Basted** (*p. from baste, at quadrille*) Beaten without getting five tricks.
- Ba'sting** (*p. a. from baste, at quadrille*) Beating the adversary without suffering him to get five tricks.
- Ba'sting** (*s. from the part, at quadrille*) The act of beating the adversary before he has won five tricks.
- Ba'sting** (*s. from the part.*) The act of moistening meat on the spit; the act of beating any one with a stick.
- BAS'TO** (*s. at quadrille*) The ace of clubs.
- BAT** (*s. in familiar style*) Bartholomew.
- Bat'chelor** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A bachelor.

BEC

- Bat'chelor'sbutton** (*s. a different spelling*) The bachelor's button.
- Bate** (*v. int. in falconry*) To flutter as having a mind to be gone.
- Bath'fly** (*s. from bath, and fly*) An insect which frequents hot baths.
- BATH'RABBIM** (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
- Ba'ting** (*p. a. from bate*) Fluttering as uneasy to be gone.
- Ba'ting** (*s. from the part.*) The act of fluttering as uneasy to be gone.
- BATHYL'LUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a Samian youth mentioned to the poet Anacreon.
- BAT'MAN** (*s. in commerce*) A weight used at Smyrna containing about sixteen pounds and a half.
- BATRACHOMYOMA'CHIA** (*s. from the Greek, batrachos, a frog, μυς, a mouse, and μάχη, a fight*) The battle of the frogs and mice.
- Batrachomyom'achy** (*s. from batrachomyomachia*) The battle of the frogs and mice, as humourously presented by Homer.
- Battel'lus** (*s. in old records*) A small boat.
- Bat'ten** (*v. t.*) To make fat.
- Bat'tened** (*p. from batten*) Fattened, made fat.
- Bat'tening** (*s. from the part.*) The act of making fat.
- Bat'tering** (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating; the act of wearing out with service; the state of leaning from the perpendicular.
- BAT'TIS** (*s.*) A woman's name; the mistress of the poet Philetus.
- Battlebarley** (*s. in botany*) The palm-barley.
- Bat'tling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of contending.
- BAT'TON** (*s. with ribband weavers*) That part of the loom which closes the work.
- Bat'tril** (*s. a local word*) A batting staff.
- BAT'TUS** (*s.*) a man's name; the name of several kings of Africa; the name of a man who, as the poets say, was transformed into a touchstone.
- BAU'CIS** (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Philemon, who was said to have entertained Jupiter and Mercury in their travels through Phrygia.
- Bau'ler** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A bawler; the name of a dog. *Ainsworth*
- BA'VAI** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- BA'VIUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a silly poet.
- Bawl'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of crying out with vehemence.
- Bay** (*s. in botany*) The laurus.
- Bay'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of banking; the act of surrounding as with a dam.
- BAZ'LUTH** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Be** (*prep. obsolete*) By. *Sir J. M.*
- Beak'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking by the beak.
- BEA'LIOTH** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- BE'ALOTH** (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
- BEAM** (*s. a hunting term*) A part of a deer's head.
- Beam'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of tending for rays.
- Bear'able** (*adj. from bear*) Capable of being born.
- Bear'hunting** (*s. from bear, and hunting*) The diversion of hunting the bear.
- Bear'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of supporting.
- Bear'wort** (*s. in botany*) The bear's wort.
- Beast** (*v. t. a different spelling in quadrille*) To baste beat without suffering the adversary to get tricks.
- Beast'ed** (*p. a different spelling*) Basted; beaten with winning five tricks.
- Beast'ing** (*p. a. from beast, a different spelling*) Basting beating the adversary before he has won five tricks.
- Beast'ing** (*s. from the part, a different spelling*) Basting.
- Beast'ifying** (*s. from the part.*) The act of making haughty.
- Beaut'ifying** (*s. from the part.*) The act of ornamenting.
- Bea'verhunting** (*s. from beaver, and hunting*) The version of hunting the beaver.
- BE'BAI** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Beca'll** (*v. t. from be, and call*) To treat with reproachful language.
- Beca'll'd** (*p. from becall*) Treated with a succession of ill language.
- Beca'll'ing** (*p. a. from becall*) Treating with ill language.
- Beca'll'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with ill language.
- BECK** (*s. in familiar style*) A woman's name, Rebecca.
- BE'CHER** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- BE'CHORATH** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Beck'oned** (*p. from beckon*) Stirred up to attention by a slight motion of the hand or head. *Beck'*

B E G

Beck'oning (*p. a. from beckon*) Giving a signal, making a sign.
 Beck'oning (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a signal by a slight motion of the hand or head.
 Beck'ip'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of clipping, the act of embracing.
 Beda'b'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of incommoding with wet and dirt.
 Bedag'gling (*s. from bedaggle*) The act of soiling with wet and dirt.
 BEDAVAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Bedash'ing (*p. a. from bedash*) Bemiring by throwing up dirt or water.
 Bedash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bemiring by throwing up dirt or water.
 Bedaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dawdling over.
 Bedaz'zling (*s. from the part.*) The act of confounding the sight by too much brightness.
 Bed'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing in bed.
 Bedec'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up.
 Bedew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moistening with dew.
 Bedim'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dim.
 Bediz'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing out.
 Bedrag'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of soiling the cloaths by wet or dirt.
 Bedrench'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of soddening with wet.
 Bedrop'ping (*p. a. from bedrop*) Sprinkling, marking with drops.
 Bedrop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with drops.
 Bedust'ed (*p. from bedust*) Covered with dust.
 Bedust'ing (*p. a. from bedust*) Covering with dust.
 Bedust'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with dust.
 Bedung'ed (*p. from bedung*) Covered with dung.
 Bedung'ing (*p. a. from bedung*) Covering plentifully with dung.
 Bedung'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with dung.
 Bedwarf'ing (*p. a. from bedwarf*) Making little, hindering the growth.
 Bedwarf'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hindering the growth.
 Bee'glue (*s. from bee, and glue*) Hive drois.
 Bee'ish (*adj. from bee*) Waipish, peevish. *Skinner.*
 BEL'ADA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BEE'RA, BEE'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Beer'barley (*s. in botany*) The palm barley; a kind of grain fuller and broader than the common barley.
 BE'RI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BE'RELIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BE'RELIM (*s. from beer and measure*) The measure by which beer is computed.
 BE'ROTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Beerothite (*s. from Beeroth*) An inhabitant of Beeroth.
 BE'STERAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 Beintment (*s. from beetle and ointment*) The ointment of beetles.
 Beet'ing (*p. a. from beetle*) Jutting out; hanging over, a wall.
 Beet'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of jutting out.
 Befall'ing (*p. a. from befall*) Happening; coming to pass.
 Befall'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a fool of one.
 Befoul'ed (*p. from be foul*) Made foul.
 Befoul'ing (*p. a. from be foul*) Making foul.
 Befoul'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making foul.
 Befavour'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of favouring.
 Befringe'ed (*p. from befringe*) Ornamented with fringe.
 Befringe'ing (*p. a. from befringe*) Ornamenting with fringe.
 Befringe'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bedecking with fringe.
 Beggar'ing (*p. a. from beggar*) Reducing to beggary.
 Beggar'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to beggary.
 Beget'ing (*p. a. from beget*) Generating; producing.
 Beget'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of generating; the act of producing.
 Begird'ing (*p. a. from begird*) Binding about with a girdle.
 Begird'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding about with a girdle.

B E N

Begnaw'ing (*p. a. from begnaw*) Gnawing away.
 Begreass'ing (*p. a. from begrease*) Smearing with grease.
 Begreass'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of smearing with grease.
 Begrim'ing (*p. a. from begrim*) Deeply soiling with dirt.
 Begrim'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of deeply soiling with dirt.
 Beguill'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of deceiving.
 Behav'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conducting one's self; the manner of acting.
 Behold'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking on.
 Bejumb'le (*v. t. from be, and jumble*) To jumble repeatedly.
 Bejumb'led (*p. from bejumble*) Repeatedly jumbled; sufficiently jumbled.
 Bejumb'ling (*p. a. from bejumble*) Jumbling with continuance.
 Bejumb'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of jumbling repeatedly.
 BE'LA, BE'LAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Bel'laite (*s. from Bela*) A descendant of Bela.
 Belam'ed (*p. from belam*) Beaten, thumped.
 Belam'ing (*p. a. from belam*) Beating, thumping.
 Belam'ing (*s. from the part. in droll style*) The act of beating; a thumping.
 Belch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking wind upwards; the act of throwing out of some hollow place in a disagreeable manner.
 BELE'RUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Corinth, killed by Bellerophon.
 Bel'ieve (*s. obsolete*) Belief. *Wickliffe.*
 Believ'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving credit.
 BEL'GIE (*s. in old geography*) The old inhabitants of Somersetshire, and some neighbouring counties.
 BEL'GIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a commander of the Gauls.
 BE'RIDES (*s.*) A descendant from Belus.
 BELI'DES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom, except two, are said to have murdered their husbands in one night, at the instigation of their father; for which crime, as the poets affirm, they are sentenced in hell to draw water with pitchers full of holes, by which means their labour and punishment are rendered perpetual.
 BELL (*s. in familiar style*) A woman's name; Arabella.
 BELLE'ROPHON, BELLEROPHON'TES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Glaucus, of whom the poets relate many wonderful adventures.
 Bell'flower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 BEL'LICA (*s.*) A pillar before the temple of Bellona, over which the hero was wont to throw a spear when he declared war.
 Bell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming like bells; the act of growing full and ripe, as hops.
 Bell'ying (*p. a. from belly*) Bulging out.
 Bell'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of bulging out; the state of being prominent.
 Belov'ed (*s. from the part.*) A person beloved; persons loved. "My beloved is mine, and I am his."
 Below't'ed (*p. from belowt, a low sword*) Treated with ill language.
 Below't'ing (*p. a. from belowt*) Treating with ill language.
 Below't'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with ill language.
 BE'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous king of Assyria.
 BE'LUS (*s. in pagan mythology*) The first in order of the three divinities worshipped by the Phœnicians.
 Bely'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of misrepresenting.
 Bemaad'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making mad.
 Bemir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of soiling with mire.
 Bemoan'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lamenting.
 Bemoil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bemiring.
 BEN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Ben (*s. from Benjamin, in familiar style*) A man's name, Benjamin.
 Bench'ing (*p. a. from bench*) Furnishing with benches.
 Bench'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with benches.
 BENE'BE'RAK (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Josh.*
 BENEDIC'TA (*s.*) A woman's name.
 Benefit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conferring a benefit.
 BENEJA'AKAM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Benet'ing*

B E S

Benet'ting (*p. a. from benet*) Ensnaring.
 Benet'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of ensnaring.
 BEN'HAIL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BENHA'NAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BENI'NU (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BEN'NUI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BE'NO (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Benum'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of stupifying.
 BENZO'BETH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BE'ON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country. *Num.*
 Bepaint'ed (*p. from bepaint*) Covered with paint.
 Bepaint'ing (*p. a. from bepaint*) Covering with paint.
 Bepaint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with paint.
 Bepinch'ed (*p. a. from bepinch*) Pinched, marked with pinches.
 Bepinch'ing (*p. a. from bepinch*) Marking with pinches.
 Bepinch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with pinches.
 Bepis'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wetting with urine.
 Bequeath'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaving by will.
 BE'RA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BERA'YAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BERACHI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Berat'tled (*p. from berattle*) Scolded.
 Berat'ting (*p. a. from berattle*) Scolding.
 Berat'ting (*s. from the part. a droll word*) The act of scolding.
 BER'BERI (*s. in ichthyology*) The pearl oysters. *Dict. of A.*
 BER'BES (*s. in ichthyology*) The berberi; the pearl oysters. *Hill.*
 Berea'ving (*p. a. from bereave*) Depriving of.
 Berea'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving.
 BEREYN'THIA (*s. in beathen mythology*) Cybele, the supposed mother of the gods.
 BE'RED (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name; the name of a place.
 BERENI'CE (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Euergetes, who offered her hair to Venus on the return of her victorious husband; this hair was afterwards made a constellation.
 Berhy'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of celebrating in doggerel rhymes.
 BE'RI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Berid' (*adj. from be, and rid*) Gotten clear of. *Janevay.*
 Be'ringe (*p. obsolete*) Bearing. *Wickiffe.*
 Be'rite (*s. from Beri*) A descendant of Beri.
 BERKS (*s.*) Berkshire.
 BER'NACLE (*s. in ornithology*) A species of anas, fabulously supposed to be produced from a shell fish. *Dict. of Arts.*
 BER'NACLE (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell-fish.
 Ber'nacleshell (*s. from bernacle, and shell*) The shell of the bernacle. *Dict. of Arts.*
 BERODACHBALA'DAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BE'ROE (*s.*) A woman's name; the nurse to Semele the mother of Bacchus.
 Bero'gue (*v. t. from be, and rogue*) To call any one rogue.
 Bero'gued (*p. from herogue*) Called rogue.
 Bero'guing (*p. a. from herogue*) Calling rogue.
 Bero'guing (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling rogue.
 BE'ROTHAI (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 BE'ROTHATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Ezek.*
 BER'OTHITE (*s. from Berothai*) An inhabitant of Berothai.
 BE'SAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 RESADAI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Bescree'n'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with a screen.
 Beseech'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of intreating.
 Besett'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hemming in on all sides.
 Beshi't (*v. t. pret. of beshite*) Did beshite.
 Beshi't (*p. from beshite*) Beshitten.
 Beshi'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of fouling with excrements.
 Besieg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying on a siege.
 Besmea'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of bedawbing.
 Besmurch'ing (*p. a. from besmurch, a low word*) Soiling.
 Besmurch'ing (*s. from the part. a low word*) The act of soiling.
 Besmo'ked (*p. from besmoke*) Fouled with smoke.
 Besmo'king (*p. a. from besmoke*) Fouling with smoke.

B E T

Be'mo'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of fouling with smoke.
 Be'mutt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fouling with smut.
 Besot'ting (*s. from besot*) The act of stupifying.
 Bespang'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of adorning with spangles.
 Bepat'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of dawbing by throwing up dirt or water; the act of traducing.
 Bespeak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ordering any thing to be made.
 Bespeck'led (*p. from bespeckle*) Marked with spots.
 Bespeck'ling (*p. a. from bespeckle*) Marking with spots.
 Bespeck'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with spots.
 Bepew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spewing upon.
 Bepic'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of seasoning with spice.
 Bepit'ting (*p. a. from bespit*) Daubing with spittle.
 Bepit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of daubing with spittle.
 Bepot'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with spots.
 Bepread'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading over.
 Beputt'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of daubing with spittle.
 BESS (*s. in rustic style*) A woman's name, Elizabeth.
 BES'SUS (*s.*) A man's name; a general who slew Darius after he was defeated by Alexander.
 BES'SY (*s. from Bess*) A woman's name; Elizabeth.
 Bes'sy (*s. from the foregoing*) A man who troubles himself about women's affairs.
 Bestain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of staining.
 Bestick'ing (*p. a. from bestick*) Sticking with darts; appears all over.
 Bestick'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sticking all over with sharp points.
 Bestir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stirring up.
 Bestow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving.
 Bestrew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of strewn over.
 Bestud'ded (*p. from bestud*) Studded; adorned with studs.
 Bestud'ding (*p. a. from bestud*) Adorning with studs.
 Bestud'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of adorning with studs.
 BE'TA (*s.*) The second letter in the Greek alphabet.
 Beta'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of applying to.
 Beteem'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing in plenty.
 BETH (*s.*) The second letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 BETH'ARAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 BETH'ANAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city; the land of Canaan.
 BETH'ANATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETHAR'ABAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'ARBEL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETHAZMA'VETH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'BAALMEON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'BARAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'CAR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place; the name of a mountain.
 BETH'MEK (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'GADER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 BETH'HARAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'HAGLAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'JESIMOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETH'LEBAOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETHMA'ACHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETHMAR'CABOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETHME'AN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 BETHNIM'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 BETHO'LAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place; the name of a hill on the border of the Israel.

B I L

TH/PALET (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
TH/PHELET (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
TH/RAPHA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
THRE/HAB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
TH/SHEAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
TH/SHEMITE (*s. from Bethshemeth*) An inhabitant of Bethshemeth.
THSHIT'TAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
THTOP/PUAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
TH/UEL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
TH/UL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
thump'ed (*p. from bethump, in familiar or droll style*) Beaten.
thump'ing (*p. a. from bethump, in droll style*) Beating.
thump'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of thumping.
tokened (*p. from betoken*) Signified by a token.
tokening (*p. a. from betoken*) Signifying by a token.
tokening (*s. from the part.*) The act of signifying by a token.
TO/NIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
to'ling (*p. a. from betofs*) Agitating.
to'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of agitating in a violent manner.
traying (*s. from the part.*) The act of delivering up in a treacherous manner.
trim'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up.
troth'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of contracting in order to marriage.
tru'fled (*p. from betrust*) Entrusted.
tru'fing (*p. a. from betrust*) Entrusting.
tru'fing (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing confidence.
ETSTON (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
ETSY (*s. the diminutive of Bet.*) A woman's name.
ettering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making better.
etting (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying wagers.
ewelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to a level.
ewailing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bemoaning.
weep'ing (*p. a. from bewweep*) Weeping over.
weep'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of weeping over.
ewetting (*s. from the part.*) The act of wetting.
ewil'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of perplexing.
ewitch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of exercising the power of witchcraft.
ewray'ing (*p. a. from bewray*) Discovering; betraying.
ewray'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of betraying.
ex (*s. plu. not much used*) Beaks; the bills of birds. *Tusser.*
EZAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
EZER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
ezon'd, Bezon'de (*prep. obsolete*) Beyond. *Dr. Leland.*
HETH (*s. a different spelling*) Beth, the second letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
ANOR (*s.*) A man's name.
AS (*s.*) A man's name; one of the seven wise men of Greece.
assing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclining to one side.
ob'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tippling.
BLIS (*s.*) A woman's name who was said to be turned into a fountain.
BLULUS (*s.*) A man's name, a Roman consul joined with Julius Cæsar.
BLCEPS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Janus.
BLIDY (*s. in familiar style*) Bridget.
BLI (*s. a different spelling*) The bidale.
BLNIAL (*s. in botany, from the adj.*) A plant that lives two years.
BLFRONS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name of Janus.
BLG (*s. in agriculture*) A kind of grain.
BLGUA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BLGUAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BLLAM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
BLCAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
BLGAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BLHA (*s. from the Heb.*) Bilhah; a woman's name.
BLking (*s. from the part.*) The act of cheating.
BL (*s. in familiar style*) William.

B L E

BLl'berry (*s. a different spelling*) The bilberry. *Sc.*
BLl'bowbolt (*s. from bilbow, and bolt*) The bolt that fastens the bilbows. *Diët. of Arts.*
BLl'leting (*s. from the part.*) The act of disposing of quarters by billet.
BLl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of caressing as doves.
BLl'owing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dwelling as the sea with waves.
BIL'LY (*s. in familiar style*) William.
BIL'SHAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BI'MATER (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name of Bacchus.
BIM'HAL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Bind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with a band or fetter; a kind of worked tape.
BIN'EA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BIN'NUI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BI'ON (*s.*) A man's name; a sophist and ill natured poet.
BIO'TA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of sea insects.
Bird'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching birds.
BLR'MA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The first in order of the three principal deities worshipped by ancient Bramins.
BIR'ZAVITH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Bisan'ual (*s. in botany*) A plant that flowers the second year.
Bisect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into two equal parts.
BISH'LAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Bish'op (*s. at chess*) One of the dignified men entitled to peculiar moves on the chessboard.
Bish'oping (*p. a. from bishop*) Acting the part of a bishop in confirmation.
Bish'oping (*s. from the part.*) The act of confirmation by the bishop.
BIST'NOO (*s. in heathen mythology*) The second in order of the three principal deities worshipped by the ancient Bramins.
BIST'ON (*s.*) A man's name; a supposed son of Mars.
BITH'LE (*s. in fabulous history*) Certain women of Scythia who were supposed to have two apples in each eye by which they had power to bewitch or kill. *Pli.*
BI'TIAS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Alcanor.
Bi'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of seizing with the teeth.
BI'TON (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Argia the priestess of Juno, who desired the best thing for him that the gods could give to man, and the next morning he was found dead.
Bitt (*s. a sea term*) One of the timbers in the fore part of the ship to which the cable is fastened.
Bit'ted (*p. from bit*) Furnished with a bit, bridled.
Bit'ting (*p. a. from bit*) Putting the bit into the mouth.
Bit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting the bit into the mouth.
BIZDOTHIAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BIZ'THA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Blab'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of telling tales.
Black'berryer (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the rubetra.
Black'berrying (*s. from blackberry*) The act of going to gather blackberries.
Black'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making black, the act of defaming.
Black'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making black.
BLACK'SEA (*s. in geography*) The Euxine.
Blad'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with blades.
Blam'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of censuring.
BLANCHE (*s. at piquet*) A small card, a card below a court card.
Blanch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making white.
Bland'ishing (*p. a. from blandish*) Smoothing, softening.
Bland'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of smoothing, the act of softening.
BLANK (*s.*) A coin struck in France by Henry the Fifth of eight pence value; the smallest denomination in troy weight, the twenty-fourth part of a penny weight.
Blar'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bellowing.
Blasphe'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking reproachfully of the Divine Being.
Blaz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of flaming.
Blazoning (*s. from the part.*) The act of describing a coat of arms.
Ble (*s. from blea*) The inner bark of a tree. *Sc.*
Bleach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making white.

Bleak-

Bleak/fishing (*s. from bleak, and fishing*) The method of fishing for bleak, the diversion of fishing for bleak.
Bleat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dim.
Bleat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a noise like a sheep.
Blem'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with a blemish.
BLEM'MYES (*s. in fabulous history*) A people of Ethiopia who were supposed to be without heads and to have their mouth and eyes in the breast.
Blench'ed (*p. from blench*) Hindered, obstructed.
Blench'ing (*p. a. from blench*) Hindering, obstructing.
Blench'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hindering.
Blend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing.
Bles'feder (*adj. comp. of blessed*) Blessed in a greater degree.
Bles'fedest (*adj. sup. of blessed*) Blessed in the greatest degree.
Blight'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of blighting.
Blind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making blind.
Blink (*s. from the verb*) A gleam, a faint ray. *Dorn.*
Blink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of winking with the eyes.
Blis'fomed (*p. from blissom*) Impregnated as a ewe by a ram.
Blis'foming (*s. from the part.*) The act or intercourse of a ram with a ewe.
Blift'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of applying blisters, the act of raising blisters, the act of rising in blisters.
Blith (*adj. a local word*) Yielding milk.
Bloat'ing (*p. a. from bloat*) Making to swell, puffing up the flesh as with wind or unkindly fat.
Blot'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of revealing secrets, the act of publishing inadvertently.
Block'ading (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up as in a siege.
Block'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying obstructions.
Blood'ied (*p. from bloody*) Stained with blood.
Blood'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of staining with blood.
Blood'running (*adj. from blood, and running*) Running with blood.
Blood'staling (*s. from blood, and staling*) A disease incident to cattle.
Blood'stanching (*s. from blood, and stanching*) The stopping of blood.
Blood'y (*v. i. from blood*) To stain with blood.
Blood'ying (*p. a. from bloody*) Staining with blood.
Blood'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of staining with blood.
Bloom'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of blossoming.
Blos'foming (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting forth blossoms.
Blot'ing (*p. a. from blote*) Drying in the smoke; swelling.
Blot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drying in the smoke, the act or state of swelling.
Blotted (*p. from blot*) Blurred, defaced, darkened, disgraced.
Blot'ting (*p. a. from blot*) Effacing, blurring, darkening, disgracing.
Blow'ing (*p. a. from blow*) Blossoming.
Blow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving as the air, the act of breathing with difficulty, the act of sounding a wind instrument, the act of laying eggs as a fly, the act of blossoming.
Blub'bering (*s. from the part.*) The act of weeping, the act of disguising the face with weeping.
Blu'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a blue colour.
Blund'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making blunders.
Blunt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making blunt.
Blur'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of blotting.
Blush'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of betraying shame or confusion by a flush of red on the face.
Blus'tering (*p. a. from bluster*) Making a bluster.
Blus'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a bluster.
Boal (*s. a different spelling*) A boll, the stump of a tree. *Di. Ray.*
Board'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying or fencing with boards; the act of living at another man's table at a certain rate.
Boat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying in a boat.
Boat'fly (*s.*) A kind of fly; the notonecta.
Bob (*s. with ringers*) A kind of peal.

Bob'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing backward and forwards.
BOC'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Mauritania who delivered Jugurtha in fetters to Sulla.
BOCH'ERN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BCEQ'TIA (*s. in geography*) A country or district of ancient Greece.
Bceot'ian (*adj. from Bceotia*) Belonging to Bceotia.
Bceot'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Bceotia.
Bog'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of hesitating.
BO'HAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place; name of a man.
Bo'ken (*v. int. a local word*) To hold the breath as a child in crying.
Bo'kening (*p. a. from boken, a local word*) Holding the breath as a child in crying.
BOLI'NA (*s.*) A nymph who was said to have drowned herself and afterwards to have been made immortal.
Boll'ing (*p. a. from boll*) Rising in a stalk as corn.
Boll'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising in a stalk.
Bol'stering (*s. from the part.*) The act of supporting with pillows.
Bombard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of attacking with bombs.
Bomb'proof (*adj. from bomb, and proof*) Capable of resisting the force of a bomb.
BOMIL'CAR (*s.*) A man's name; a Carthaginian commander suspected of treachery and crucified in the midst of the city.
BON (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Tuscany.
BO'NADE'A (*s.*) A Roman lady remarkable for her fidelity, and consecrated after her death.
BOND'UCK (*s. in botany*) A kind of acacia.
Boned (*p. from bone*) Deprived of bones; furnished a stay with bone.
Bo'ning (*p. a. from bone*) Depriving of bones; furnishing as a stay with bone.
Bo'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out bones; the act of putting bone into a stay.
Bon'neted (*adj. from bonnet*) Furnished with a bonnet.
Book'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of entering in book.
Boom'ing (*s. a sea term*) The act of sailing with great speed.
Boos'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking to excess.
Boot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing on boots.
Bord'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a border; a border, a hem.
BO'REA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jasper.
Bo'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a hole with an auger; the act of pushing the head forward; a method of curing a horse of a wrenched shoulder.
Bo'rrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of borrowing.
BORYST'HENES (*s. a different spelling*) The Boristhenes, one of the largest rivers in Europe.
BOS'CATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Bos'orus (*s. in old records*) A kind of rustic wind instrument.
BOS'PORUS (*s. in geography*) The straight opposite to Constantinople; another more northward at the mouth of the Maeotis.
Bo'sfoming (*p. a. from bosom*) Putting into the bosom.
Bo'sfoming (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into the bosom.
BO'SOR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
BOS'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) Bozrah.
Botch'ery (*s. from botch*) The act of mending in a clumsy manner, the state of being joined in a clumsy manner.
Botch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mending in a clumsy manner.
Bot'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting bottles.
Bot'toming (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting bottom into any thing.
Botts (*s. a different spelling*) The bots, a kind of worm.
Bou'ging (*p. a. from bouge*) Swelling out.
Bou'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of swelling out.
Boult'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lifting with a great noise.
Boun'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making great noise.
Boun'cing (*adj. a colloquial word*) Large, great.
Boundba'l'iff (*s. from bound, and bailiff*) A bailiff bound to the sheriff for the due execution of his office.
Bound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of limiting.
Bow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bending, the act of bending the body by way of respect.
Bows'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling at the oars; the act of drinking to excess.

B R I

B U G

Bring'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting into a box; the act of fighting with the fist.
 Barberry (s. in botany) The barberry tree.
 Wash (v. t. a local word) To wash.
 BETHLEHEM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 Babb'ling (s. from the part.) The act of clamouring, a babble.
 Binding (s. from the part.) The act of making tight.
 BACTRIANUM (s. in natural history) A genus of tales.
 Bacc'ing (s. from the verb) A kind of game at cards.
 Boasting (s. from the part.) The act of boasting.
 Bore (v. t. a sea term) To furl.
 Bowed (p. from braid) Furling.
 Bowed (p. a. from braid) Furling.
 Bowed (s. from the part.) The act of furling.
 Bore (s. in botany) The female fern.
 Branching (s. from the part.) The act of shooting out in branches.
 BRANCHIDÆ (s.) The priest of Branchus.
 Branchiote'ge (adj. from branchiostegi) Belonging to the branchiostegi.
 BRANCHUS (s.) The name of a man; a Thessalian youth to whom Apollo was supposed to have given the spirit of divination.
 Branding (p. a. from brand) Burning a criminal with a hot iron.
 Branding (s. from the part.) The act of burning a criminal with a hot iron.
 Brandishing (s. from the part.) The act of flourishing a weapon.
 Brawling (s. from the part.) The act of squabbling.
 BRUMTIAS (s. from the Greek βραμτια an ebullition) A kind of earthquake.
 Broth (s. a different spelling) Broth. *Ains.*
 Brooding (s. from the part.) The act of desying.
 Brooding (s. from the part.) The act of making a noise as a noise of an ass; the act of beating all as in a mortar.
 Brooding (s. from the part.) The act of behaving with impudence.
 Breaking (p. a. from break) Separating the parts of a thing by force, violating, subduing, putting of office; pulling to pieces, declining, becoming bankrupt.
 Breaking (s. from the part.) The act of separating the parts of any thing by violence, the act of violating, the act of subduing; the act of falling to pieces, the act of becoming a bankrupt.
 Breamed (p. from bream) Cleaned by having the filth cut off.
 Breaming (s. from bream, and fishing) The act or person of fishing for bream.
 Breaming (p. a. from bream) Burning off the filth from the bottom of a ship.
 Breaming (s. from the part.) The act of cleaning by burning off the filth.
 Bream (s. from breast, and apple) The name of an apple, a fruit resembling the human breast, the or-matica.
 Breamed (p. from breast) Met in front, met breast to breast.
 Breaming (p. a. from breast) Meeting in front.
 Breaming (s. from the part.) The act of meeting in front.
 Bream (v. t. a different spelling) To bream. *D. of A.*
 Bream (s. not so common a spelling) The breeze, the gad-Phillips.
 BRUNUS (s.) A man's name; a commander of the Gauls who invaded Italy and defeated the Romans.
 BRUNUS (s.) One of the giants who warred with Hercules.
 Bribing (s. from the part.) The act of corrupting with bribes.
 Bricking (s. from the part.) The act of laying with bricks; that which is laid with brick.
 Bricking (s. from brick, and work) The part of a building which consists of bricks.
 Bride (s. obsolete) A bride, a marriage. *Ben Johns.*
 Bridging (p. from bridge) Provided with a bridge.
 Bridging (s. from the part.) The act of providing with a bridge.
 Bridger (s. from bridge, and cutter) One who makes saddles, spurs, and other articles for horsemen. *Johns.*
 Brightening (p. a. from brighten) Making bright, brightening up.
 Brightening (s. from the part.) The act of making bright.
 Bridget (s.) A woman's name; Bridget.
 BRISAE'US (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of Bacchus.

Bring'ing (p. a. from bring) Conducting, leading, fetching.
 Bring'ing (s. from the part.) The act of conducting, the act of fetching.
 BRISAE'US (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of Bacchus.
 BRISE'IS (s.) A woman's name; the Trojan lady which occasioned the rupture between Achilles and Agamemnon.
 Brisk'ing (s. from the part.) The act of setting up the briskies.
 BRITOMAR'TIS (s.) A woman's name; the supposed daughter of Jupiter who threw herself into the sea to avoid the pursuit of Minos.
 BRI'ZO (s. in beathen mythology) The goddess of sleep.
 Broach'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting on the spit; the act of tapping, the act of uttering.
 Brog (v. int.) To brogle.
 Brog'ing (p. a. from brog) Brogling.
 Brogues (s. an old word) Breeches.
 Broid'ering (s. from the part.) The act of ornamenting with needle work.
 Broil'ing (s. from the part.) The act of dressing any thing by laying it on the coals.
 BRO'MIUS (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of Bacchus.
 BRO'MUS (s.) One of the Centaurs.
 BRONT'AIOUS (s.) A name of Jupiter.
 BRON'TEAS (s.) A man's name; a great champion at whirlbat.
 BRON'TES (s.) One of the Cyclops.
 BRON'TEUS (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.
 Brooch'ing (p. a. from brooch) Adorning with jewels.
 Brooch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of ornamenting with jewels.
 Brood'ed (p. from brood) Hatched, cherished.
 Brook'ing (p. a. from brook) Bearing, suffering.
 BRO'THEUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The supposed son of Vulcan so deformed as to be the jest of all the world, for which reason he is said to have plunged himself into the abyss of Mount Aetna.
 Brow'ing (s. from the part.) The act of feeding on branches.
 Bru'ing (s. from the part.) The act of hurting by a bruise.
 Brush'ing (s. from the part.) The act of rubbing with a brush.
 Brush'ing (s. from the part.) The act of vapouring; the act of ruffling.
 Brutalizing (s. from the part.) The act of making brutish.
 Brutian (adj. from Brutium) Belonging to Brutium.
 Brutian (s. from the ad.) An inhabitant of Brutium.
 BRUTID'IUS (s.) A man's name; a famous rhetorician and historian.
 BRUT'IUM (s. in geography) A promontory of Italy.
 BRUTUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several illustrious Romans.
 BRYAX'US (s.) A man's name; a famous statuary.
 BRYSAE'US (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of Bacchus.
 BUBAS'TIA (s.) Feasts sacred to Diana.
 BUBAS'TIS (s. in beathen mythology) One of the names of Diana.
 Bubbling (s. from the part.) The act of rising in bubbles; the act of cheating.
 Buck'ling (p. a. from buckle) Fastening with a buckle.
 Buck'ling (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with a buckle.
 BUCKS (s.) Buckinghamshire.
 Bud'ing (s. from the part.) The act of shooting forth in buds; the method of grafting by the insertion of a bud.
 Bud'et (v. t. from the sub.) To put up in a budget.
 Bud'et'ed (p. from budget) Put up in a budget.
 Bud'et'ing (p. a. from budget) Putting up in a budget.
 Bud'et'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting up in a budget.
 Bud'ing (s. from the part.) The act of stirring off a place.
 Buffeting (s. from the part.) The act of beating.
 Buffing (p. a. from buffle) Puzzling, being at a loss.
 Buffing (s. from the part.) The act of being at a loss.
 Bug'gered (p. from bugger) Defiled by unnatural intercourse.
 Bug'gerer (s. from bugger) One guilty of an unnatural crime.
 Bug'gering (p. a. from bugger) Committing an unnatural crime.
 Bug'ger.

C A B

Bug'gering (*s. from the part.*) The act of committing an unnatural crime.

Build'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To build. *Sbenston.*

BUK'KI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

BUK'KI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Bul'chin (*s. a local word*) A calf, a little bull.

Bulging (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of jutting out.

Bull *v. t. from the sub.* To perform the act of generation as a bull with a cow.

BUL'LA (*s.*) A golden ornament worn about the necks of the Roman youth.

Bull'ed (*p. from bull*) Impregnated as a cow by a bull.

Bul'letproof (*adj. from bullet, and proof*) Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

Bull'ing (*p. a. from bull*) Performing the act of generation as a bull on a cow.

Bull'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of generation between a bull and a cow.

Bull'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing down with noise and tumult.

Bump'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating in a coarse manner.

BUN'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Bunch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of jutting out in the middle.

Bung'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stopping with a bung.

Bun'hedge (*s. a local word*) A dead hedge, a hedge made of twisted sticks.

Bun'horn (*s. a local word*) A kind of quill on which weavers wind their yarn.

BUN'NI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Buoy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing up.

BU'PALUS (*s.*) A man's name; a statuary who ridiculed the poet Hipponax for which he was so severely lampooned that, as some say, he hanged himself, or, as others, fled his country.

Burche'ta (*s. in old records*) A kind of gun.

Burd'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying on burdens.

Bu'rin (*s. a different spelling*) The burine, a graving tool.

Burles'queing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning into a burlesque.

Burft'coat (*s. a cant word*) Hot roast and butter. *D. R.*

Burft'ing (*p. a. from bur ft*) Breaking as any thing hollow with sudden violence.

Burft'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking with sudden violence.

Burth'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying on burdens.

Bush'en (*v. int. an old word*) To rush. *Sbenston.*

Bush'ing (*p. a. from bush*) Growing thick like a bush.

Bush'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of growing thick like a bush.

BUS'IRIS (*s.*) A man's name; a cruel tyrant supposed to be the son of Neptune.

Bus'iones (*s. in old records*) The chief or leading men in a country.

Bus'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of kissing.

Bus'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a stir.

BUS'TRIS (*s.*) A man's name; a cruel tyrant who offered human flesh to Neptune.

Bus'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of meddling.

But (*s. a different spelling*) A butt.

But (*s. from the conj.*) An exception, "yet not without a but."

Butch'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of murdering in a coarse and cruel manner.

BUT'EO (*s.*) A man's name; an orator among the Romans.

BUT'ES (*s.*) A man's name; a son of Amycus.

Bur'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of moistening with butter.

Buy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of purchasing.

Buz'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a humming noise.

BYB'LIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Miletus, who fell in love with her own brother, and was, as the poets say, turned into a fountain.

C.

CABAL'LING (*s. from the part.*) The act of engaging in some close design.

Cab'baging (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into a

C A L

head like cabbage; the act of taking what is left any thing has been cut out.

Cab'hala (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The cabala. *D.*

Cab'bidge (*s. a different spelling*) Cabbage.

CAB'BON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Cab'ining (*p. a. from cabin*) Shutting up in a cabin.

Cab'ining (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up a cabin.

Cabli'cia (*s. in old records*) Brush wood.

CA'BRII (*s.*) The priests of Cybele.

CAB'RIOLE (*s.*) A kind of chair.

Cab'riole (*adj. from the sub.*) Distinguishing a part kind of chair.

CA'EUL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country.

CAC'ABI (*s. plu. of cacabus*) More than one pipkins.

CAC'ABUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A kettle; a kind of kin.

Cack'ling (*s. from the part.*) The noise of a goose; a laughing, a giggling.

Cacleat'um (*s. in old records*) A causeway.

Cacu'minating (*p. a. from cacuminate*) Sharpening to a sharp point.

Cacu'minating (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing to a sharp point.

CA'CUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The Vulcan who was supposed to have had three sons, a notable thief and robber who kept his home on mount Aventine.

CADA'RI (*s. with the Mahometans*) A sect who the doctrine of absolute decrees.

Cada'rian (*s. from Cadari*) One of the Cadari.

CA'DESH (*s. a different spelling*) Kadesh.

CAD'MEIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Cadmus.

CAD'MUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Agenor, said to have taught the Greeks the use of letters.

CA'E'CA (*s.*) One of the names of Fortune.

CÆCIL'IA (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of quin.

CÆCIL'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.

CÆ'CULUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The name of Vulcan whose mother was supposed to be named by a spark of fire which fell into her lap.

CÆDE'CIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.

CÆLIA (*s.*) A woman's name.

CÆLIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several men.

CÆLOS'YRIA (*s.*) A part of Syria.

CÆLIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) An old Roman name.

CÆMENT (*s. a different spelling*) Cement.

Cæment'ation (*s. from cæment*) A method of building with steel.

CÆNE'US (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter; the name of Cænis after she was supposed to have been transformed into a man.

CÆNIS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The name of a virgin who was supposed first to have been transformed into a man and afterwards into a bird.

CÆSA'RIA (*s. a different spelling*) Cæsaria, a city in Palestine.

CÆ'SO (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several men.

CÆSON'IA (*s.*) A woman's name.

CÆ'YX (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A Thracian who was supposed to have been transformed into a halcyon.

CA'FA (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cotton manufactured in the East Indies.

Caff'ee (*s. an uncommon spelling*) Coffee.

Ca'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting in a cage.

CA'IA (*s.*) A woman's name, mistress with the name of A.

CAIN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

Caj'oling (*s. from the part.*) The act of soothing or flattering.

CAI'US (*s.*) A man's name; master with the name of Cai.

Ca'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of hardening a cake.

CALA'BRI (*s.*) The inhabitants of Calabria.

CALA'BRIA (*s. in geography*) The most southern part of the kingdom of Naples.

Calab'rian (*adj. from Calabria*) Belonging to Calabria.

Calab'rian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Calabria.

CAL'AMIS (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent engineer.

CAL'CHAS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Greek seer.

CAN

CAP

Can'tium (*s. in old records*) A kiln.
Can'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of burning to a cinder.
CAN'COL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Can'culating (*s. from the part.*) The act of computing.
CAN'DEA (*s. a different spelling*) Chaldea.
Can'dean (*adj. a different spelling*) Chaldean.
Can'dean (*s. from the adj.*) A Chaldean.
Can'dee (*s. a different spelling*) A Chaldee.
CAN'LEB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
CAN'DARIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Juno.
Can'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of pressing, or putting a gloss on cloth.
CAN'TES (*s. in logic*) A kind of syllogism.
Can'tille (*s. a different spelling*) The calville.
CAN'LIGA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of sandal or shoe worn by soldiers.
CAN'LITO (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A woman's name; she was supposed to have been ravished by Jupiter, and afterwards turned into a constellation.
CAN'LIAS (*s.*) A man's name; a comic poet of Athens.
CAN'LITHYS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The Stromas.
CAN'LICRATES (*s.*) A man's name; an artist of antiquity, famous for making ants and other insects in wax.
CAN'LIDEMUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of an African.
CAN'LIMACHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Greek poet.
CAN'LIPASH (*s.*) One of the edible parts of a turtle.
CAN'LIPIDES (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Greek geographer.
CAN'LIPES (*s.*) A delicate part of a turtle.
CAN'LIRHOE (*s.*) A woman's name; a beautiful damsel, who slew her father, because he repeatedly refused to give her in marriage.
CAN'LISTHENES (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher who was intimate with Alexander.
CAN'LITO (*s.*) A woman's name; one of Diana's nymphs.
CAN'LISTRATUS (*s.*) A man's name; one of Alexander's counsellors.
CAN'LIXENUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous statuary of antiquity.
CAN'LUS (*s. in surgery*) A kind of phymh.
Can'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of quieting.
Can'lum (*s. in old records*) A kind of large clog.
Can'lie (*s. a different spelling*) The calville.
Can'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth a child.
Can'lian (*adj. from Calvin*) Belonging to the doctrine taught by John Calvin; Calvinistic.
Can'liating (*s. from caluminate*) The act of falsely accusing.
CAN'PSO (*s.*) A woman's name; a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus.
Can'psa (*adj. a local word*) Awry, crooked.
CAN'PYSES (*s.*) A man's name; a Persian monarch son of Cyrus.
Can'pyrus (*s. in old records*) A chamberlain.
CAN'ULA (*s.*) A woman's name; a heroine of antiquity.
CAN'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several places.
CAN'NA (*s.*) A woman's name.
CAN'NE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The nymph.
CAN'NIA (*s.*) A pleasant champain country of France.
Can'ulate, **Campan'ulated** (*adj. from campanula*) Having the form of a bell.
CAN'ASPE (*s.*) A woman's name; the beautiful concubine of Alexander.
Can'ap (*s. in old records*) A champion.
Can'ap (*v. int. a local word*) To prate saucily.
CAN'DES (*s. in botany*) A genus or class of plants.
Can'dels (*s. from Canaanite*) A woman of Canaan.
CAN'CE (*s.*) The name of a woman; the daughter of Aeolus, guilty of incest with her own brother.
CAN'HE (*s.*) The name of one of Aëtion's dogs.
Can'grafs (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Can'weed (*s. from canary, and seed*) A kind of seed which canary birds are fed.

Canaryweed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Can'celling (*s. from the part.*) The act of blotting out; the act of making void.
CAN'DAU'LES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Lydia.
Can'didateship (*s. from candidate*) The state of a candidate.
CAND'IOPE (*s.*) A woman's name.
CAN'DY (*s. from Candia*) The modern name of the ancient Crete.
Can'dying (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of preserving with sugar so as to be encrusted with it.
CAN'NENS (*s.*) A woman's name; a woman who pined to death for the loss of her husband.
Can'nonproof (*adj. from cannon, and proof*) Capable of resisting a cannon ball.
CANEPHARIA (*s. in antiquity*) Sacrifices offered to Bacchus.
CANES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The Furies.
CANID'IA (*s.*) A woman's name; a famous old witch of Naples.
CANI'NI (*s. in anatomy*) The eye teeth.
CANIN'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous consul of Rome.
Can'isfel'lus (*s. in old records*) A little bucket.
CANIS'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a man famous for the swiftness of his running.
CAN'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous poet among the Romans.
Can'k (*v. int. a local word*) To talk.
Can'kering (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of being cankered.
Cannona'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of battering with cannon.
Canon'izing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into the canon of saints.
Canta'ria (*s. in old records*) A chantry.
CANTH'ARUS (*s.*) The jug of Silenus.
CANTH'ARUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous cheat at Athens.
CANTH'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman who being convicted of unlawful commerce with a vestal virgin, was so terribly whipped that he died under the lash.
Can'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of talking in a corrupt dialect; the act of turning up with a sudden motion.
Can'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into cantles; a cantle.
Can'toning (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing into cantons; the act of parcelling out.
Can'ton'izing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing into cantons.
Can'varring (*s. from the part.*) The act of sifting; the act of examining into the state of any thing.
CAN'NUCH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country.
CANULE'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
Ca'pa (*s. in old records*) The cape of a garment.
Capac'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making capable.
Capar'ifoning (*p. a. from caparison*) Dressing in caparison.
Capar'ifoning (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing in caparison.
Capati'næ (*s. in old records*) A kind of ordinary boots.
Capella'nia (*s. in old records*) A chapelry.
Capella'nus (*s. in old records*) A chaplain.
Capel'lus (*s. in old records*) A cap, a bonnet.
CAPH'TORIM (*s. from Caphtor*) A man's name; an inhabitant of Caphtor; a descendant of Caphtor.
Capita'neus (*s. in old records*) A captain.
Capit'ium (*s. in old records*) A hood for a hawk.
CA'PITO (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
CAPITOLI'NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.
Capit'ulating (*s. from capitulate*) The act of drawing up in heads or articles; the act of surrendering by capitulation.
CAP'IVI (*s. in botany and medicine*) The balsam; the balsam tree.
Cap'lin (*s. from cap*) The strong cap of leather by which the swipec of a threshing instrument is joined to the hand staff.
Ca'ponet (*s. from capon*) A young capon.
Capot'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of winning every trick in a game at piquet.
Cap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a cap; the act of pulling off the cap; that which forms the cap.

CAP'RIUS

C A S

CAP/RIUS (s.) A man's name; a severe satyrish among the Romans.
CAP/SULÆ (s. plu. of capsula) More than one capsula, seed vessels.
Cap'uchineapers (s. in botany) The nasturces.
Capun'culus (s. in old records) A young capon.
CA/PYS (s.) A man's name; the father of Anchises.
CARACAL/LA (s.) A man's name; one of the Roman emperours.
CARACA/RA (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird.
CARAC/TACUS (s.) A man's name; a British prince subdued by the Romans and carried to Rome in triumph, where, for his manly spirit, he was well treated by the emperor.
CARA/NUS (s.) A man's name; The first king of Macedonia.
CARBIL/IUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman who was said to be the first that put away his wife because she was barren.
CAR/BO (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
Carcerat'vum (s. in old records) A jailer's fee.
CARCINUS (s.) A man's name; a tragic poet, remarkable for the obscurity of his style.
Car'co (s. in old records) A cart.
Card'ing (s. from the part.) The act of breaking wool with cards; the act of playing at cards.
Car'eage (s. in husbandry) The ploughing of ground.
CARE/AH (s. a different spelling) Kareah.
Care'ata (s. in old records) A cart load.
Car'ed (p. from care) Regarded, attended to; with for: as, "it was not cared for."
Car'ee'ing (s. from the part.) The act of refting by a careen.
Car'ee's'ing (s. from the part.) The act of treating with endearments; the act of treating with peculiar respect.
Car'atigium (s. in old records) Carriage.
CA/R'IAS (s.) A supposed son of Jupiter.
Car'ib (s. from Caribbe) A native of the Caribbes.
Car'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking care.
CAR/NI (s. in old geography) The people of Germany.
Car'k'efs (s. an old spelling) A carcass.
Car'king (s. from the part.) The act of taking too much care.
CAR/LOC (s. in botany, the modern spelling) The carlock, the rapistrum.
CARME'NIA (s. in ancient geography) A country in Asia.
CARMEN/TA (s.) The name of a woman; the mother of Evander.
Carmenta'lia (s. from Carmenta) A festival among the Roman ladies in honour of Carmenta.
Car'mite (s. from Carmi) A descendant of Carmi.
CARNE/ADES (s.) A man's name; a learned philosopher, remarkable for his eloquence.
Car'nifying (p. a. from carnify) Breeding flesh.
Car'nying (s. from the part.) The act or state of breeding flesh.
CAR/NUS (s.) A man's name; a famous musician and poet, supposed to be the son of Jupiter.
Carot'idal (adj. from carotid) Carotid; belonging to the veins of the neck which convey the blood to the brain.
Carou'ing (s. from the part.) The act of drinking too freely.
Carp'ishing (s. from carp and fishing) The act or diversion of fishing for carp.
Carp'ing (s. from the part.) The act of finding fault.
Car'relet (s.) A kind of fishing net.
Car'rucha (s. in old records) A kind of large ship.
Car'rying (s. from the part.) The act of conveying from one place to another.
CARSHE/MA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name, Esber.
Car'ta (s. a different spelling) A charter.
Cart'bote (s. from cart, and bote) An allowance of timber for the construction of carts and waggons.
Car'teblanche (s. at piquet) A hand destitute of picture cards. *Dict. of Arts.*
CAR/TELOIS (s.) The habit of our ancient knights on their military exploits.
Cart'ing (s. from the part.) The act of exposing in a cart, the act of driving a cart.
Cart'ladder (s. from cart and ladder) That part of a cart which projects over the wheel.
Cashier'ing (s. from the part.) The act of discharging from office.
CASI (s. in Persia) One of the two judges under the Nadab.

C E L

CA/SIUS (s. in geography) The name of a hill or mountain in Syria.
Cas'keting (p. a. from casket) Putting into a casket.
Cas'keting (s. from the part.) The act of putting in a casket.
CASS (s.) a contraction of Cassandra) A woman's name.
CASSAN/DER (s.) A man's name; a Macedonian who slew Olympias.
CAS/SI (s. in old geography) The people who inhabited a part of Hertfordshire.
CASSI/OPE (s. in astronomy) Cassiopea, a constellation.
CASSI/OPE (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Prometheus.
CAS/SIUS (s. from Casius) One of the names of Jupiter because he had a temple on mount Casius; the name of divers Romans.
CAS/SOLET (s.) A small vessel in which odours burnt; the odours burnt in the vessel.
CAS/SUMUNAR (s. in pharmacy) A root resembling the zedoary.
Cas'sumunarroot (s. from casumunar, and root) root of the cassumunar.
CAR (s. from the verb) A sort, a class.
CASTAL/IDES (s. from Castalia) The Muses.
Castelgar'dum (s. an old word) Casteward.
Cas'tle (s. with ribband weavers) The upper part of loom.
Cas'tle (v. int. at chefs) To fortify the king.
Cas'tle (v. int.) To make a fortification for the king.
Cas'tled (p. from castle, at chefs) Fortified as king.
Cas'tling (p. a. from castle) Fortifying the king.
Cas'tling (s. from the part.) The act of fortifying king at chefs.
Cas'trating (s. from the part.) The act of gelding.
CATADU/PA (s. in geography) The suspended rocks of the river Nile in Ethiopia.
Cat'burnt (s.) A kind of pear.
Catch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of seizing.
Catch'weed (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Catch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of instructing way of question and answer.
Cat'erpillar (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Cathe'tuous (adj. in ichthyology, from cathetus) ing the tail in a perpendicular direction.
Catiline'rian (adj. from Catiline) Belonging to Catiline.
CATIL/LUS (s.) A man's name.
CA/TIUS (s.) A man's name; a noble Roman.
CATIVUL/CUS (s.) A man's name; a king of therones who poisoned himself lest he should fall in hands of Caesar.
Cats'mint (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
Cat'ter (v. t. a local word) To heap up.
CATUL/LUS (s.) A man's name; a learned but poet.
CATULUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several illustrious Romans.
CATYCUCHLA/NI (s. in old geography) The name of Buckinghamshire, and some neighbouring ties.
Cavalca'ding (p. a. from cavalcade) Skirmishing among men for diversion.
Cavalca'ding (s. from the part.) The act of skimming on horseback by way of diversion.
Ca'vezon (s. a different spelling) The cavezon.
Cau'ing (s. from the part.) The act of producing act of effecting.
Cau'terizing (s. from the part.) The act of applying cautery.
Cau'tingtime (s. in falconry) The time of treading.
Cau'tioning (s. from the part.) The act of giving of approaching danger.
Ceap'gild'a (s. in old records) A payment in cattle.
Ceas'ing (s. from the part.) The act of stopping.
CE/BES (s.) A man's name; a Theban philosopher.
CECIN/NA (s.) A man's name; the name of a knight who took part with Pompey.
CECROP/IDÆ (s. from Cecrops) The people of Athens.
CECRO/PIS (s.) A woman's name; an Athenian lady.
CE/CROPS (s.) A man's name; the first king of Athens.
CEL/ADON (s.) A man's name; one who was the marriage of Perseus and Andromeda. *CEL*

CELANDINE (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 CELANO (*s.*) One of the Harpies; one of the
 Celades.
 Celebrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering
 famous.
 CELIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Triptolemus.
 Celleratius (*s. in old records*) A butler.
 CELMIS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The fosterfa-
 ther of Jupiter, who was said to have been turned
 into an adamant. *Ovid.*
 CELSUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous physician.
 ELTÆ (*s. in old geography*) A famous people of
 Gaul.
 Cementer (*s. from cement*) One that cements; that
 which cements.
 Cementing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining with
 cement, the act of uniting in closer union.
 CENÆUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Atalanta.
 CENIMAGNI (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inha-
 bitants of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire.
 CENSARINUS (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient author
 among the Romans.
 CENSUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A taxation; the value of a
 man's estate.
 CENTAURETUS (*s.*) A man's name, who, when An-
 tiochus was slain, mounted his horse which run away
 with him, and broke his neck.
 CENTAURI (*s. in old geography*) The people of The-
 taly, who broke horses for war.
 CENTAURIA (*s. in botany*) The centaur. *Dict. of Art.*
 Centenarius (*s. plu. of centenarius*) More than one cen-
 tenarius.
 CENTENARIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The chief officer of
 an hundred.
 CENTIPEDE (*s. from centipede*) The centipede.
 Centring (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing on the
 centre.
 Centuplicating (*s. from centuplicate*) Making a hun-
 dred fold; repeating a hundred times.
 Centuplicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a
 hundred fold.
 Centuriated (*p. from centuriate*) Divided into hun-
 dreds.
 Centuriating (*p. a. from centuriate*) Dividing into
 hundreds.
 Centuriating (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing
 into hundreds.
 CEPHALUS (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed son of
 Mercury and Hestia, the daughter of Cecrops.
 CEPHEUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Andromeda.
 CERA (*s. in ornithology*) The membrane which fur-
 rounds the base of the beak in birds.
 Cerarium (*s. in old records*) A tax for burning wax
 candles in a church.
 CERAUNIA (*s. in geography*) The high hills on the bor-
 ders of Epirus.
 Ceraunian (*adj. from Ceraunia*) Belonging to Ceraunia.
 CEROPES (*s. in fabulous history*) The inhabitants of
 Pithecule, who were exceedingly deceitful, and sup-
 posed to have been transformed into apes.
 CERYON (*s.*) A man's name; a noted robber in an-
 tiquity.
 CEREREA (*s. from Ceres*) The sacred rites of Ceres.
 Cerinthianizing (*p. a. from Cerinthianize*) Advancing
 the doctrines of Cerinthus.
 Cerinthianizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of advancing
 the doctrines of Cerinthus.
 CERNUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. cernuus*) Hanging
 down the head.
 Cernuizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving cer-
 nuous information.
 Cernuizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of assailing.
 CERNUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The son of Ti-
 tus, who made war with Jupiter for ravishing his
 daughter Latona.
 CERYIAS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Athenian ge-
 neral.
 CERYIA (*s.*) The name of a frolicsome young ge-
 neral. *Terence.*
 CEROŒNEA (*s. in geography*) A village in Boeotia,
 famous for the birth place of Plutarch the his-
 torian.
 CeroŒnean (*adj. from CeroŒnea*) Belonging to
 CeroŒnea.
 CeroŒnean (*s. from the adj.*) A native of CeroŒnea.
 Chering (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving bar-
 rans.
 Chering (*s. from the part.*) The act of hearing.
 Chering (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with a
 chain.

CHALCEA (*s. in antiquity*) Feasts in honour of
 Vulcan.
 CHALC/OPE (*s.*) The name of a woman; the sister of
 Medea.
 Chalk/julep (*s. in medicine*) A kind of julep.
 Challenging (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling to
 combat; the act of claiming.
 Chamfering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
 small channels.
 Cham'pionylechnis (*s. in botany*) A kind of rose.
 Cham'pions (*s.*) Land not inclosed. *Dict. Agr.*
 Champ'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of biting with
 repeated action of the teeth.
 CH'YNA (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sparus.
 CHANADEL'LA (*s. in ichthyology*) The chana; the spa-
 rus with a forked tail.
 Changeability (*s. from changeable*) The state or qua-
 lity of being changeable.
 Change'less (*adj. from change*) Not subject to change,
 permanent.
 Chang'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of altering.
 Chant'ing (*p. a. from chant*) Singing, celebrating in
 song.
 Chant'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of singing, as in
 the cathedral service; the act of celebrating in song.
 CHA'ONES (*s. from Chaonia*) The inhabitants of
 Chaonia.
 CHAONIA (*s. in geography*) A district of Epirus famous
 for wings.
 Chaonian (*adj. from Chaonia*) Belonging to Chaonia.
 Chaplaincy (*s. from chaplain*) The place or office of a
 chaplain.
 Chapping (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking into
 small chops.
 Characterism (*s. from character, but not used*) That
 which distinguishes a character.
 Characterizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pointing
 out by proper characters.
 CHARASIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a val-
 ley. *1 Chron.*
 CHARAX'US (*s.*) A man's name; the brother of Sap-
 pho, who spent all his substance on the harlot Rho-
 dophe, and then turned pirate.
 CHA'RES (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian, liberal in
 promises, but slow in performance.
 Chariet (*s. an old spelling*) A chariot. *Newman.*
 Charing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a
 charge. *Ovid.*
 CHARICLA (*s.*) The name of a nymph.
 CHARID'EMUS (*s.*) A man's name.
 Charing (*p. a. from char*) Doing work at a house by
 the day.
 Charing (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing work at a
 house by the day, and not as a hired servant.
 CHARIS'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian orator.
 CHARIS'TIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Feasts for the en-
 tertainment of relations and particular friends.
 CHARITES (*s. in beaten mythology*) The three
 Graces.
 CHAR'MIDAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Greek remarkable
 for the strength of his memory.
 Charm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of influencing by
 a charm.
 CHAR'MIS (*s.*) A man's name; a physician who was
 very liberal in the use of the cold bath.
 Char'nock (*s. in botany, not so common a spelling*) The
 charlock. *Johnson.*
 CHA'ROPS (*s.*) A man's name; the first archon of
 Athens.
 Char'ned (*p. from char*) Burnt to a cinder.
 Char'ring (*p. a. from char*) Burning to a black cinder.
 Char'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of
 burning wood or coal to a black cinder.
 CHARX'DIS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A rave-
 nous woman, who was supposed to have been turned
 into a gulf.
 Cha'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pursuing; the
 act of driving away.
 Cha'lor (*s. in old records*) A hunting horse.
 Chast'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of correcting.
 Chat'ter (*s.*) The name of a bird, the stonechatter.
 Chat'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a
 noise like a pie or a monkey; the noise of a pie or
 monkey; the act of talking much to little pur-
 pose; empty discourse.
 Chance (*v. inf. an old spelling*) To chance, to hap-
 pen. *Sherwin.*
 CHAU'CER (*s.*) A man's name; the father of English
 poetry.
 Chaw'ing (*p. a. from chew*) Champing, chewing.
 Chaw'ing

CHO

Chaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chewing.
 Cheap'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of asking the price of any thing.
 Check'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of diversifying.
 Check'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stopping; the act of laying restraint.
 Cheek'teeth (*s. from cheek and teeth*) The hinder teeth or tusks in beasts.
 Cheer'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of refreshing.
 CHEI'RI (*s. in botany*) The wall flower.
 CHELCHI'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Suf.*
 CHELIDONIUS (*s. in botany*) The anemone; the wind flower.
 CHEL'LUB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 CHEL'ONOPHAGI (*s. in ancient geography*) A people of India, who fed on tortoises, and covered their huts with the shells. *Pliny.*
 CHEL'UB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 CHEL'UBAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 CHENA'ANAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 CHENA'NI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 CHE'PHARHAM'ONAI (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Job. 18.*
 CHEPHI'RATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 Cher'uping (*s. from the part.*) A cheruping.
 Cher'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of nursing.
 CHE'RON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Chero'nean (*adj. a different spelling*) Charonean.
 Cher'ryred (*s. from cherry, and red*) The colour of a red cherry.
 Cher'ryred (*adj. from the sub.*) Having the colour of a red cherry.
 CHE'RUK (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Cher'uping (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a cheerful noise; the cheerful note of a bird or insect.
 CHERSID'AMAS (*s.*) A man's name, a Trojan slain by Ulysses.
 CHE'SALON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Yo. 15.*
 CHE'SIL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 Chesh'man (*s. from chesh, and man*) The round bit of wood used in the game at chesh.
 Chesh'men (*s. p. u. of cheshman*) More than one cheshman.
 CHETH (*s.*) The eighth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 CHE'TIB (*s. from the Heb. signifying to write*) The writing of the Hebrew text when it differed from the reading assigned by the Masorites.
 CHEVIN (*s. a different spelling*) The cheven, the chub.
 Chev'infishing (*s. from chevin and fishing*) the act or diversion of fishing for chevin.
 Chick'lingpea (*s. in botany*) The lathyrus.
 CHI'DON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Child'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing children.
 Chi'lese (*adj. from Chili*) Belonging to Chili.
 Chi'lese (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Chili; the inhabitants of Chili.
 CHV'LIAB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Chill'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making cold.
 Chi'med (*p. from chime*) Done in chimes.
 Chi'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of agreeing in sound; the act of striking bells in tune; the act of falling in with.
 CHIN'NERETH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Chi'ning (*p. a. from chine*) Cutting into chines.
 Chi'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into chines.
 Chink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shaking any thing so as to make a sharp repeated sound.
 CHIO'NE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Dædalion, an infamous harlot.
 Chis'elling (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting with a chisel.
 CHIS'LON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 CHIS'LOHTA'BOR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Chit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sprouting as corn.
 CHIV'IOT (*s. in geography*) A range of hills between England and Scotland.
 CHLO'RIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Amphion, the goddess of flowers.
 Chock (*s. from the verb*) A slight touch under the chin by way of respect.
 Chock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of touching lightly under the chin.
 CHCE'RILUS (*s.*) A man's name; a silly poet.
 CHOI'RADE (*s. in surgery*) A cuticular eruption, a kind of pimple.
 Choir'ister (*s. from choir*) One that sings in a choir.
 Cho'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of suffocating, the act of stopping up.

CIR

CHO'OS (*s.*) Coos.
 Choo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of selecting.
 Chop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting with heavy and quick motion.
 Chord'ing (*p. a. from chord*) Furnishing with strings.
 Chord'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with strings.
 CHORINÆUS (*s.*) A man's name.
 CHORCE'BUS (*s.*) A man's name; one who voluntarily offered himself to Apollo to be slain to deliver country from the pestilence.
 CHOROMAN'DÆ (*s. in fabulous geography*) A people who were supposed not to have learned the art of speech; probably a race of monkeys.
 CHOS'RODES (*s.*) A man's name; a Persian king famous for his learning and philosophy.
 Chou'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cheating.
 CHO'ZEBÄ (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 CHRE'MES (*s.*) The name of an old man.
 CHRIS (*s. a contraction of Christopher, a man's name*) for his learning and philosophy.
 CHRISTIANNA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
 Christian'izing (*s. from the part.*) The act of converting to Christianity.
 CHRISTINA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
 Chris'mascandle (*s. from Christmas, and candle*) large candle lighted up at Christmas.
 Chris'maspie (*s. from Christmas, and pie*) A rich kind of pie, usually made at Christmas.
 CHRO'MIS (*s.*) A man's name; a supposed son of Hercules.
 Chron'icling (*s. from the part.*) The act of entering in register or chronicle.
 CHRY'SAOR (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A supposed son of Neptune.
 CHRYSE'IS (*s.*) The name of a woman; the daughter of Chryses.
 CHRYSER'MUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noted physician.
 CHRY'SES (*s.*) A man's name; a priest of Apollo, father of Chryseis.
 CHRYSIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a stoic philosopher.
 CHRYSIS (*s.*) A woman's name; a notorious lot.
 CHRYSOG'ONUS (*s.*) A man's name; one who was famous for an excellent voice.
 Chub'fishing (*s. from chub, and fishing*) The act or version of fishing for chub.
 Chuck (*v. i. a different spelling*) To chock.
 Chuck (*s. a different spelling*) A chock; a slight touch under the chin, in token of respect.
 Chuck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling, when her chickens; the act of touching slightly under the chin, by way of respect.
 CHUN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *1 Ch.*
 Chu'ing (*p. a. from chuse*) Choosing.
 Chu'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of choosing.
 CIBDELOPLAT'IUM (*s. in natural history*) The cibloplatia.
 Cie'atrizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of healing; the act of skinning over.
 CIM'BRI (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Jutland a peninsula of Denmark.
 Cim'bric (*adj. from Cimbric*) Belonging to the Cimbric.
 Cim'bric (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Cimbric.
 CI'MON (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian famous for his valour and liberality.
 CINCINNA'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Roman called from the plough to the dictatorship of Rome.
 CIN'CIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 CINEAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Thessalian remarkable for the strength of his memory.
 CIN'NA (*s.*) A man's name; a cruel Roman.
 CIN'NARUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noted and infamous pimp among the Romans.
 CIN'NERETH (*s. a different spelling*) Chinnereth.
 CIN'NEROTH (*s. a different spelling*) Chinneroth.
 CINC'IA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Juno.
 CIN'YRAS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of donis.
 CI'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noble Roman, who nished himself that he might not be advanced to due power over the rest of his fellow citizens.
 Cir'ca (*s. in old records*) A watch, a guard.
 Cir'cinating (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning round; the act of forming a circle.
 CIR'CIUS (*s.*) a boisterous wind said to be peculiar to Gaul.

CLA

claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of enclaving as in a circle.
claudicating (s. in old records) A watchman.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of going a circuit.
claudicating (adj. from circuit) Belonging to a circuit, going round about.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of moving round about.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of walking round about.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of performing the rite of circumcision.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of inclosing within certain limits.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of leading out.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of pouring out.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of sailing and.
claudicare (v. t. an old spelling) To circumcise. *Wickliffe.*
claudicating (p. a. from circumstantiate) Placing particular circumstances.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of placing particular circumstances.
claudicating (p. from circumvallate) Inclosed with a trench.
claudicating (p. a. from circumvallate) Surrounding with a trench.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of surrounding with a trench.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of devising.
claudicating (p. from circumvest) Covered round with a garment.
claudicating (p. a. from circumvest) Covering round with a garment.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of covering with a garment.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of rolling and.
claudicating (s. in the mythology of the poets) The daughter of Nisus, said to have been transformed into a bird that name.
claudicating (adj. from the Lat. cirrus, a curl) Having a curl at the extremity of the leaf. *Dict. of Arts.*
claudicating (adv. from cirrhated) With a tendency. *Dict. of Arts.*
claudicating (s. in ichthyology) The beards of fishes.
claudicating (s. a contraction of Cicely) A woman's name.
claudicating (s. a different spelling) Kish; A man's name.
claudicating (s. from the Lat. cædo, to cut, but not so common spelling) Scissors. *Johnson.*
claudicating (s.) Hecuba, the wife of Priam, so called by her father.
claudicating (s.) A man's name, the father of Hecuba.
claudicating (s. in the mythology of the poets) The Muses.
claudicating (s.) A famous mountain of Boeotia in Greece.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of summoning to appear in a court of judicature; the act of quoting an author.
claudicating (s. from citron, and apple) The fruit of the citron.
claudicare (v. int. not so common a spelling) To civilize.
claudicating (p. a. from civilize) Civilizing.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of civilizing.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of reclaiming from heathenism.
claudicating (s. not so correct a spelling) Scissors. *Johnson.*
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of making a connoise; the act of cutting off the sheep's mark with a scissor.
claudicating (s. in botany) A genus of mosses.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of demanding.
claudicating (s. in ornithology) The barnacle, a kind of shell.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of climbing in an upward manner.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of clogging with glutinous.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with glue.
claudicating (s. from the part.) The act of making a loud disagreeable noise.
claudicare (p. a. from clank) Making a loud, shrill, disagreeable noise.

CLI

clank'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making a loud, shrill, disagreeable noise.
CLARANUS (s.) A man's name; a learned grammarian.
CLARE (s.) The name of a woman.
Clar'etapple (s.) A kind of apple which produces excellent cider.
Clar'ifying (s. from the part.) The act of clearing from foulness.
Clashing (s. from the part.) The act of making a noise by striking one thing against another; the act or state of interfering.
Clasp'ing (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with a clasp.
Clatch (s. a local word) A brood of chickens.
CLAUDIAN (s.) A man's name; an excellent Latin poet.
CLAUDUSE (s.) A man's name.
CLAVIGULA (s. in history) The collar bone.
CLAUSUS (s.) A man's name; a king of the Sabines.
Clay (adj. from the part.) Made of clay; consisting of clay.
Clay'ing (p. a. from clay) Covering with clay.
Clay'ing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with clay.
Clean'ing (p. a. from clean) Freeing from dirt; making clean.
Clean'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making clean.
Clean'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making clean.
CLEAN'THES (s.) A man's name; a stoic philosopher, successor to Zeno.
CLEAR'CHUS (s.) A man's name; a Lacedemonian captain.
Clea'ving (s. from the part.) The act of parting by violence.
CLEM (s. a contraction of Clement) A man's name.
CLE/MENS (s.) A man's name.
CLEOBIS (s. in the mythology of the poets) A man's name; the son of Argia, the priestess, who, with his brother Biton, drew their mother's chariot to the temple, and upon her desiring the best thing for them that could befall man in this world, they were both found dead in their beds the next morning.
CLEOBUL'NA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Cleobulus, who wrote a book of riddles.
CLEOBULUS (s.) A man's name; one of the seven wise men of Greece.
CLEOC'RITUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Cybele, a person of loose morals.
CLEOMBROTUS (s.) A man's name; a son of Panfanius.
CLEOM'EDES (s.) A man's name; a famous champion, who, being defrauded of the rewards of victory at the Olympic games, was deprived of his senses through excessive grief.
CLEOM'ENES (s.) A man's name; the name of several Grecians.
CLEONYMUS (s.) A man's name; a noted coward.
CLEOPHANTUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Greeks.
CLEOSTRATUS (s.) A man's name.
Clep'den (p. obsolete) Called. *Wickliffe.*
CLEPSYDRA (s.) The name of a woman; a famous courtesan at Athens, who used to measure out her time to her lovers.
CLEPSIDES (s.) A man's name; a famous painter.
Clept (p. obsolete) Called. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
CLESIP'PUS (s.) A man's name; a dwarf remarkable for his deformity, and yet married to a rich widow of a noble family. *Pliny.*
Clew'ed (s. from clew) Raised by the clew garnet.
Clew'ing (p. a. from clew) Raising the sails by the clew garnet.
Clew'ing (s. from the part.) The act of raising the sails by the clew garnet.
Clew'kin (s. a local word) A kind of strong twine.
Click'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making a small distinctly repeated noise; a small distinctly repeated noise.
Climb'ing (p. a. from climb) Ascending; getting up by the hands and feet.
Climb'ing (s. from the part.) The act of ascending by the hands and feet.
Clinch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of holding with the hand clinched; the act of bending the point of a nail; the act of confirming.
Cling'ing (s. from the part.) The act of sticking fast to any thing.
Clink'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making a sharp successive noise.

Clipping

COA

- Clo'ping** (*s. from the part.*) The act of embracing; the act of diminishing by cutting.
- CLIS'THENES** (*s.*) A man's name; the inventor of the ostracism.
- CLITARCHUS** (*s.*) A man's name; an historian who recorded the exploits of Alexander.
- CLYTI'PHO** (*s.*) The name of a young woman. Terence.
- CLITOM'ACHUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher at Carthage.
- CLITUS** (*s.*) A man's name; an intimate friend of Alexander.
- CLOACINA** (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Venus.
- CLOANTHUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a companion of Aeneas.
- Cloath'ing** (*s. from the part, a spelling nearly antiquated*) The act of clothing; clothing.
- Clo'ca, Cloe'ca** (*s. in old records*) A cloak.
- Cloca'rium** (*s. in old records*) A house in which a large clock is placed.
- Clodd'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering into clods.
- CLO'DIUS** (*s.*) A man's name; the name of divers Romans.
- CLOE'LIA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- Clog'ging** (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on a clog; the act of obstructing.
- CLON'DICUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a king of the Gauls.
- Clos'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up in a closet.
- Clo'sing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up.
- Cloth measure** (*s. from: cloth, and measure*) A measure by which the quantity of cloth is computed.
- Cloth'ed** (*p. from clot*) Formed into clots.
- Clothing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into clots.
- Clutch** (*v. t. obsolete*) To clutch, to inclose as in an embrace.
- Cloutch** (*p. from: clutch*) Shut up as in an embrace. *Marston.*
- Cloy'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of satiating.
- CLUACINA** (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Venus.
- Club** (*s. at cards*) A single card of that suit which is marked with black spots resembling an oak leaf.
- Club'footed** (*adj. from club and foot*) Having the feet resembling the head of a club.
- Clubs** (*s. at cards*) The black suit depicted with a leaf something resembling that of an oak.
- Cluck'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The noise of the hen calling her chickens.
- CLUEN'TIUS** (*s.*) A man's name; the name of an illustrious Roman.
- CLU'SEA** (*s.*) The name of a woman remarkable for her chastity.
- Clust'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering into clusters.
- Clutch'ed** (*p. from clutch*) Gripped, held fast in the hand.
- Clutch'ing** (*p. a. from clutch*) Gripping, holding fast in the hand.
- Clutch'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of gripping.
- Clut'ered** (*adj. from clutter*) Confused, having all things out of order. *Bailey.*
- CLUVIENUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a very mean Roman poet.
- CLY'DESDALE** (*s.*) A county in Scotland.
- CLYME'NE** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Oceanus and mother of Phaeton.
- CLYTEMNE'ST'RA** (*s.*) The name of a woman; the daughter of Tyndarus and wife of Agamemnon.
- CLY'TIA** (*s.*) A nymph, daughter of Oceanus and beloved of Apollo.
- CLY'TIUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a youth loved by Cydon.
- CLYTO'RIS** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The name of a woman, supposed to have been ravished by Jupiter in the shape of an ant.
- CNE'US** (*s.*) The surname of several Romans.
- Coach'ing** (*p. a. from coach*) Carrying in a coach.
- Coach'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying in a coach.
- Coact'ing** (*p. a. from coact*) Acting in concert.
- Coact'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of operating in concert.
- Coag'ulating** (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into coagulations.
- Coal'ed** (*p. from coal*) Sketched out with a coal; burnt to charcoal.

COL

- Coales'cing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting one mass.
- Coal'ing** (*p. a. from coal*) Burning to charcoal; taking out with a coal.
- Coal'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of burning to coal; the act of sketching out with a coal.
- Coard** (*s. a different spelling*) A cord of wood. *D.*
- Coax'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of flattering.
- COBA'RES** (*s.*) A man's name; a magician contemporary with Alexander.
- Cob'bling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of mending coarce manner.
- COC'ALUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Sicily.
- COC'CEIUS** (*s.*) A man's name; a friend of Horace.
- Coc'cis** (*s. a different spelling*) The coccy, the scut.
- COC'CUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Cock'feeding** (*s. from cock, and feeding*) The method of feeding fighting cocks.
- Cock'fighter** (*s. from cock, and fighter*) One who practices the barbarous diversion of cockfighting.
- Cock'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting up hat; the method of setting up little cocks of corn; the barbarous custom of cockfighting.
- Cock'ling** (*p. a. from cockle*) Contracting into wrinkles.
- Cock'ling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of contracting wrinkles.
- Cock'pitlaws** (*s. from cockpit, and laws*) The laws served by cockfighters.
- Cock'rel** (*s. from cock*) A young fighting cock.
- COC'LES** (*s.*) A man's name; a noble Roman.
- COCOON** (*s. in natural history*) The pod of a worm.
- COCY'TIUS** (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of supposed rivers of hell.
- Cod'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing cod.
- Cod'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of boiling gentle process.
- CO'DRUS** (*s.*) A man's name; the last king of Athens.
- Cod'fswollen** (*adj. from cod, and swollen*) Having cod (swelled).
- COELOS'YRIA** (*s.*) A part of Syria.
- COE'LUS** (*s. in beaten mythology*) The supposed father of Helios and Selene; the heavens.
- COERA'NUS** (*s.*) A man's name; one who was the Unifier.
- Coer'ced** (*p. from coerce*) Restrained, kept in order.
- Coer'cing** (*p. a. from coerce*) Restraining, keeping order.
- Coer'cing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of restraining.
- Coexis'ting** (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of existing together.
- Coexten'ding** (*s. from the part.*) The act of extending the same point with another.
- Coexten'sive** (*adj. from coextend*) Equally extending together.
- Coffer'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up coffer.
- Coff'ing** (*p. a. from coffin*) Putting into a coffin.
- Coff'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a coffin.
- Cog'ging** (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a wheel; the act of giving a false bias; the act of flattery; the act of deceiving by false pretenses.
- Cognizant** (*adj. a law term*) Taking cognizance.
- Cognizant** (*adj. a different spelling*) Cognizant.
- Cog'ning** (*p. a. from cogue*) Drinking drams.
- Cog'uing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking.
- Cohabit'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of dwelling in the same place, the act of living together as man and wife.
- Cohe'ring** (*p. a. from cohere*) Sticking together.
- Cohe'ring** (*s. from the part.*) The act of sticking together.
- Co'lobating** (*s. from the part.*) The act of distilling again.
- Coiling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of winding coils.
- Co'kestole** (*s. an old word*) The cucking stool.
- Cocket'tum** (*s. in old records*) A cocket.
- Cole'bian** (*adj. from Colebis*) Belonging to Colebis.
- Cole'bian** (*s. from the part.*) A native of Colebis.
- COL'EBIS** (*s. in ancient geography*) A country from which Jason and the Argonauts were supposed to have fetched the golden fleece.
- Col'eflower** (*s. a different spelling*) A collyflower.
- Col'eing** (*s.*) The name of an apple.
- COLHO'ZETH** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Collap'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of falling.
- Coll'aring** (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting collar; the act of taking by the collar.

COM

ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of comparing to-
ther.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting to-
ther in office or employment.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering to-
gether.
LEMA (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dashing one
thing against another.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of melting to-
gether.
ing (*s. from the part. a lew word*) The act of
saying with false words.
ing (*p. a. from collude*) Playing into each others
hands.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing into
each others hand.
nel'us (*s. in old records*) A colonel.
izing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming colo-
urs.
ored (*p. from color, the modern spelling*) Coloured.
oring (*p. a. from color, the modern spelling*) Colour-
ing.
ing (*s. from the part, the modern spelling*) The act
of colouring, that with which any thing is coloured.
ians (*s. from Cypriote*) The title of one of the Epis-
tles of the New Testament.
AGE'NA (*s. in old geography*) A part of Syria.
AGE'NI (*s. from Comagena*) The inhabitants of
Comagena famous for their skill in magic.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fighting hand to
hand.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleaning with a
brush.
ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting for
some bad purpose.
able (*adj. from come, and at*) Attainable.
METES (*s.*) A man's name; one of the Argonauts.
ited (*p. from comfit*) Made into dry sweetmeat.
iting (*p. a. from comfit*) Making into dry sweet-
meat.
iting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making into dry
sweetmeat.
orting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making cheer-
ful.
mand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving
command, the act of directing with authority.
mand'ement (*s. an old spelling*) A command-
ment.
men'orating (*s. from the part.*) The act of preserv-
ing in memory.
men'ced (*p. from commence*) Begun.
men'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beginning.
mend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of recom-
mending.
ment'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of expounding.
migrating (*p. a. from immigrate*) Removing in a
body from one place to another.
migrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing
a body from one place to another.
ming'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting in
one mass.
minuting (*s. from the part.*) The act of grinding
to powder.
mis'crating (*s. from the part.*) The act of commi-
sioning.
mis'ionating (*s. from the part.*) The act of com-
missioning.
mis'ioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a
commission.
mit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of intrusting;
the act of sending to prison.
mix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of blending to-
gether.
MODUS (*s.*) A man's name; one of the Roman
emperors.
moning (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeding on
common; the pasture of a common.
monopol'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of com-
ing from a common place book.
mon'ne (*s. in old records*) A common.
municating (*s. from the part.*) The act of im-
municating.
muning (*s. from the part.*) The act of talking to-
gether.
muning (*s. from the part.*) The act of exchange-
ing.
muning (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining
together.

CON

Com'panying (*s. from the part.*) The act of associating
with.
Compa'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing into
comparison.
Compart'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing into
proper parts.
Com'passing (*s. from the part.*) The act of encircling.
Compass'ionating (*s. from the part.*) The act of com-
miserating.
Compel'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of constrain-
ing.
Compen'sating (*s. from the part.*) The act of recom-
pensing.
Compi'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of collecting
from various authors.
COMPITA'LES (*s. in heathen mythology*) A kind of public
Lares.
COMPITA'LIA (*s. from compitales*) Feasts instituted in
honour of the Lares.
Complain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bewailing; a
complaint.
Complain'ing (*s. from the part. but not used*) The act of
reducing to an equal surface.
Comple'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of perfect-
ing.
Compli'able (*adj. from comply*) Ready to comply, yield-
ing.
Complicating (*p. a. from complicate*) Knitting to-
gether.
Complicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of knitting
together.
Compl'o'ring (*p. a. from complore*) Lamenting to-
gether.
Compl'o'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of lamenting
together.
Complot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining in a
plot.
Comply'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of submitting, the
act of yielding to solicitation.
Compo'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting in or-
der, the act of calming.
Compound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a
compound.
Comprehend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conceiv-
ing; the act of including.
Compress'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pressing closely
together.
Compri'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of including.
Com'promising (*s. from the part.*) The act of adjusting
a difference.
Compt'ed (*p. from compt, nearly obsolete*) Counted.
Compt'ing (*p. a. from compt, nearly obsolete*) Counting,
computing.
Comput'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reckoning, the
act of numbering.
CONANI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Conceal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hiding, the act
of keeping secret.
Conce'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of yielding.
Conceiv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of receiving into
the mind, the act of admitting into the womb.
Concealment'um (*s. in old records*) A concealment.
Concen'tring (*s. from the part.*) The act of tending to
one common center.
Concert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of contriving be-
forehand.
CONCET'TI (*s. from the Italian*) An affected prettiness,
a kind of witty device; prettinesses.
Concil'iating (*s. from the part.*) The act of reconcil-
ing.
Conclu'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of finishing.
Conco'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of digesting.
CON'CORD (*s. from Concordia*) Concordia, the patro-
ness of peace and friendship.
CONCOR'DIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of
peace and friendship.
Concor'porating (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting
in one mass.
Concre'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming by
concretion.
Concur'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of agreeing, the
act of going together in any measure or design.
Condu'ed (*p. from cond*) Guided in a right course.
Condemn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of censuring,
the act of consigning to punishment.
Condens'ating (*p. a. from condensate*) Making dense,
becoming dense.
Condens'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
thicker.

Condens'ing

CON

Condens'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thicker.
Condescend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of submitting to more than right or justice requires.
Cond'ing (*p. a. from cond*) Guiding in a right course as a ship at sea.
Cond'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of guiding a ship at sea.
Condi'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of preserving in pickle.
Conditioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of stipulating.
Condo'led (*p. from condole*) Bewailed, lamented with another.
Condo'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of lamenting with another.
Condu'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tending to some particular purpose.
Condu'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leading, the act of managing.
Con'dyle (*s. in anatomy, from condyli*) The knob or production of a bone.
Confab'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of conversing together.
Confed'erating (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining in a confederacy.
Confer'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discoursing with seriousness.
Confes'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of acknowledging.
Confid'ing (*p. a. from confide*) Trusting, placing confidence.
Confid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of trusting.
Configured (*p. from configure*) Disposed into some figure.
Config'uring (*p. a. from configure*) Disposing into some figure.
Config'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into some figure.
Confin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of restraining, the act of putting under confinement.
Confirmer (*s. a law term*) The party to whom any thing is confirmed.
Confirm'or (*s. from confirm*) The person who confirms.
Confirm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of establishing by additional proof; the act of strengthening.
Confis'cating (*p. a. from confiscate*) Transferring to the prince or state, forfeiting to the king.
Confis'cating (*s. from the part.*) The act of transferring to the prince or state; the act of forfeiting to the king.
Confix'ing (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of fastening down.
Conflict'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of struggling with difficulties, the act of contending with enemies.
Conform'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to some form, the act of complying.
Confound'ing (*p. a. from confound*) Mingling in a confused mass, perplexing, throwing into confusion.
Confound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mingling; the act of throwing into confusion.
Confront'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing face to face.
Confus'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of confounding.
Confut'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disproving; the act of convincing of error.
Congea'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning into congelations.
Congla'ciated (*p. from congelate*) Turned into ice.
Congla'ciating (*p. a. from congelate*) Turning into ice.
Congla'ciating (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning into ice.
Conglo'bating (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering into a round ball.
Conglo'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering into a round mass.
Conglo'merating (*s. from the part.*) The act of winding into a ball.
Conglu'tinating (*s. from the part.*) The act of cementing by means of glue.
Congrat'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of complimenting on any joyful event.
Congree'ing (*s. from the part. but not used*) The act of agreeing.
Congreet'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reciprocal salutation.
Con'gregating (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering together.
Congru'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of agreeing; the act of suiting any purpose.

CON

CONICHTYADON'TES (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossil teeth.
Conj'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of guessing.
Conjoin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting; the act of connecting.
Conjugating (*s. from the part.*) The act of inflecting the act or form of declining a verb; the act of joining together as in a yoke.
Conjuring (*s. from the part.*) The practice at enchantments.
Conju'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of summoning a solemn manner.
Connect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining together.
Connex'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of connecting.
Con'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking on lesson.
Conno'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of noting together.
CON'NY (*s. in familiar style*) Constance, a woman's name.
CO'NON (*s.*) A man's name; a noted mathematician and astrologer.
CONONIAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
CO'NOPAS (*s.*) A man's name; a dwarf about four two inches in height.
Conquas'fating (*s. from the part.*) The act of conquering.
Con'querefs (*s. from conquer*) A female who has conquered.
Con'quering (*s. from the part.*) The act of subduing an enemy; the act of obtaining by conquest.
Con'secrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sacred; devoting to sacred uses.
Consent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of yielding the act of complying.
CONSERVA'TRIX (*s. from the Lat. conservo, to preserve*) A female who preserves; a title of Fortune.
Conserv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of preserving the act of making up in conserve.
Consid'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of pondering the mind.
Consign'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving to another.
Consist'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of consisting.
Consociating (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting society.
Conso'led (*p. from console*) Cheered, comforted.
Consol'idating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making solid; the act of uniting into one mass.
Consol'ing (*p. a. from console*) Cheering, comforting.
Conso'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of comforting.
Consort'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining company.
Conspiring (*s. from the part.*) The act of plotting together; the act of forming a conspiracy.
Constel'lating (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining one splendour.
Constipating (*s. from the part.*) The act of crowding together.
Constituting (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting the act of ordaining.
Constrain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of compelling.
Constrict'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding.
Construct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of constructing.
Construing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting in natural order; the act of explaining.
Consub'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting in chastity.
Consubstan'tialist (*s. from consubstantial*) One who maintains the consubstantiality of the Father and the Son.
Consubstan'tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting in the same substance.
Consult'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking counsel together; the act of asking advice.
Consum'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wasting.
Consum'mating (*s. from the part.*) The act of completing.
CON'SUS (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the sons of Neptune.
Contab'ulated (*p. from contabulate*) Laid with boards.
Contab'ulating (*p. a. from contabulate*) Flooring with boards.
Contab'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of flooring with boards.
Contain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of containing within bounds.

Contain'ing

contaminating (*s. from the part.*) The act of de-
 staining. *Newman.*
 containing (*v. t. an old spelling*) To contain.
 contempting (*s. from the part.*) The act of despising.
 contempting (*s. from the part.*) The act of tem-
 pering.
 contenting (*s. from the part.*) The act of mode-
 rating.
 contenting (*s. from the part.*) The act of considering
 with serious attention.
 contenting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
 contemporary.
 contending (*s. from the part.*) The act of striving for
 mastery.
 contenting (*p. a. from content*) Satisfying, giving
 content.
 contenting (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving con-
 tent.
 contented (*p. from content*) Disputed, contended.
 contenting (*p. a. from content*) Disputing, contend-
 ing.
 contending (*s. from the part.*) The act of disputing; the
 act of contending.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of abiding.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting any-
 thing from its natural form.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of importing
 contraband goods.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing to-
 gether.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gainfay-
 ering.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dis-
 tinguishing by opposite qualities.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) Pointing out some
 method of cure, contrary to common practice.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting two
 more things in direct opposition.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of obstructing;
 act of opposing.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving to
 common stock.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of projecting.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of restraining.
 continuing (*s. in old records*) A contrivance.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of debating;
 act of disputing.
 controlling (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To control.
 controlling (*s. not so common a spelling*) A control.
 controlling (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Control-
 ling.
 controlled (*p. from controul*) Controlled.
 controlling (*p. a. from controul*) Controlling.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of assembling;
 act of calling together.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of approaching.
 continuing (*p. a. from converse*) Discouraging familiarly.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discouraging
 familiarly.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning; the
 act of producing a change.
 continuing (*adj. from convey*) Capable of being con-
 veyed. *Dorney.*
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying.
 continuing (*adj. a different spelling*) Convictible.
 continuing (*adj. from convict*) Capable of being con-
 victed.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of proving.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving con-
 tent.
 continuing (*s. from the part. but not used*) The act of
 continuing.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling to-
 gether.
 continuing (*p. a. from convolve*) Turning round.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conducting by
 way of defence.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving an ir-
 regular motion.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of dres-
 sing.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making more
 numerous.
 continuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of working with
 a tool.

Cooping (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up in a
 narrow compass.
 CO'OS (*s.*) An island in the Mediterranean sea.
 Cop'peraswater (*s. from copperas and water*) A water
 impregnated with copperas.
 Cops'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or method of pre-
 serving tender woods.
 Cop'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of generation.
 Cop'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of transcribing
 from an original.
 Coquet'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of affecting a-
 morous tenderness; the act of playing the co-
 quette.
 COR (*s.*) The homer, an Hebrew measure.
 Cora'gium (*s. in old records*) A payment of corn to the
 king.
 CO'RAISCHITE (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) One of a sect
 who opposed Mahomet in the establishment of his new
 religion, and obliged him to flee from Mecca.
 CO'RASHAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 CO'RA'X (*s.*) A man's name; a master of rhetoric in
 Sicily.
 CORAX' (*s. in old geography*) A people of Pontus.
 CORBULO (*s.*) A man's name; a proconsul of Sy-
 ria.
 CORCY'RA (*s.*) The name of an island in the Ionian
 sea.
 Cord'ing (*p. a. from cord*) Binding with cords.
 Cord'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding with
 cords.
 Cordubona'rius (*s. in old records*) A cordwainer, a shoe-
 maker.
 CORIN'NA (*s.*) A woman's name; a famous Theban
 poetess.
 CORIN'THIAN (*s. from Corinth*) The title of two of
 Paul's epistles.
 CORIOLA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noble Roman.
 CORNA'RH (*s. in old geography*) A people who inha-
 bited the north of Scotland.
 COR'NAGE (*s. from the Lat. cornu, a horn*) An ancient
 duty for watching and blowing a horn on a sur-
 prize.
 CORNE'LIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the sister of Scipio.
 CORNIC'IIUS (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent Ro-
 man poet.
 Corn'ing (*p. a. from corn*) Sprinkling with salt.
 Corn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sprinkling with
 salt.
 Corn'parsley (*s. in botany*) The bishop's weed.
 Cornu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with
 horns.
 CORNU'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; a stoic philosopher.
 CORCE'BUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Magedon,
 who courted Cassandra the daughter of Priam.
 CORO'NIS (*s.*) A beautiful nymph beloved of Apollo;
 the name of a goddess.
 Corporeality (*s. from corporeal*) The state of being
 corporeal.
 Corpor'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of embody-
 ing.
 Corps'present (*s. from corps, and present*) A mor-
 tuary.
 Corra'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing off.
 Correct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chastising.
 Correspond'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of agreeing;
 the act of having intercourse by letters.
 Corrob'orating (*s. from the part.*) The act of strength-
 ening.
 Corro'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of eating away.
 Corro'dium (*s. in old records*) A corrad.
 Cor'rugating (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing up
 into folds.
 Corrupt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of growing pu-
 trid.
 CORT'INA (*s.*) The tripod.
 Coryban'tiating (*p. a. from corybantiate*) Sleeping
 with the eyes open.
 Coryban'tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of sleeping
 with the eyes open.
 CORYBAN'TUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the
 first attendants of the goddess Cybele.
 CORY'DON (*s.*) The name of a shepherd. *Virgil.*
 COSAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 COSMUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noted Roman per-
 fumer.
 COS'SUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a valiant
 Roman.
 COSSU'TIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Julius
 Cæsar.

Cote'r'rits (*s. in old records*) A cottager.
 Coth'eth'landa (*s. in old records*) A cottage, a farm.
 Co'thurn (*s. from cothurnus*) The tragic buskin.
 Co'thurn (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to that kind of high shoe worn by the ancient tragedians. *Peasbarn.*
 Cotter, Cotteral (*s. a local word*) The pin that holds the wheel on the axle-tree.
 Cot'ting (*p. a. from cott*) Interfering in women's affairs.
 Coe'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of interfering in women's affairs.
 COT'ULA (*s. in antiquity*) A liquid measure; a dry measure containing about ten ounces.
 Co'tula (*s. plu. of cotula*) More than one cotula.
 COT'YLA (*s. a different spelling*) The cotula.
 COT'YLÆ (*s. plu. of cotyla*) More than one cotula.
 CO'TYS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Thracian kings.
 Couch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lying down; the act of operation of suppressing a catarrh.
 Cove'nanting (*s. from the part.*) The act of entering into a covenant.
 Cove'nantor (*s. a law term from covenant*) One who enters into covenant, one who covenants to perform any thing.
 Cove'ted (*p. from covet*) Desired with a criminal ardour.
 Cove'ting (*p. a. from covet*) Desiring with a criminal ardour.
 Cove'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of desiring with criminal ardour.
 Coun'selling (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving counsel.
 Count'er (*s. at ombre*) The act of counting the game; the manner in which the game is counted; a single count.
 Counterbal'ance (*v. t. from the sub.*) To counterpoise.
 Counterbal'anced (*p. from counterbalance*) Counterpoised.
 Counterbal'ancing (*p. a. from counterbalance*) Counterpoising.
 Counterbal'ancing (*s. from the part.*) The act of counterpoising.
 Counterbus'fing (*p. a. from counterbuff*) Impelling in a direction contrary to a former impulse.
 Counterbus'fing (*s. from the part.*) The act of impelling in a contrary direction to a former impulse.
 Counterchang'ed (*p. from counterchange*) Given and received.
 Counterchang'ing (*p. a. from counterchange*) Giving and receiving.
 Counterchang'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving and receiving.
 Countercharm'ed (*p. from countercharm*) Destroyed as one charm by another.
 Countercharm'ing (*p. a. from countercharm*) Destroying one charm by another.
 Countercharm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of destroying one charm by another.
 Countercheck'ed (*p. from countercheck*) Opposed by a contrary force.
 Countercheck'ing (*p. a. from countercheck*) Opposing by a contrary force.
 Countercheck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing by a contrary force.
 Counterdraw'n (*p. from counterdraw*) Traced through some transparent matter.
 Counterfeiting (*s. from the part.*) The act of imitating with a design to defraud.
 Countermand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ordering in a different manner from what was done before.
 Countermarch'ing (*p. a. from countermarch*) Marching backwards.
 Countermarch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marching back.
 Countermark'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of distinguishing by a countermark.
 Countermin'ed (*p. from countermine*) Defeated by counterworking.
 Countermin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening a way into the enemies mine; the act of defeating by secret measures.
 Counterplead'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of entering a counter plea.
 Counterplot'ted (*p. from counterplot*) Opposed as one plot by another.

Counterplot'ting (*p. a. from counterplot*) Opposing plot by another.
 Counterplot'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing one plot by another.
 Counterpois'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of counterbalancing.
 Counterpow'ered (*adj. from counter and power*) Opposed as one power to another.
 Counterpro'ved (*p. from counterprove*) Taken off a design by passing through the rolling press with a blank piece of paper.
 Counterpro'ving (*p. a. from counterprove*) Taking off a design by passing it through the rolling press with a blank paper.
 Counterpro'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking off a design by passing it through the rolling press with a blank piece of paper.
 Count'erscent (*s. from counter and scent*) A scent scented by the double of the hare.
 Counterfign'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of signing under another.
 Countervail'ed (*p. from countervail*) Acted against with equal force.
 Countervail'ing (*p. a. from countervail*) Acting in a contrary direction with equal force.
 Countervail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing with equal force.
 Counterwork'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fighting by contrary operations.
 Count'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of computing.
 Count'wheel (*s. in clock work*) The latent wheel, wheel that regulates the striking of a clock.
 Cour (*v. t. obsolete*) To cover.
 Cour'ed (*p. from cour, obsolete*) Covered.
 Court'esying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making courtesy.
 Court'card (*s.*) A picture card.
 Court'py (*s. obsolete*) A coat, a garment.
 Cowbas'il (*s. in botany*) The vaccaria.
 Cow'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of stooping, act of striking downwards.
 Cow'ing (*s. from the part. colloquial*) The act of riting with fatigue.
 Cow'parsley (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Cow'pasture (*s. from cow and pasture*) A pasture for cows; a right of pasture for one cow.
 Cox'comb (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The comb.
 Coy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of behaving reservedly.
 Coyte (*s. in old records*) A quoit.
 Coytes (*s. from coyte*) Quoits; the game at quoits.
 Coyne (*s. an old spelling*) Coin, money.
 COZ (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Coz'en'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cheating.
 Crab'apple (*s. from crab and apple*) The fruit of the crabtree.
 Crab'bing (*s. from the adj.*) The fighting of hawks when they stand too near together.
 Crab'tree (*s. from crab and tree*) A kind of wild tree.
 Crab'tree (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of a crab tree, belonging to the wild apple tree.
 Crack'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking, act of breaking in cracks.
 Crad'dins (*s. a local word*) Bold tricks.
 Crad'dling (*p. a. from cradle*) Laying in a cradle.
 Crad'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying in a cradle.
 Cramp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stuffing, act of eating beyond satiety.
 Cramp'ing (*p. a. from cramp*) Fastening a cramp.
 Cramp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening a cramp.
 Crank'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of running windings.
 CRANTOR (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman philosopher to Plato.
 CRAS'SIPES (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman famous for his fine gardens.
 CRAS'SUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several men.
 CRAS'TINUS (*s.*) A man's name; a man remarkable for his forward disposition.
 CRA'TER (*s. from the Lat.*) The bowl, or burning mountain.
 CRATERUS (*s.*) A man's name; a companion of Alexander.

CROATES (s.) A man's name; a philosopher who discovered a contempt for wealth.

CROATINUS (s.) A man's name; a comic poet.

CROATIPUS (s.) A man's name; an Athenian philosopher.

CROATYLUS (s.) A man's name; a philosopher contemporary with Plato.

CROVEN (v. int. the word used by the vanquished party in a wager of battle) To yield, to beg for quarter.

CROWLING (s. from the part.) The act of creeping.

CROWLING (s. from the part.) The act of crushing; the act of breaking the intellects.

CROWLING (s. from the part.) The act of making a harsh disagreeable noise.

CREAM-CHEESE (s. from cream and cheese) Cheese in which cream was added to the milk from which it was produced.

CREAMING (s. from the part.) The act of gathering cream.

CREAM-WATER (s.) Water with a kind of oil or scum upon it.

CREASING (s. from the part.) The act of marking by a fold.

CREAST (p. from crease) Doubled, bent, creased.

CREASTLE (s. from creast, and tile) A creast tile. *Cole.*

CREASTING (s. from the part.) The act of forming; the act of making something out of nothing.

CREASTED (p. from credit) Believed, received as true; trusted, admitted, as a creditor.

CREASTING (p. a. from credit) Believing, receiving as true; trusting, admitting as a creditor.

CREASTING (s. from the part.) The act of giving credit.

CREASTING (s. from the part.) The act of making a harsh disagreeable noise.

CREASTING (s. from the part.) The act of moving on the ground.

CREON (s.) A man's name; a famous king of Thebes.

CREPONCE (s. a different spelling) The creponce.

CRETAN (adj. from Crete) Belonging to Crete.

CRETAN (s. from the adj.) A native of Crete.

CRETHEAS (s.) A man's name; the son of Æolus.

CREUSA (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of Creon, and wife of Jason.

CRIB (s. at cribbage) The two best cards laid down in a game at cribbage.

CRIBBING (s. from the part.) The act of shutting up in a confined habitation.

CRIBIFORM (adj. from the Lat. cribrum a sieve, and forma a shape) Having the form of a sieve.

CRIBIFORMIA (s. in anatomy) The spongioidea, the sieve-like bone.

CRICKETER (s. from cricket) One who plays at cricket.

CRIMPING (s. from the part.) The act of shrinking.

CRIPNAS (s.) A man's name; a physician who prescribed physic according to the motion of the planets.

CRIPPLING (s. from the part.) The act of servile flattery.

CRIPNUS (s.) A man's name; the father of Acestes.

CRIPPLING (s. from the part.) The act of making a cripple.

CRISPIANA (s.) A woman's name.

CRISPIANUS (s.) A man's name.

CRISTIAS (s.) A man's name; the captain of the thirty tyrants who reigned at Athens.

CRISTING (s. from the part.) The act of playing the critic.

CRISTO (s.) A man's name; the intimate friend of Socrates.

CRITOBULUS (s.) A man's name; a noted physician.

CRITOLAUS (s.) A man's name; a captain who ruined Athens by his ill conduct, and then poisoned himself.

CROCUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) A beautiful youth, who fell in love with Smilax, and pined away into a flower, which bears his name.

CROCIUM (s. in old records) A croit; a small piece of ground adjoining to a house.

CRODIA (s. in antiquity) Feasts in honour of Saturn, in which small presents were sent from one to another.

CROD (s. a local word) A crib for a calf.

CROOKBACK (adj. from crook, and back) Crookbacked.

CROOKING (p. a. from crook) Making crooked.

CROOKING (s. from the part.) The act of making crooked.

CROOKING (s. from the part.) The act of cutting off the ends.

CROOKBEAK (s. in ornithology) The loxia; the cross bill.

CROOKING (s. from the part.) The act of laying one thing over another; the act of passing athwart.

CROSTA (s. an old word) A crowd, a violin.

CROTHENING (s. a different spelling) The dung of a horse.

CROTOPUS (s.) A man's name; a king of the Argives.

CROUCHING (s. from the part.) The act of stooping low.

CROWDING (s. from the part.) The act of pressing together; the act of playing coarsely on a violin.

CROWN-SCAB (s. in farriery) A disease incident to horses.

CROWS-BILL (s. in botany) The yellow daffodil.

CRUCIATING (s. from the part.) The act of torturing.

CRUDLING (s. from the part.) The act of coagulating.

CRUIHING (s. from the part.) The act of roving on the sea.

CRULE (v. int. not much used) To draw near the fire shivering as though cramped with cold. *Dorsey.*

CRULING (p. a. from crule) Drawing near the fire as though cramped with cold.

CRULING (s. from the part. not much used) The act of drawing near the fire as though cramped with cold.

CRUMBLING (s. from the part.) The act of breaking into small pieces.

CRUMPFooted (adj. from crump and foot) Having the foot contracted like the head of a club. *Phillips.*

CRUMPLING (s. from the part.) The act of drawing into wrinkles.

CRUPPERBUCKLE (s. from crupper and buckle) The buckle by which the crupper is fastened to the saddle.

CRUSHING (s. from the part.) The act of pressing between two bodies.

CRUSTED (p. from crust) Covered with a crust.

CRUSTING (p. a. from crust) Covering with a crust.

CRUSTING (s. from the part.) The act of gathering a crust.

CRYING (p. a. from cry) Weeping, shedding tears, uttering lamentations, making an inarticulate noise, proclaiming, publishing aloud.

CRYING (s. from the part.) The act of weeping, the voice of lamentation; the act of proclaiming.

CRYSTALLIZING (s. from the part.) The act of forming into crystal.

CTESIPHON (s.) A man's name; an excellent architect who built the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

CUBBING (p. a. from cub) Bringing forth young.

CUBBING (s. from the part.) The act of bringing forth young.

CUCKOLDING (s. from the part.) The act of making a man a cuckold.

CUD-BEAR (s.) A kind of purple die lately invented.

CUDDLING (s. from the part.) The act of lying close; a close embrace.

CUD/FISH (s. from cud, and fish) The name of a fish, the scarus; it feeds on herbs, and chews the cud.

CUDGELLING (s. from the part.) The act of beating with a cudgel.

CUD/LOST (s. from cud and lost) The loss of the cud, a disease incident to black cattle. *Diët. Rus.*

CUFFING (s. from the part.) The act of beating; the act of striking obliquely with the fist.

CULLEIS (s.) A kind of expressed liquor from meat, or other things, pounded in a mortar.

CULLIBILITY (s. from cullible) Easiness of temper, the state of being easily imposed upon. *Swift.*

CULLIBLE (adj. from cully) Capable of being deceived, easily imposed on.

CULLIED (p. from cully) Tricked, imposed upon.

CULLYING (p. a. from cully) Tricking, imposing upon.

CULLYING (s. from the part.) The act of imposing on the good temper of others.

CULMINATING (s. from the part.) The act of rising to the vertical point.

CULTIVATING (s. from the part.) The act of improving; the act of rendering more fruitful.

CULVERTIGIUM (s. in old records) Cowardice.

CUMA (s.) A city of Greece; the country of one of the Sibyls.

CUMÆA (s. from Cuma) The name of one of the Sibyls.

CUMÆAN (adj. from Cuma) Belonging to Cuma; belonging to one of the Sibyls.

CUMBERING (s. from the part.) The act of embarrassing.

CUMMI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

CUMIGIUM (s. in old records) The coinage of money.

CUNEIFORMIA (s. in anatomy) A bone of the foot, so called from its resemblance to a wedge.

CYN

Cunicularium (*s. in old records*) A borrow for rabbits.

Cup/boarding (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a cupboard.

Cu'ra (*s. in old records*) A curacy.

Cura'tus (*s. in old records*) A curate.

Curb'able (*adj. from curb*) Capable of being restrained by a curb.

Curb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of restraining.

Curd'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of coagulating.

CURE'TES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The Corybantes.

Cur'ing (*p. a. from cure*) Healing, restoring to health; pickling, preserving.

Cur'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of healing; the act of restoring to health; the act of preserving with salt.

CUR'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman who was twice consul.

Cur'rantwine (*s. from currant, and wine*) Wine made of currants.

Cur'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing leather by rubbing and beating it; the act of cleaning a horse with a curry comb; the act of beating.

Curs'ing (*p. a. from curie*) Imprecating evil, uttering a malediction, devoting to evil.

Curs'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imprecating evil, the act of uttering maledictions; the act of devoting to evil.

Cur'siorbaron (*s. from cur'sitor, and baron*) An officer in the Exchequer.

Curtail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off.

Curt'ilage (*s.*) The yard or ground adjoining to a house. *Dict. Rus.*

CURTIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.

Cur'vetting (*p. a. from curvet*) Leaping, bounding after the manner of a managed horse.

Cur'vetting (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving on curvets; the leap of a managed horse.

CUSHANRISHATHAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country.

Cust'gium (*s. in old records*) Cost.

Cust'ardapple (*s. in botany*) An American fruit.

CUS'TOS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

Custu'ma (*s. in old records*) A custom.

Custuma'rui (*s. in old records*) Customary tenants.

CUTH, CUTHAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

CUTHA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. 2 Km.

Cut'ter (*v. t. a local word*) To make much of.

Cut'ty (*adj. in the Kirk of Scotland*) Belonging to the stool on which penance is done in the public congregation. "The cutty stool." *Johnston.*

CYA'NE (*s.*) A Sicilian nymph, who, as the poets feign, was turned into a river of the same name.

CYANE'Æ (*s. in geography*) The two small islands in the Archipelago which, as the poets feigned, after met, and embraced each other.

CYANEÆ (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Meander.

CY'CLADES (*s. in geography*) A cluster of islands in the Ægean sea.

Cyclamine (*s. a different spelling*) The cyclamene. *D. Rusf.*

CYCLOPES (*s. a different spelling*) The Cyclops.

CYC'NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed son of Mars, slain by Hercules.

CY'DA (*s.*) A man's name; a Cretan of bad character.

CYD'IAS (*s.*) A man's name; a skillful painter.

CYDIP'PE (*s.*) A woman's name; she was seduced by Acanthus into a solemn promise of marriage, with which she was at length obliged to comply.

CYL'LARUS (*s.*) One of the Centaurs.

CYLLE'NIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Mercury.

Cym'nel (*s. a different spelling*) A helmet. *Urry.*

CYMOD'OCE (*s.*) A sea nymph, the supposed daughter of Nereus and Doris.

CYMOD'CEA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the sea nymphs into which the ships of Æneas were said to have been transformed.

CYMO'THOE (*s.*) A sea nymph, one of the supposed daughters of Nereus and Doris.

CYN'A'GYRUS (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian captain remarkable for his strength and valour.

CYNEAS (*s.*) A man's name; an ambassador sent by Pyrrhus to Rome, remarkable for the strength of his memory.

DAN

CYNICI (*s.*) The cynic philosophers.

CYNOCEPH'ALI (*s. in fabulous geography*) A people in India with heads like dogs; a race of monkeys.

CYPARIS'SUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A youth supposed to have been transformed into a cypress tree.

CY'TRIA, CY'PRIS, CYPROC'ENIA (*s.*) Names of Venus.

CYR'SELUS (*s.*) A man's name; a tyrant of Corinth.

CYRENA'ICI (*s.*) A sect of philosophers who accounted pleasure the chief good, and esteemed virtue only a means to obtain an increase of it.

CYRE'NE (*s.*) A woman's name.

CYREN'IUS (*s.*) A man's name.

CYR'SILUS (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian slain to death as a traitor to his country.

CYTHE'RA (*s.*) An island on the coast of Peloponnesus near which Venus was supposed to have risen from the froth of the sea.

CYTH'REA, CYTH'ERIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) Names of Venus.

CYTH'NOS (*s. in geography*) One of the Cyclades.

Cy'tie (*s. an old spelling*) A city. *Wick.*

Cyu'li (*s. in old records*) A kind of boats used by Saxons.

D.

D'AZE (*s. in old geography*) The people of Scythia near the Caspian sea.

DA'BARETH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city in Daberah.

Dab'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with any thing soft or moist.

Dab'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing in water; the act of dealing superficially.

DACI (*s. from Dacia*) The inhabitants of Dacia.

DADU'CHUS (*s.*) The chief priest of Hercules; a priest of Ceres.

Dad'dle (*v. int. a local word*) To reel, to walk with motion from side to side.

DÆ'DALUS (*s.*) A man's name, supposed to have been the most ingenious artist in the world.

DÆMO'NES (*s. in Pagan mythology*) The genii.

Dagge'r'ius (*s. in old records*) A dagger.

Dag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of dagging; the act of skirting wool.

Dag'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of daubing with wet and dirt.

DAHIPP'US (*s.*) A man's name; a noble statuary.

DALAI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

DA'LETH (*s.*) The fourth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.

Dall'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of trifling.

DAL'PHON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Dal'ius (*s. in old records*) A dale.

Dam'agefeasant (*adj. a law term*) Trespassing, doing damage, as cattle on trespass.

Dam'aging (*s. from the part.*) The act of hurting.

DAMASIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Dam'asking (*s. from the part.*) The act of showering stuff.

DA'MIAS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous sculptor.

DAM'NI (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Westmoreland.

Dam'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of condemning.

DAMNO'NI (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Cornwall and Devonshire.

DAMO'CLES (*s.*) A man's name; a flatterer of Dionysius, a tyrant of Sicily.

DAMOCY'TAS (*s.*) The name of a shepherd.

DA'MON (*s.*) A man's name; a Pythagorean philosopher.

DAMOTH'ILUS (*s.*) A man's name; a lender of a quity.

Damp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making damp.

Dam'oseli (*s. an old spelling*) A damiel. *Newm.*

DAM'ROSE (*s.*) A woman's name; Damaris.

DAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

DAN (*s. in familiar style*) A man's name; Daniel.

DA'NAE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Danaus, king of the Argives.

DA'NAI (*s.*) The Grecians.

Da'naides (*s. from Danaus*) The fifty daughters of Danaus.

DA'NAUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of the Argives.

DEC

ANDELEION (*s. a different spelling*) The dandelion.
andling (*s. from the part.*) The act of fondling.
angulum (*s. in old records*) Danger.
angling (*s. from the part.*) The act of hanging loose;
 the act of following humbly and harmlessly.
AN'IAAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ANIEL (*s.*) The title of one of the prophetic books of
 scripture.
ante (*s. from Dan*) A descendant of Dan.
AN'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
APHNIS (*s.*) The name of a youth supposed to be the
 son of Mercury.
appling (*p. a. from dapple*) Variegating.
appling (*s. from the part.*) The act of variegating.
ARDA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
arus (*s. in old records*) A dart.
ARES (*s.*) A man's name; an historian, who wrote
 the Trojan wars.
aring (*s. from the part.*) The act of challenging.
ARKAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
arkening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dark.
arning (*s. from the part.*) The act of mending in a
 manner that imitates the texture of the stuff.
ARSIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a physician of anti-
 quity.
arians (*s.*) The chin scab.
aring (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing as a
 dart.
aring (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing with
 violence.
aring (*p. a. from date*) Marking with the time.
aring (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with the
 time; the mark of the time.
aring (*s. from the part.*) The act of smearing with
 some glutinous matter; the act of soiling.
aring (*s. from the part.*) The act of discouraging.
TURNUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Turnus.
AVY (*s.*) A man's name; David.
avla (*s. in old records*) A diary.
avnet (*s. from day, and net*) A kind of net for catch-
 ing birds.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overpowering
 with light.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overpowering
 with light.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dead.
avizing (*p. a. from dead*) Deadening, making dead.
avizing (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of
 making dead.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making deaf.
DEBORAH (*s. a contraction of Deborah*) a woman's
 name.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of excluding.
avizing (*p. a. from the part.*) The act of making safe.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of controverting.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of corrupting by
 means or excess.
avizing (*p. a. from debilitate*) Weakening.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of weakening.
DIR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man; the
 name of a place.
avizing (*s. a law term from debt*) One to whom a debt
 is due, a creditor.
AGYNIA (*s. in botany from the Greek, δακτυλός, and*
αγνία, a female) A genus of plants distinguished by ten
 stamens or female parts of generation.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shifting the
 top; the act of departure.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pouring off so
 as to separate the liquor from the lees.
avizing (*s. in old records*) A dean.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting
 the head.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of declining.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imposing.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of counteracting
 harm.
avizing (*adj. from Decius*) Belonging to Decius, dis-
 tinguishing the persecution of the Christians under
 the Roman emperor.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of determining.
DEMA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the Fates.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tithing; the
 act of taking the tenth.
DEMIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several
 Romans.
avizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of explaining.
DEMIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Ro-
 mans.

DEI

Deck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up.
Decla'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
 known.
Declin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of bending
 downwards; the act of turning out of the way; the
 act or form of changing the ending.
Deco'd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of preparing by
 boiling.
Decompo'und'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of com-
 pound'ing compounds.
Deco'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of adorning.
Decort'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of peeling off
 the rind.
Decoy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ensnaring.
Decreas'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of growing
 less.
Decree'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of resolving; the
 act of establishing by a decree.
Decrep'itating (*p. a. from decrepitate*) Calcining in
 fire till it ceases to crinkle.
Decrep'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of calcining
 till it ceases to crinkle.
Decrified (*p. from decry*) Censured, spoken against.
Decry'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of censuring.
DECUMANA (*s.*) A kind of shields used in anti-
 quity.
Decus'sating (*s. from the part.*) The act of intersect-
 ing.
Ded'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of consecra-
 ting.
Dedu'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing
 from.
Deduct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of subtracting.
Deem'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of supposing.
Deep'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
 deeper.
Deer'colour (*s. from deer, and colour*) The colour which
 resembles that of a deer.
Deer'colour (*adj. from the sub.*) Having the colour of a
 deer.
Deer'leap (*s. from deer, and leap*) A place to keep deer
 in.
Deer'neck (*s. from deer, and neck*) The form of the
 neck in a horse which resembles that of a deer.
Defalc'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting
 off.
Defam'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reproaching.
Defeat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overthrow-
 ing.
Defec'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of purifying.
Defend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of protecting from
 acts of injustice or violence.
Defer'ed (*p. from defer*) Put off, delayed.
Defer'ring (*p. a. from defer*) Putting off, delaying.
Defer'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting off.
Defil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of polluting; the
 act of marching off file by file.
Defraud'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cheating.
Defin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of limiting.
Deflag'rating (*s. from deflagrate*) Burning off; purifying
 by fire.
Deflag'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of purifying by
 fire.
Deflect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning a-
 side.
Deflow'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of ravishing a
 virgin.
Deform'ing (*p. from deforce*) Put out of possession; kept
 out of possession.
Deformamen'tum (*s. in old records*) A deforcement.
Deform'ing (*p. a. from deforce*) Putting out of posses-
 sion; keeping out of possession.
Deform'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting or
 keeping out of possession.
Deform'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disfigur-
 ing.
Defray'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discharg-
 ing.
Defy'ing (*p. a. from defy*) Putting to defiance.
Defy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to def-
 iance.
Deh (*v. t. a local word*) To wet.
Degen'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of growing
 worse.
Degra'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of
 office.
DEHA'VITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. Ex. 4.
Dehort'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dissuading.
DEIAN'RA (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of He-
 cules.

DEIDA'MIA

D E N

DEIDA'MIA (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of Lycomedes.
Dejecting (s. from the part.) The act of casting down.
Deifying (s. from the part.) The act of putting among the gods.
DEI'ONE (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Mileses.
DEIOPE'IA (s.) One of the nymphs of Juno.
DEI'OTARUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Galatia, who was accused of conspiracy against the life of Cæsar, but was defended by Cicero.
DEI'PHOBE (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Glaucus, and one of the Sibyls.
DEI'PHOBUS (s.) A man's name; one of the sons of Priam.
DE'KAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
DELA'VAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Delant'al (s. in old records) An estate let out on lease. Scot.
Delay'ing (s. from the part.) The act of stopping.
Delled (adj. obsolete) Divided. *Hicks.*
Deliberating (s. from the part.) The act of pondering.
Delight'ing (p. a. from delight) Giving delight.
Delighting (s. from the part.) The act of giving delight.
Delin'eating (s. from the part.) The act of sketching out; the act of drawing the out lines.
Delites'cence (s. from delitescere) The state of being hid, a concealment.
DELITES'CENT (adj. from the Lat. de from, and lateo to lie hid) Concealed, lying hid. *Johnson.*
Deliv'ering (s. from the part.) The act of giving; the act of surrendering. *Johnson.*
DE'LIUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Apollo.
DE'LIUS (s.) A man's name; one of Mark Antony's captains.
DE'LOS (s. in geography) An island in the Ægean sea.
DEL'PHI (s. a different spelling) Delphos.
DEL'PHICUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Apollo.
DELPHINE'US (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Apollo.
DEL'TA (s.) The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.
DEL'TOTAN (s. in astronomy) The name of a constellation.
Delu'ding (s. from the part.) The act of deceiving.
Del'uging (s. from the part.) The act of laying under water.
Delv'ing (s. from the part.) The act of digging with a spade.
DEMA'DES (s.) A man's name; an Athenian orator.
DEMA'GORAS (s.) A man's name; a Greek historian.
Demand'ing (s. from the part.) The act of claiming.
DEMAR'ATUS (s.) A man's name; a Laedemonian captain.
DE'MEA (s.) An old man in Terence.
Demean'ing (s. from the part.) The act of behaving.
Demer'iting (s. from the part.) The act of deserving blame.
DEMES'NOR (s. a law term) A default.
DEME'TA (s. in old geography) The people of Caermarthenshire and some neighbouring counties.
Demigodd'eis (s. from demi, and goddeis) A heroine of antiquity revered with a kind of divine worship; a half goddeis.
Demis'ing (s. from the part.) The act of letting on lease; the act of bequeathing by will.
Dem'ivill (s. from demi, and vill) A small village, an hamlet, a division of a parish.
DEMIUR'GUS (s.) A title given to the chief magistrate in some parts of ancient Greece.
DEMOCH'ARES (s.) A man's name; an Athenian orator nephew to Demosthenes.
DEMOC'RATES (s.) A man's name; a noted physician of antiquity.
DEMOL'ETES (s.) A man's name; one who wrote on the pyramids of Egypt.
Demol'ishing (s. from the part.) The act of throwing down.
DE'MOPHOON (s.) A man's name; the son of Theseus and twelfth king of Athens.
Demur'ring (s. from the part.) The act of delaying.
Dem'igrating (s. from the part.) The act of making black.
Denize'nus (s. in old records) A denizen.
DEN'NIS (s.) A man's name; a woman's name.
Denom'inating (s. from the part.) The act of naming.
Denot'ing (s. from the part.) The act of marking; the act of pointing out.

D E S

Denounc'ing (s. from the part.) The act of declaring authoritatively.
DENT'EL (s. in architecture) A modillon.
Denu'dating (s. from the part.) The act of laying bare.
Denu'ding (s. from the part.) The act of laying bare.
Deny'ing (s. from the part.) The act of refusing; the act of contradicting.
Deob'struct'ing (s. from the part.) The act of removing obstructions.
Deop'pilating (s. from the part.) The act of removing obstructions.
Depaint'ing (s. from the part.) The act of representing in picture.
Depa'rt (s. in the manage) The action of a horse wading on full speed.
Depart'ing (s. from the part.) The act of going from place; the act of dividing.
Depa'sturing (s. from the part.) The act of putting in a pasture.
Depauper'ating (p. a. from depauperate) Making poor.
Depauper'ating (s. from the part.) The act of impoverishing.
Depend'ing (s. from the part.) The act of hanging from the act of relying on.
Dephleg'mating (s. from the part.) The act of clearing from phlegm.
Depict'ing (s. from the part.) The act of painting; the act or method of representing in picture.
Deplo'ring (s. from the part.) The act of lamenting.
Deplu'ming (s. from the part.) The act of stripping feathers.
Depop'ulating (s. from the part.) The act of laying waste.
Deport'ing (p. a. from deport) Demeaning, behaving.
Deport'ing (s. from the part.) The act of behaving oneself.
Depo'sing (s. from the part.) The act of laying down the act of declaring upon oath.
Depos'iting (s. from the part.) The act of laying up.
Depra'ving (s. from the part.) The act of making worse the act of corrupting.
De'precating (s. from the part.) The act of imploring.
De'preciating (s. from the part.) The act of undervaluing.
De'predating (s. from the part.) The act of robbing.
Deprehend'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking in the fact.
Depres'sing (s. from the part.) The act of pressing down the act of dispiriting.
Depriv'ing (s. from the part.) The act of depriving.
Deput'ating (p. a. from deputate) Purifying.
Deput'ating (s. from the part. but little used) The act of purifying.
Deput'ing (s. from the part.) The act of sending a putation; the act of appointing to do business in room of others.
DERCE'TES, DERCE'TO (s.) An idol worshipped in Japan; Dagon.
DERELICT (adj.) Left, as land by the sea.
Deri'ding (s. from the part.) The act of laughing at the act of scorning.
Deri'ving (s. from the part.) The act of deducing from some original.
Derogating (s. from the part.) The act of diminishing the value.
Descant'ing (p. a. from descant) Singing in parts accompanying at large.
Descant'ing (s. from the part.) The act or manner of singing in parts; the act of accompanying at large.
Descendib'ility (s. from descendible) The state or circumstance of being descendible. *Black.*
Descend'ing (s. from the part.) The act of coming from a higher to a lower place.
Descri'bing (s. from the part.) The act of describing.
Descry'ing (s. from the part.) The act of spying out.
Defecrating (s. from the part.) The act of changing from a sacred to a civil use.
Desert'ing (s. from the part.) The act of forsaking.
Desiccating (s. from the part.) The act of drying.
Desir'ing (s. from the part.) The act of wishing.

D I B

depriving (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of inhabitants.

giving into (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving into the air.

performing (*s. from the part.*) The act of performing in battle.

scorning (*s. from the part.*) The act of scorning, a show of disrespect.

depriving (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving, the act of robbing.

PROSPERINA (*s. in the heathen mythology*) One of the names of Proserpine.

despairing (*s. from the part.*) The act of despairing.

scumming (*p. a. from despumate*) Scumming, throwing off in froth.

throwing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing off in froth, the act of scumming.

appointing (*p. a. from destinate*) Appointing, doom-
ing.

appointing (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing a destination.

dooming (*p. a. from destine*) Dooming, appointing.

appointing (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing, the act of dooming to any place or punishment.

laying (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying waste; the act of killing.

borrowing (*p. a. from defume*) Borrowing, taking from another.

taking from (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking from another.

separating (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating.

related in particulars (*p. from detail*) Related in particulars.

relating in particulars (*p. a. from detail*) Relating in particulars.

relating in particulars (*s. from the part.*) The act of relating in particulars.

keeping (*s. from the part.*) The act of keeping back.

discovering (*s. from the part.*) The act of discovering what another endeavours to conceal.

fixing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing.

discouraging (*s. from the part.*) The act of discouraging by threats.

abominating (*s. from the part.*) The act of abominating.

deposing (*s. from the part.*) The act of deposing a sovereign.

wresting (*s. from the part.*) The act of wrestling.

calumniating (*s. from the part.*) The act of calumniating.

thrusting (*s. from the part.*) The act of thrusting down.

lopping (*p. a. from detruncate*) Lopping, cutting off a part.

lopping off (*s. from the part.*) The act of lopping off a part.

disentangling (*s. from the part.*) The act of disentangling.

VERRA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A kind of tutelary goddess to breeding women.

stripping (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping.

turning out (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning out of the right way.

contriving (*s. from the part.*) The act of contriving.

devise (*s. in old records*) A devise.

descending (*s. from the part.*) The act of descending in succession.

dedicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of dedicating; the act of giving up.

consuming (*s. from the part.*) The act of consuming; the act of eating up.

ANANS (*s.*) the name of an apple.

DALETH (*s. a different spelling*) The Daleth, the fourth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.

ADUMENUS (*s.*) The name of a beautiful boy in art.

GORAS (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian philosopher who was banished for contempt of the laws of his time.

dialectic (*s. from dialectic*) The act of reasoning; logic.

card (*s. at cards*) A card of that suit which is spotted with red spots, in the form of a square cut out of its natural position.

ULUS (*s.*) A man's name; one who from a physician became a lexton.

LAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

LATH (*s. from the Heb.*) the name of a place.

RI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

UTATES (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Athenian orator.

D I M

DIB/ZAHAB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

DIC/EAR/CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient philosopher, who held the succession of the human race from eternity.

Dichot/omized (*p. from dichotomize*) Divided into two parts.

Dichot/omizing (*p. a. from dichotomize*) Cutting into two parts.

Dichot/omizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into two parts.

DICK (*s. in familiar style*) Richard.

DICK/ON (*s. an old word for*) Richard; a man's name.

Dick'y (*s. the diminutive of*) Dick, Richard; a man's name.

Dic'tating (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving out orders; the act of prescribing.

DICTYN/NA (*s.*) A nymph, who is said to have first found out the use of nets in hunting; Diana.

DIC/TYS (*s.*) A man's name; a fisherman, who is said to have taken up Perseus and his mother, when thrown into the sea.

DID/IMUS (*s. a different spelling*) Didymus.

DID/IUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.

DIDRA/CHM (*s.*) An ancient coin of two drams, the didrachmum.

DIDYMÆ/US (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Apollo.

DIDY/MEON (*s.*) A man's name; an expert arm-
mourer.

DID/YMUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noted grammarian cotemporary with Augustus.

DIE (*s.*) A woman's name.

DIES (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

DIES/PITER (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

Div'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of providing food.

Differencing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a difference.

Differing (*s. from the part.*) The act of quarrelling.

Diffu'sing (*p. a. from diffuse*) Spreading abroad.

Diffu'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading abroad.

Diges'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to order; a consummation.

Dig'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of piercing the ground with a spade or pickax.

Dight'ing (*p. a. from dight*) Dressing.

Dight'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing.

DIGITUS (*s.*) A Roman measure, containing something more than three fourths of an inch.

Dig'nifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of advancing to honour.

Digres'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning out of the way; the act of making a digression.

DIGYN/IA (*s. in botany, from the Greek δι, twofold, and γυν, a female*) A genus of plants, distinguished by having two pistils.

DIJO/VIS (*s.*) One of the names of Jupiter.

DIK/LAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Dilac'erating (*p. a. from dilacerate*) Rending to pieces.

Dilac'erating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rending to pieces.

Dilap'idating (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling down a building.

Dila'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of extending, the act of widening.

DI/LEAM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

DILET/TANTI (*s. from the Italian*) An occasional practitioner in any art.

Dilu'cidating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making clear.

Dilu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thin, an attenuation.

Dimid'iated (*adj. from dimidium*) Divided into two.

Dimin'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making less.

Dim'itty (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of dimitty.

Dim'ining (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dim.

DIM/NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

DIMO/NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

Dimp'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of sinking into dimples.

DI'NAITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *Exra 4.*

DINAR'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; an intimate friend of Pyrrhus.

DINDYM'ENE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Cybele.

Ding'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dashing with violence; the act of bouncing.

Di'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of going to dinner; the act of giving a dinner.

Din'ning (*p. a. from din*) Stunning with noise.

Din'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of stunning with noise; a loud continued noise.

DI'NO (*s.*) A man's name; a prince of the Rhodians.

DINOC'RATES (*s.*) A man's name.

DINOC'RATUS (*s.*) A man's name; a general in the army of Philip of Macedon.

Dint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with a dint.

DI'O (*s.*) A man's name; a Greek historian.

DIOCH'ARES (*s.*) A man's name; a freed man of Caesar.

DIOD'ORUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several learned men.

DIOGENIA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous grammarian and lexicographer.

DIOGNE'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; an historian.

DIOME'DES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Thrace, who is said to have fed his horses with human flesh.

DI'ON (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher in the time of the emperor Trajan.

DI'ONE (*s.*) A sea nymph; the supposed mother of Venus.

DIONYSID'ORUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several artists in antiquity.

DIOPH'ANES (*s.*) A man's name; a rhetorician, master of Gracchus.

DIOPH'ANTUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several authors in antiquity.

DIOPH'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient statuary. *Pliny.*

DI'ORES (*s.*) A man's name; one slain by Turnus.

DIOSCOR'IDES (*s.*) A man's name; a famous physician.

DIOSCU'Ri (*s. in heathen mythology*) Castor and Pollux.

DIOXIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; one of Alexander's soldiers.

DIPH'ILUS (*s.*) A man's name; an architect famous for his slowness.

Dip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of plunging in water.

DIP'SAS (*s.*) A woman's name; a drunken old bawd.

DIP'TERA (*s.*) An order of insects, distinguished by having two wings.

DIRE'CE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The wife of Lycus, King of Thebes, who is said to have been transformed into a fountain.

Direct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of aiming in a direct line; the act of ordering.

Dirt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of soiling with dirt.

Dirt'y'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dirty.

DIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) Pluto, the supposed god of hell.

Disa'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of power.

Disabu'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from mistake.

Disaffect'ing (*p. a. from disaffect*) Rendering disaffected.

Disaffect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering disaffected.

Disagree'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of differing.

Disallow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rejecting.

Disan'choring (*s. from the part.*) The act of forcing from the anchor.

Disan'imating (*p. a. from disanimate*) Depriving of life, dispiriting.

Disan'imating (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of life; the act of dispiriting.

Disanul'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making void.

Disappear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of vanishing; the act of going out of sight.

Disappoint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of defeating the expectations.

Disappro'priate (*adj. from dis, and appropriate*) Transferred back from the laity to the clergy. *Blackstone.*

Disappro'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of expressing dislike.

Disarm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of arms.

Disarray'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing into disorder.

Disavow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disowning.

Disband'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dismissing from military service.

Disbark'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of landing from a ship.

Disbelie'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of withholding belief.

Disbranch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting branches.

Disburden'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from a burden.

Disburs'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying out money.

Discard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dismissing from service.

Discer'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of discovering.

Discharg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discharging; the act of dismissing.

Discipl'ing (*p. a. from disciple*) Making disciples; teaching.

Discipl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making disciples.

Disciplining (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing up; the act of correcting.

Disclaim'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disowning.

Discl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of revealing.

Discol'ouring (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing the colour.

Discom'fiting (*s. from the part.*) The act of defeating.

Discom'forting (*s. from the part.*) The act of grieving.

Discommend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of censuring.

Discompo'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of incommoding.

Discompo'ing (*p. a. from discompose*) Putting out of order.

Discompo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of order.

Disconcert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of unsettling.

Discontent'ing (*p. a. from discontent*) Making discontented.

Discontent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making discontented.

Discontin'ing (*p. a. from discontinue*) Leaving breaking off.

Discontin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking off; the act of leaving off.

DIS'CORD (*s. in heathen mythology*) Discordia, the supposed goddess of discord.

DISCOR'DIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of discord.

Discord'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disagreeing.

Discover'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disclosing.

Discountenancing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discouraging.

Discount'ing (*p. a. from discount*) Counting in paying back.

Discount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of counting back; the act of paying back; the act of giving for a note or draught.

Discount'aging (*s. from the part.*) The act of depressing.

Discount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of converting together.

Discred'iting (*s. from the part.*) The act of disgracing.

Discrim'inating (*s. from the part.*) The act of distinguishing.

Discomb'ing (*p. a. from discomber*) Disengaging.

Discomb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disengaging.

Dis'cus (*s. in old records*) A desk.

Dis'cus'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of examining.

Disdain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of scorning.

Disembark'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting shore.

Disembitter'ing (*p. a. from disemitter*) Freeing from bitterness.

Disembitter'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from bitterness.

Disembol'guing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pouring out as a river into the sea.

Disembroil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from perplexity.

Disena'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of disabling.

Disenchant'ing (*p. a. from disenchant*) Freeing from enchantment.

Disenchant'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from enchantment.

encumbering (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from incumbrance.
 engaging (*s. from the part.*) The act of getting free; the act of setting free.
 entangling (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from impediments.
 entrancing (*p. a. from disentrance*) Awakening from a trance.
 entrancing (*s. from the part.*) The act of awakening from a trance.
 espousing (*p. a. from disespouse*) Divorcing.
 separating (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating man and wife.
 esteeming (*s. from the part.*) The act of slighting.
 favouring (*p. a. from disfavour*) Putting out of favour.
 favouring (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of putting out of favour.
 figuring (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing the form.
 forested (*p. from disforest*) Reducing from forest to common ground.
 foresting (*p. a. from disforest*) Reducing from forest to common ground.
 foresting (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing forest to common ground.
 franchising (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of freedom.
 gavel (*v. t. a laxo term*) To deprive of the privilege or custom of gavel kind.
 gaveled (*p. from disgavel*) Deprived of the privilege or custom of gavel kind.
 gaveling (*p. a. from disgavel*) Taking away the privilege or custom of gavel kind.
 gaveling (*s. from the part.*) The act of destroying the tenure of gavel kind.
 gorging (*s. from the part.*) The act of discharging the mouth.
 grading (*s. from the part.*) The act of dishonouring.
 grading (*s. from the part.*) The act of degrading.
 guising (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on a false appearance.
 guising (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving disgust.
 guising (*s. from the part.*) The act of dispiriting.
 guising (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off an inheritance.
 heveling (*p. a. from dishevel*) putting the hair in disorder.
 heveling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting the hair in disorder.
 heveling (*s. from the part.*) The act of serving up in a dish.
 honored (*p. from dishonor*) Disgraced, dishonoured.
 honoring (*p. a. from dishonor*) Dishonouring, dishonouring.
 honoring (*s. from the part.*) The act of dishonouring; the act of disgracing.
 honoring (*s. from the part.*) The act of disgracing.
 inclining (*p. a. from disincline*) Producing dislike, rendering disaffected.
 inclining (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing dislike.
 inheriting (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving an inheritance.
 interangling (*s. from the part.*) The act of disentrancing.
 interring (*p. a. from disinter*) Unburying.
 interring (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking out the grave.
 overthrowing (*p. a. from disinthrone*) Dethroning.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dethroning.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of joint.
 overthrowing (*p. a. from dislike*) Disapproving.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disapproving.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of joint.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing from a place.
 overthrowing (*p. a. from dismask*) Uncovering; displacing of a mask.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of divesting of a mask.
 overthrowing (*p. a. from dismast*) Depriving of masts; pulling off the masts.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off the masts.
 overthrowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of terrifying.

dismembering (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing one member from another.
 dismissing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending away.
 dismounting (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing off a horse; the act of alighting from a horse; the act of throwing off a carriage, as a great gun.
 disnaturalizing (*p. a. from disnaturalize*) Alienating, depriving of the privileges of birth.
 disnaturalizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of the privileges of birth.
 disobeying (*s. from the part.*) The act of transgressing a command.
 disobliging (*s. from the part.*) The act of offending.
 disordering (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of order.
 disowning (*s. from the part.*) The act of denying.
 dispadding (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading abroad.
 disparaging (*s. from the part.*) The act of disgracing.
 disparking (*p. a. from dispark*) Throwing open as a park.
 disparking (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing open a park.
 disparting (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing into two parts.
 dispelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving away.
 dispeopling (*s. from the part.*) The act of depopulating.
 dispersing (*s. from the part.*) The act of scattering.
 dispiriting (*p. a. from dispirit*) Dejecting, discouraging.
 dispiriting (*s. from the part.*) The act of discouraging.
 displacing (*p. a. from displace*) Putting out of place.
 displacing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of place.
 displanting (*s. from the part.*) The act of removing a plant.
 displaying (*p. a. from display*) Exposing to view; representing with ostentation.
 displaying (*s. from the part.*) The act of exposing to view.
 displeasing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disobliging.
 dispoising (*s. from the part.*) The act of dispersing with a loud noise.
 dispoising (*s. from the part.*) The act of robbing.
 disporting (*s. from the part.*) The act of wantoning.
 disposing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ordering.
 disposing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning out of possession.
 disproportioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining unsuitably.
 disproving (*s. from the part.*) The act of confuting.
 disputing (*s. from the part.*) The act of controverting.
 disqualifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering unfit.
 disquieting (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving disquietude.
 disregarding (*s. from the part.*) The act of slighting.
 disrelishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disliking.
 disreft (*v. t. from dis and rest, but not much used*) To drive from a station; to disperse; to displace.
 disrefted (*p. from disreft, not much used*) Driven from a station; displaced.
 disrefting (*p. a. from disreft, not much used*) Driving from a station; displacing.
 disrefting (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of driving from a station.
 disrobing (*s. from the part.*) The act of undressing.
 dissatisfying (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of being dissatisfied.
 dissecting (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing with anatomical exactness.
 dissizeing (*p. a. from dissize*) Dispossessing; depriving of right or property.
 dissizeing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dispossessing.
 disseminating (*s. from the part.*) The act of sowing; the act of spreading abroad.
 dissenting (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating from others in sentiment or practice; the act of separating from the national religion.
 diserved (*p. from diserve*) Hurt, damaged.
 diserving (*p. a. from diserve*) Hurting, damaging.
 diserving (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing a disservice.
 dissettling (*p. from disettle*) Unsettled, unfixed.
 dissettling (*p. a. from disettle*) Unsettling, unfixing.
 distertling (*s. from the part.*) The act of unsettling.
 dissipating (*s. from the part.*) The act of scattering.

DOG

Dissolv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of melting.
Disuad'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of diverting from any thing by reasoning or importunity.
Distain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of staining.
Distast'ing (*p. a. from distaste*) Disrelishing.
Distast'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disrelishing.
Distem'pering (*s. from the part.*) The act of disordering.
Distend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of widening.
Disting'uish'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of noting the difference.
Distort'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting; the act of perverting.
Distract'ing (*p. a. from distract*) Pulling different ways; depriving of reason.
Distract'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of perplexing; the act of depriving of reason.
Distrain'ing (*p. a. from distract*) Seizing, levying a distress.
Distrain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of levying a distress.
DISTREIN (*v. t. a law term*) To seize, to take a distress of goods or chattles. *Blackstone.*
Distrein (*v. int.*) To levy a distress.
Distrein'able (*adj. from distrein*) Capable of being distressed.
Distrein'ed (*p. from distrein*) Seized.
Distrein'ing (*p. a. from distrein*) Seizing for debt; constraining; distressing.
Distrein'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of seizing for debt; the act of constraining.
Distrein'or (*s. from distrein*) One who takes a distress.
Distres'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of harassing; the act of bringing into distress.
Distrib'uting (*s. from the part.*) The act of dealing out; the act of dividing to many.
Distrust'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discrediting.
Disturb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disquieting.
Disvalu'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting a low price.
Disvel'oping (*s. from the part. but little used*) The act of displaying.
Disunit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disjoining.
Disu'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking a custom.
Ditch'ing (*p. a. from ditch*) Making a ditch.
Ditch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a ditch.
DITHYRAMBUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.
Ditty (*v. t. from the sub. not much used*) To sing, to celebrate in song.
Dit'tying (*p. a. from ditty*) Singing, celebrating in song.
Dit'tying (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of celebrating in song.
Divar'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of parting into two.
Diverg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tending different ways from one point; the act of departing farther and farther.
Divert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning off, the act of giving diversion.
Dive'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting off.
Divid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating, the act of giving out in shares.
Div'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sinking voluntarily under the water; the act of penetrating deeply.
Divi'ning (*p. a. from divine*) Uttering prognostications.
Divi'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of uttering prognostications; divination.
Divo'rcing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating between man and wife, a divorce.
Divul'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of publishing abroad.
DI'ZAHAB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Deut. 1.*
Di'zening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making fine.
Diz'zying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dizzy.
Dock'piece (*s. from dock, and piece*) The crupper.
Doc'ter (*s. an old spelling*) A doctor. *Newman.*
Documenti'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of admonishing with assumed authority.
DO'DAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
DODA'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
DODA'NIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Dodg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of using craft, the act of playing fast and loose.
DO'DO (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
DODONÆUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

DRE

Dog'courser (*s. from dog, and courser*) One that hunts dogs for hunting.
Doggen'nel (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Dogg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hunting a dog.
Dog'keeper (*s. from dog, and keeper*) One who keeps dogs, one who breeds or takes care of dogs.
Dog'leader (*s. from dog, and leader*) One who leads a dog for hunting.
Dogmati'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of asserting with confidence.
Dog'tooth (*s. from dog, and tooth*) An eye tooth, of the canini.
Do'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of performing; a thing done.
Do'la (*s. in old records*) A dole.
DO'LFUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A large tub, a tun.
DOL'LY (*s. in familiar style*) A woman's name; a thy.
DO'LON (*s.*) A man's name; a Trojan noted for swiftness in running.
DOL'OPES (*s. in old geography*) The people of Epidauria.
Dolt'ed (*adj. from dolt*) Made a fool of, put out of countenance.
Domicel'la (*s. in old records*) A damsel.
Domicel'lus (*s. in old records*) A young master.
DOMID'UGA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name of a god.
DOMID'UCUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the gods.
Dom'inating (*s. from the part.*) The act of ruling with lordly authority.
Domineer'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ruling insolently.
DOMIT'IAS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the gods.
Doom'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of condemning.
DOPH'KAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
DOR'CEUS (*s.*) One of Aëteon's dogs.
DO'RIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A sea nymph, the posed daughter of Oceanus and Thetis.
DOROTHE'US (*s.*) A man's name.
DO'RUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous bookeller at Rome.
DORYCL'US (*s.*) A man's name.
DOR'YLAS (*s.*) A man's name; one of the confidants of Perseus.
DOR'YLAUS (*s.*) A man's name; a man famous for courage and fidelity.
DOSI'ADES (*s.*) A man's name; an historian.
Do'sing (*p. a. from dose*) Proportioning the quantity to be taken at one time.
Do'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of proportioning quantity of medicine to be taken at one time.
DOSI'THEUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous astronomer.
DO'THIENE (*s. in surgery*) A kind of cuticular eruption, a kind of pimple.
Dot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The state or act of doing nothing as void of understanding.
Dot'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking dots.
DOUCEUR (*s. from the French*) That which is made any thing more palatable, something to make or make more palatable.
Do'zing (*p. a. from doze*) Slumbering.
Do'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of slumbering.
DRA'CO (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient Athenian giver.
Drag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing by mere force.
Drag'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making by dragging on the ground.
Drag'onswort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Drag'onwell (*s.*) The name of a well.
Dragoon'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of harassing soldiers.
Drain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of emptying a drain.
DRAN'CES (*s.*) A man's name; an orator contemporary with Latinus.
Drawel (*s. a law term, from draw*) One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.
Draw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling.
Drawl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking too great deliberation.
Dread'ing (*s. from the part.*) The state of being afraid.
Dream'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming in the manner of settling about any thing with deliberation.

E.

red-dling (s. from the part.) The act or process of fishing with a dredge.

drunching (s. from the part.) The act of pouring down the throat by violence.

dring (s. in old records) Tenants restored to their estates after the conquest, who held of the king in capite.

dringing (s. from the part.) The act of clothing; the act of applying external medicaments.

dretch (v. t. obsolete) To delay; to trouble. *Chaucer.*

dretch/el (s. from dretch) An idle wench, a flat-tern. *Johnson.*

drubbling (s. from the part.) The act of letting fall in drops; that which falls in drops.

drill bow (s. from drill, and bow) A bow to turn a drill.

drilling (s. from the part.) The act of piercing with a drill.

drilling (s. from drill, and string) The string of a drillbow.

drinkableness (s. from drinkable) The state of being drinkable.

drinky (adj. from drink) Abounding with drink. *Cole.*

drizzling (s. from the part.) The act of letting fall in drops; that which falls in drops.

drivelling (s. from the part.) The act of shedding the spittle; the act of doting.

drizzling (s. from the part.) The act of descending in small drops; that which descends in very small drops.

droit (s.) A denomination in troy weight; the twenty-fourth part of a mite.

dröning (s. from the part.) The act of living in idleness.

drooping (s. from the part.) The act of languishing.

growling (s. from the part.) The act of suffocating in water, the state of being suffocated in water.

rudg'ing (s. from the part.) The act of labouring in mean and servile work.

drumming (s. from the part.) The act of beating a drum, the noise of a drum.

RU'SUS (s.) The name of a man; the name of several Romans.

RYAS (s.) A man's name; the son of Orion.

RY'DEN (s.) A man's name; one of the English poets.

RY'OPE (s. in the mythology of the poets) A nymph who was supposed to have been transformed into a lotetree.

RY'OPEs (s. in old geography) The people of Epirus.

RY'PIS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

rubbing (s. from the part.) The act of conferring some new office or dignity.

ruckoy'ing (s. from the part.) The act of enticing into a snare.

UELLO'NA (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names of Bellona.

uelling (s. from the part.) The act of fighting in single combat.

UIL'IUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.

uifcifying (s. from the part.) The act of making sweet.

uifcorating (s. from the part.) The act of sweetening.

uifling (s. from the part.) The act of making dull.

UMAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

UMNO'NI (s. in old geography) The inhabitants of Devonshire and Cornwall.

uncely (adj. from dunce, not common) Like a dunce.

unging (s. from the part.) The act of manuring with dung.

unuing (s. from the part.) The act of soliciting the payment of a debt.

uifping (s. from the part.) The act of cheating.

uifpoint (s. from dull, and point) Cindalism, a kind of children's play.

uifndling (s. from the part.) The act of growing less.

U (s. a contraction for) Diana, a woman's name.

UDINA'US (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names of Apollo.

UDIMUS (s.) A man's name.

uifing (s. from the part.) The act of losing life; the act or process of giving an artificial colour, the trade of a dyer.

U'NA (s.) A coin in the East Indies of about thirty shillings value.

YONIS'IUS (s.) A man's name.

EAHO'LUS (s. in old records) An alehouse.

Ealho'da (s. in old records) The privilege of keeping an alehouse.

EA'NUS (s. a different spelling) Janus.

EAR'INUS (s.) A man's name; a page to the emperor Domitian.

Earth'ing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with earth.

Earthlimind'edness (s. from earthliminded) The state of being earthliminded.

Ea'ing (p. d. from ease) Giving ease.

Ea'ing (s. from the part.) The act of giving ease.

Ea'ing (s. a local word) The eaves of a house.

Eat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of devouring with the mouth, the act of corroding.

Eavesdrop'ing (s. from eavesdrop) The water that drops from the eaves of a house; the act of listening under a window.

E'BAL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

Em'bing (s. from the part.) The act of returning towards the sea, the sinking of the tide.

EBRO'NAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Nu.*

EBU'TIUS (s.) A man's name; an old crafty fellow contemporary with Cicero.

ECBATA'NA (s.) The chief city of Media.

ECH'IDNA (s.) A woman's name; a queen of Scythia.

ECH'ION (s.) A man's name; one who assisted Cadmus in building Thebes.

Ech'ing (s. from the part.) The sound of an echo.

Eclips'ing (s. from the part.) The act of darkening.

E'DAR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Gen.*

Ed'dered (p. from edder) Bound, interwoven as a fence.

Ed dering (p. a. from edder) Binding with an edder.

Ed'dering (s. from the part.) The act of binding with an edder, the part of a fence which is formed by the edder.

E'DEN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.

E'DER (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man; the name of a place.

Edestia (s. in old records) Buildings.

Ed'ger (s. in botany) A plant with a leaf edged with white or yellow.

Ed'grew (s. in old records) The latter math. *D. Rust.*

E'dia (s. in old records) Aid, help.

EDO'NIS (s. in beaten mythology) A priestess of Bacchus.

EDUCA (s. in beaten mythology) A tutelary goddess to new born infants.

Ed'ucating (s. from the part.) The act of training up youth.

Edu'cing (s. from the part.) The act of producing to view.

Edu'corating (s. from the part.) The act of making sweet.

EDU'SA (s. in beaten mythology) Eudea.

E'DUTH (s. from the Heb. signifying a royal ornament) A kind of musical instrument.

Eel'fishing (s. from eel, and fishing) The act or diversion of fishing for eels.

EE'TION (s.) A man's name; the father of Andromache.

Efa'cing (s. from the part.) The act of disfiguring.

Effect'ing (s. from the part.) The act of performing.

Effem'inating (p. a. from effeminate) Making womanish, growing effeminate.

Effem'inating (s. from the part.) The act of making effeminate.

Esform'ing (s. from the part. but not used) The act of forming.

Esfu'ing (p. a. from effuse) Pouring out.

Esfu'ing (s. from the part.) The act of pouring out.

EGE'RIA (s.) Egeria, a nymph who was supposed to give easy labour to women in childbirth.

EGESTA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Hipotes.

Eg'ging (p. a. from egg) Exciting, provoking.

Eg'ging (s. from the part.) The act of exciting, the act of provoking.

EGLECOPO'LA (s. in natural history) A kind of stony blue marl.

EG'LON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.

EGNA'TIUS (s.) A man's name; an ancient poet.

E L O

EGNATU'LEIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman questor.
Egotizing (s. from the part.) The act of talking of one's self.
E'HI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Ejaculating (s. from the part.) The act of darting out.
Eject'ing (s. from the part.) The act of casting out.
E'K'AR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
E'KIEL (s. a contraction of) Ezekiel.
ELA'DAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
E'LAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
E'LAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
E'LANBATH'ANAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
Elaps'ing (s. from the part.) The act of passing away.
ELA'SAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELATHEUS (s.) One of the Lapithæ.
Elat'ing (p. a. from elate) Puffing up.
Elat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of puffing up.
Elat'us (s.) One of the Lapithæ.
Elbow'ing (s. from the part.) The act of pushing with the elbows.
EL'CESAITES (s. in church history) An ancient sect among the Jews, the Essenes.
ELDA'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Eld'er (s. a local word) The udder.
ELEAZ'ARUS (s.) A man's name.
Election'ing (s. from the part.) The act of choosing.
Electioneer'ing (adj. from election) Belonging to an election for members of parliament.
Electioneer'ing (s. from the adj. a colloquial word) The act of choosing representatives for parliament.
ELECTRA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Agamemnon.
ELESEIA (s.) The patroness of elegiac poetry.
ELE'LEIS (s. from Eleleus) A votive of Bacchus.
ELE'LEUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Bacchus.
Elemented (p. from element) Made a first principle.
Elementing (p. a. from element) Making a first principle.
Elementing (s. from the part.) The act of making a first principle.
E'LEPH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city. *Josh.*
Elevat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of raising up.
ELEUSIN'IA (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Ceres; one of the sacrifices to Ceres and Proserpine.
Eleusin'ian (adj. from Eleusinia) Belonging to the rites of Ceres.
ELEU'ZAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELI (s. an old word) A youth; a man. *Shenston.*
ELI'LI (s. a different spelling) Eli.
ELI'ADAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELIAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELIAS'APH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELIA'ZAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELI'DAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELIECUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.
ELI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELIE'NAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELI'HABA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Elimated (p. from elimate) Polished.
Elimating (p. a. from elimate, not much used) Polishing.
Elimating (s. from the part. but not much used) The act of polishing.
ELI'PHAL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELI'PHALEH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
E'LLIS (s.) The name of a country in the Peloponnese; the chief city of that country.
ELISA (s. a different spelling) Eliza; Dido queen of Carthage.
ELIS'HAPHAT (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELI'SOR (s. a law term) A coroner.
ELI'UD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELI'ZAPHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Elk'hunting (s. from elk, and hunting) The diversion of hunting the elk.
EL'KOSITE (s. from the Heb.) The cognomen of Nahum the prophet.
EL'LOSAR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. G. 14.
ELNA'AN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELO'HI (s. a different spelling) Eloi.
ELOIDES (s.) The nymphs of Bacchus.
Eloigned (p. from eloign, a law term) Removed, gone to some distant place.
Eloign'ing (p. a. from eloign) Moving to some distant place.
Eloign'ing (s. from the part.) The act of moving some of distant place.

E M P

Elong'ated (p. from elongate) Lengthened, drawn out.
Elong'ating (s. from the part.) An elongation, the act of going off to some distance.
Elo'ping (p. a. from elope) Escaping from any kind of confinement as a wife from a husband.
Elo'ping (s. from the part.) The act of escaping from confinement.
E'LOTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
ELPA'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELPA'LET (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELPA'RAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
ELPE'NOR (s.) A man's name; one of the companions of Ulysses.
ELTE'KETH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
ELTE'KON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
EL'TOLAD (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
Elucidat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of explaining.
Eluding (s. from the part.) The act of deceiving, the act of escaping by some kind of stratagem.
Elut'ing (p. a. from elure) Washing off.
Elut'ing (s. from the part.) The act of washing off.
Elut'ing (s. from the part.) The act of decanting.
EL'YMUS (s.) A man's name; a friend and companion of Aeschylus.
ELZA'BAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ELZA'PHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Emac'rated (p. from emaciate, but not much used) Wasted, made lean.
Emac'rating (s. from the part.) The act of making lean.
Emancipat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of setting at liberty.
Emasculat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of castrating.
EMA'THIA (s.) A country bordering on Thrace.
EMA'THION (s.) A man's name; the supposed son of Titan.
Embal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making up in bale.
Embark'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting on shipboard.
Embar'assing (s. from the part.) The act of perplexing.
Embal'ing (p. a. from embale) Vitiating, making bale.
Embal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making bale.
Embat'tling (p. a. from embattle) Ranging in order of battle.
Embat'tling (s. from the part.) The act of ranging in order of battle.
Embaying (p. a. from embay) Bathing, wetting.
Embaying (s. from the part.) The act of bathing, the act of wetting.
Embel'ishing (s. from the part.) The act of beautifying.
Embez'zling (s. from the part.) The act of appropriating by breach of trust; an embezzlement.
Emblazon'ing (s. from the part.) The act of dressing in splendid ornaments, the act of blazoning.
Embleament (s. a law term) A profit arising from land.
Embleament'a (s. in old records) The profits of land.
Embow'ed (p. not so common a spelling) Imbowed.
Embow'elling (s. from the part.) The act of taking out the bowels.
Embow'ement (s. from embow) A kind of arch or vault.
Embra'cing (s. from the part.) The act of joining in embraces.
Embrocating (s. from the part.) The act of fomenting.
Embroid'ering (s. from the part.) The act of ornamenting with embroidery.
Embroid'ing (s. from the part.) The act of disturbing.
Embrue (v. t. not so common a spelling) To imbue.
Embrued (p. from embrue, but not so common a spelling) Imbued.
Embruing (p. a. from embrue, but not so common a spelling) Imbuing.
Emerg'ing (s. from the part.) The act of rising from an surrounding element.
Emeril'stone (s. from emeril, and stone) The emeril; the emery.
Emigrat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of removing from one place to another.
EM'PLY (s.) The name of a woman.
Emu'ting (s. from the part.) The act of sending forth.
EMMAN'UEL (s. a different spelling) Immanuel.
EM'ME (s. a different spelling) Emma, a woman's name.
Em'morite (s. from Emmor) A descendant of Emmor.
Emmu'ring (s. from the part.) The act of cooping up.
Empall'ing (s. from the part.) The act of fencing.

ENF

the act of putting to death by driving a
 through the body.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of putting into
 the list of those who are to serve on a jury.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of covering
 with plaster.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of keeping to
 work, the act of furnishing with work.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of tainting
 with poison.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of making
 powerful.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of giving
 power.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of pouring out.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of tinging with
 purple.
 ENPUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The Gorgons.
 ENPUS (s.) A man's name; a rhetorician.
 enpaneling (p. from emulate) Rivalled, imitated.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of rivaling.
 enpaneling (p. a. from enmige) Milking out; stroking
 milky.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of milking out.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of making able.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of establishing by a
 law.
 EN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of enlaying, the
 act of variegating with colours.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of enflaming
 with love.
 EN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 enpaneling (p. a. from encage) Putting into a cage.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of putting into a
 cage.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of pitching tents,
 the act of forming a camp.
 enpaneling (p. a. from enchaife) Enraging, provoking.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of intraging.
 enpaneling (p. a. from enchain) Fastening with a chain.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with
 chain.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of affecting with
 enchantment.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of inclosing on
 every side.
 enpaneling (p. a. from encore) Desiring a repetition.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of crying encore.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of meeting in
 what.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of giving en-
 couragement.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of invading
 right or property of another.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of clogging
 with incumbrances.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of hurting.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of exposing to
 derision.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of making dear,
 the act of engaging by endearments.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of attempting,
 the act of using endeavours.
 enpaneling (s. from the part, not so common a spelling) The
 act of insulting.
 enpaneling (s. from the part, but not so common a spelling)
 the act of inditing.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of writing on the
 wall.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of bestowing, the
 act of enriching with some endowment.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of enriching with
 all endowments.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of suffering; the
 state of continuing.
 ENAM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. Es.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of depriving of
 all.
 EN (p. from enerve) Deprived of natural force.
 EN (p. a. from enerve) Depriving of natural
 force.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of depriving of na-
 tural force.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of weakening.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of putting into
 chains.
 enpaneling (s. from the part.) The act of urging, the act
 of generating.
 enpaneling (p. a. from enfranchise) Making free.

ENR

Enfranchising (s. from the part.) The act of making free.
 Engaging (s. from the part.) The act of laying under
 an obligation, the act of gaining over, the act of con-
 tending in battle.
 Engendering (s. from the part.) The act of begetting
 between the sexes.
 Englishing (s. from the part.) The act of translating into
 English.
 Englutting (s. from the part.) The act of swallowing
 up.
 Engorging (s. from the part.) The act of swallowing up
 with greediness.
 Engoutted (s. in falconry) Having feathers spotted
 with black.
 Engrailing (p. a. from engrail) Bruising as with
 hail.
 Engrailing (s. from the part.) The act of battering, the
 act of bruising as with hail.
 Engrainling (p. a. from engrain) Dying deep, dying in
 grain.
 Engrainling (s. from the part.) The act of dying in grain.
 Engrappling (p. a. from engrapple) Closing with each
 other, engaging in close fight.
 Engrappling (s. from the part.) The act of engaging in
 close fight.
 Engrosing (s. from the part.) The act of buying up a
 large quantity to sell again at an advanced price.
 ENHAD'DAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 ENHAK'KORE (s. from the Heb.) The name of a
 place. Judg. 15.
 Enhancing (s. from the part.) The act of advancing, the
 act of raising the price.
 ENHA'ZOR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 ENIA'LUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of
 Mars.
 Enjoining (s. from the part.) The act of ordering, the
 act of commanding.
 ENJOY' (v. t. from the French en joy, and joie joy) To
 possess, to possess with delight.
 Enjoyed (p. from enjoy) Possessed, possessed with de-
 light.
 Enjoying (p. a. from enjoy) Possessing, possessing with
 delight.
 Enjoying (s. from the part.) The act of possessing, the act
 of possessing with delight.
 Enjoyment (s. from enjoy) A possession, that which is
 enjoyed.
 Enkindling (s. from the part.) The act of enflaming, the
 act of setting on fire.
 Enlarging (s. from the part.) The act of making great,
 an amplification.
 Enlightening (s. from the part.) The act of giving
 light.
 Enlinking (s. from the part.) The act of binding to.
 Enlist (v. t. not so common a spelling) To enlist.
 Enlivening (s. from the part.) The act of making
 lively.
 EN'NA (s. with the poets) The place where Pluto surprized
 Proserpine.
 ENNEAN'DRIA (s. in botany, from the Greek εννεα nine,
 and ανη a male) A genus of plants, comprehending all
 that have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamina.
 ENNIUS (s.) A man's name; an ancient poet.
 ENNOSIG'EUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names
 of Neptune.
 Ennobling (s. from the part.) The act of raising to the
 rank of nobility.
 EN'NOSH (s. from the Heb.) Enoch, a man's name.
 Enraging (s. from the part.) The act of putting into a
 rage.
 Enrapturing (p. a. from enrapt) Throwing into rapture.
 Enrapturing (s. from the part.) The act of throwing into
 rapture.
 Enrapturing (s. from the part.) The act of throwing into
 rapture.
 Enraving (p. a. from enravish) Transporting with
 pleasure.
 Enraving (s. from the part.) The act of transporting
 with pleasure.
 Enriching (s. from the part.) The act of making rich.
 Enridging (p. a. from enridge) Forming in ridges.
 Enridging (s. from the part.) The act of forming in
 ridges.
 ENRIM'MON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 Enringing (s. from the part.) The act of inclosing in a
 circle.
 Enrobing (p. a. from enrobe) Dressing, investing with
 robes.
 Enrobing (s. from the part.) The act of investing with
 robes.

EPI

Enrol'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inserting in a roll.
Enroot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing the root.
Enround'ing (*p. a. from enround*) Environing.
Enround'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of environing.
Enseam'ing (*p. a. from enseam*) Inclosing with a seam.
Enseam'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing with a seam.
EN'SEINT (*adj. a law term*) Pregnant, big with child.
Enshri'ning (*p. a. from enshrine*) Preserving in a shrine.
Enshri'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of preservin'g a shrine.
Ensla'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to slavery.
Ensuring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sure.
Entail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of settling the descent of an estate.
Entang'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of involving.
En'terlaced (*p. from enterlace*) Interwoven.
En'terlacing (*s. from the part.*) The act of interweaving.
En'terpenn (*v. int. in falconry*) To have the feathers curled and entangled.
En'terprising (*s. from the part.*) The act of undertaking some hazardous affair.
Entertain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating at table, the act of diverting.
Enthron'ing (*p. a. from enthrone*) Setting on a throne.
Enthro'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting on a throne.
Entic'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of alluring.
Enti'rety (*s. from entire*) The state of being entire. *Blackst.*
Entit'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a title.
Entomb'ing (*p. a. from entomb*) Putting into a tomb.
Entomb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a tomb.
Entranc'ing (*p. a. from entrance*) Putting into a trance.
Entranc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a trance.
Entrap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching as in a trap.
Entrap'ping (*p. a. from entrap*) Catching as in a trap.
Entreat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of requesting, an entreaty.
Envel'oping (*s. from the part.*) The act of unwrapping.
Enven'oming (*s. from the part.*) The act of affecting with venom.
Enu'merating (*s. from the part.*) The act of numbering.
Enun'ciated (*p. from enunciate*) Proclaimed, declared.
Enun'ciating (*p. a. from enunciate*) Proclaiming, declaring.
Enun'ciating (*s. from the part.*) The act of proclaiming.
En'vying (*s. from the part.*) The act of beholding with envy.
Enwomb'ing (*p. a. from enwomb*) Making pregnant.
Enwomb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making pregnant.
EN'YO (*s. in heathen mythology*) The sister of Mars, the goddess of war.
E'OL (*s. an old spelling*) Æolus. *Shenstone.*
E'OS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The morning, the goddess of the morning.
EO'US (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the horses of the Sun; Lucifer, the morning star.
EPAMINONDAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Theban of great learning and bravery.
EP'APHUS (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed son of Jupiter and Io.
E'PEUS (*s.*) A man's name; the inventor of the battering ram.
E'PHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man; the name of a woman.
E'PHAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
E'PHER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
EPHE'SIANS (*s.*) The title of one of Paul's epistles.
EPHI'ALTES (*s.*) A huge giant. *Homer.*
EPIÆ'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) Sacrifices in honour of Bacchus.
EPICAR'PIA (*s. in medicine*) A plaster for the arm.
EPICHR'MUS (*s.*) A man's name; a poet and philosopher.
EPIG'ENES (*s.*) A man's name; a poet, an astrologer, and historian.
EPILENE'IA (*s. in heathen mythology*) Public games celebrated at the time of vintage in honour of Bacchus.
Epilene'an (*adj. from epilenæa*) Belonging to the epilenæa.

ESC

EPIME'THEUS (*s.*) A man's name; the brother of Prometheus.
EPIME'THIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Demolion.
EPI'RUS (*s.*) A district or province of Greece famous for a breed of horses.
E'PISCOPE (*s. a droll word, from the Greek, and known to view*) A bishop.
EPISTRO'PHIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name of Venus.
Epit'omizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing in a narrower compass.
EP'ITOS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Alba.
EP'ODON (*s.*) The spade.
EP'SILON (*s.*) The fifth letter in the Greek alphabet.
EQUES'TRIS (*s.*) One of the titles of Fortune.
EQUIC'ULUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous warrior.
Equilib'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making even.
Equip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of fitting out.
Equiv'ocating (*s. from the part.*) The act of using words of doubtful meaning.
Erad'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling by the roots.
Era'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing out.
ERASIS'TRATUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noble physician of antiquity.
ERATOS'THENES (*s.*) A man's name; a poet, historian, philosopher and astronomer.
E'REBUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The night, a river of the infernal regions; hell.
E'RECH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
EREC'THEUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of crops.
EREC'THEIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Erectheus.
Erect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting up.
ER'GATES (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Minerva.
ERIC'ETES (*s.*) A man's name; a Lacedæmonian, by one of the companions of Æneas.
ERICH'THO (*s.*) A woman's name; a woman of Italy skilled in charms and enchantments.
ERICH'THO'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the fourth king of Athens.
ERIG'ONE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Erichon, who was supposed to have been transformed into the constellation now called Virgo.
E'RIL (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Ireland.
ERIN'NYS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the Furies.
ERIP'US (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ERIPH'YLE (*s.*) A woman's name; the treacherous wife of Amphiaræus.
ERISICH'THON (*s.*) A man's name; he despised the rites of Ceres, and is said to have eaten his own flesh.
Ero'ding (*p. a. from erode*) Cankering, corroding.
Ero'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of corroding.
E'ROS (*s.*) A man's name; a servant of Mars.
E'ROS (*s.*) One of the names of Cupid.
Er'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of committing error.
ERSE (*adj. perhaps from Eric*) Belonging to the island of Scotch.
Erie (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the island of Scotch.
Eru'ctated (*p. from eru'ctate*) Belched.
Eru'ctating (*p. a. from eru'ctate*) Breaking wind from the stomach.
Eru'ctating (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking wind from the stomach.
Eru'cted (*p. from eru'ct*) Belched.
Eru'cting (*p. a. from eru'ct*) Belching, breaking wind from the stomach.
Eru'cting (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking wind from the stomach.
ERYC'INA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Venus.
ERYN'NIS (*s. a different spelling*) Erinnyes.
E'RYX (*s.*) A man's name; supposed to have been the uterine brother of Æneas.
Eica'te (*s. in old records*) An escheat.
Eica'tor (*s. in old records*) An escheator.
Esca'pement (*s. from escape*) The act of escaping, movement effected by the wheel and balance work, the parts by which that movement is effected.
Esca'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of making an escape.
Escheat'orship (*s. from escheator*) The office of escheator.

EVI

Evo'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of guarding from one place to another.
ESER'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous gladiator.
ESH'BAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ESHEON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Josh. 15.*
ESHEK (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ESH'TAULITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chron.*
ESHTON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
ESKAL'ONITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *Josh. 13.*
ESMA'CHIA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ESOU'ES (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
Espou'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of contracting in marriage; the act of defending the cause of another.
Esp'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of discovering at a distance.
Es'p'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a trial.
Essencing (*p. a. from essence*) Perfuming, scenting.
Essencing (*s. from the part.*) The act of perfuming.
ESSE'NI (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) The Essenes.
Estim'ium (*s. in old records*) An excuse for an appearance.
Estab'lishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting up; the act of making firm.
Estab'ling (*p. a. from estate*) Settling as a fortune.
Est'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of settling, as a fortune, on any one.
Esteem'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of valuing highly.
ES'HAOL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Estimating (*s. from the part.*) The act of computing before hand.
Estop' (v. t. a law term) To stop, to hinder.
Estop'ped (*p. from estop*) Stopped, hindered from proceeding.
Estop'ping (*p. a. from estop*) Stopping, hindering.
Estop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of stopping.
ESTO'VEK (*s. a law term*) A maintenance, an allowance.
Estran'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of alienating affection.
ESU'BOPE (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Colchis.
ETA (*s.*) The seventh letter in the Greek alphabet.
ETAM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place; the name of a rock; a man's name.
ETEO'CLES (*s.*) A man's name; the elder son of Cepheus.
Eterni'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making eternal.
ETHAL'ION (*s.*) A man's name, who, as the poets affirm, was transformed into a dolphin.
ETHER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ETH'NAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ETH'NI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ETIQUET'TE (*s. from the French*) A style, a title, a character.
ETRU'RIA (*s.*) The dukedom of Tuscany.
Etrurian (*adj. from Etruria*) Belonging to Etruria.
Etrurian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Etruria.
Evac'uating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making empty.
Evad'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting off; the act of eluding.
EVAD'NE (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Aepus, who when he was killed by thunder, grew melancholy, and threw herself into the funeral pile.
EVAG'ORAS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Cyprus.
EVAN (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.
EVAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed son of Mercury, an Arcadian who settled a colony in Italy.
Evangelizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of instructing in the Christian religion.
Evap'orating (*s. from the part.*) The act of flying off in a vapour.
EVE'HUS, EVI'HUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name of Bacchus.
Evened (*p. from even*) Made even.
Evening (*p. a. from even*) Making even.
Evening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making even.
Evidencing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making evident.
Evinc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making evident.

EXA

Evis'cerating (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of the viscera.
E'VIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.
Evol'ving (*p. a. from evolve*) Unfolding.
Evol'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of unfolding.
EU'BIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a lascivious historian.
EU'BOE (*s.*) A large island on the coast of Greece.
EU'BULE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Leo the son of Orpheus.
EUBUL'IDES (*s.*) A man's name; a scholar of Euclid and master of Demosthenes.
EU'BULUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several learned men.
EU'CHIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.
EU'CLID (*s.*) A man's name; a famous geometrician.
EUCRA'TES (*s.*) A man's name; a man noted for his duplicity.
EUDOX'US (*s.*) A man's name; an astronomer and geometrician.
EUER'GETES (*s.*) A surname of one of the Ptolemies.
EUHEME'RUS (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient historian.
EU'MELIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Eumelus.
EU'MELUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Corinthian historian.
EU'MENES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Pergamus.
EU'MENIDES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The Furies.
EUMOL'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a writer more ancient than Homer.
EUPHOR'BUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Panthus.
EUPHO'RION (*s.*) A man's name; a poet of Chalcis.
EUPHRA'NOR (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent statuary.
EURLCE'A (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Venus.
EU'POLIS (*s.*) A man's name; a comic poet and severe satyrist.
EUPOM'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous painter, master of Apelles.
EU'PORUS (*s.*) A man's name; the faithful servant of Gracchus.
EURIP'IDES (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent tragedian.
EURY'ALE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Minos.
EU'RYLUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Greek who went with eighty ships against Troy.
EURY'BATES (*s.*) A man's name; the messenger sent by Agamemnon to Achilles to demand Briseis.
EURY'DICE (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Orpheus.
EURYLOCHUS (*s.*) A man's name; one of the companions of Ulysses.
EURYM'ACHUS (*s.*) A man's name; one of Penelope's suitors.
EURYN'AME (*s.*) A woman's name.
EURYP'ILUS (*s.*) A man's name.
EURYS'THEUS (*s.*) A man's name; an enemy to Hercules.
EURY'TION (*s.*) A man's name; one of the Argonauts.
EURYTIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Eurytus.
EURYTUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Iole.
EUTER'PIA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) Euterpe, one of the Muses.
EUTHYCRATES (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent painter.
EUTRAP'ELUS (*s.*) A man's name; a crafty spiteful fellow.
EUTRO'PIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman historian.
EU'TYCHE (*s.*) A woman's name; she had thirty children.
Ewe (*s. not so common a spelling*) The yew. *Urry.*
Exac'ebating (*s. from the part.*) The act of exasperating.
Exact'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of practising extortion.
Exag'gerating (*s. from the part.*) The act of heightening by exaggeration.
EXAG'ONUS (*s.*) A man's name, who it is said was thrown into a large vessel full of serpents and received no hurt from them.
Exalt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising up, the act of elevating.
Exam'ining (*s. from the part.*) The act of scrutinizing.
Exas'perating

EXP

Exasperating (*s. from the part.*) The act of provoking.

Excarnating (*s. from the part.*) The act of clearing from flesh.

Excavating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making hollow.

Exceeding (*s. from the part.*) The act of going too far.

Excelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of surpassing.

Excepting (*s. from the part.*) The act of objecting to; the act of leaving out.

Excern'ing (*p. a. from excern*) Straining, separating by excretion.

Excern'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating by excretion.

EXCE'TRA (*s. in zoology*) The hydra, a serpent.

Exchanging (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing one thing for another.

Excising (*s. from the part.*) The act of levying by way of excise.

Exciting (*s. from the part.*) The act of stirring up.

Exclaim'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of crying out with vehemence.

Excluding (*s. from the part.*) The act of thrusting out.

Excogitating (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking out by dint of thinking.

Excommunicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off from the communion of the church.

Excoriating (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping off the skin.

EXCRE'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and screo, to spit, but not much used*) To separate by the glands, to exclude by excretion.

Excreted (*p. from excrete*) Separated by the glands.

Excreting (*p. a. from excrete*) Separating by the glands.

Excreting (*s. from the part. but not much used*) The act of separating by the glands.

Excruciating (*s. from the part.*) The act of torturing.

Exculpating (*s. from the part.*) The act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

Excusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making an excuse.

Ex'ecrated (*p. from execrate*) Cursed, imprecated, abominated.

Ex'ecrating (*p. a. from execrate*) Cursing, abominating.

Ex'ecrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of execration.

Ex'ecuting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into execution; the act of putting to death by order of law.

Ex'eltree (*s. a different spelling*) An axletree.

Ex'eltreed (*adj. from exeltree*) Furnished with an axletree.

Exemplifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of confirming by example.

Exempting (*s. from the part.*) The act of freeing from any thing burdensome.

Exercising (*s. from the part.*) The act of practising.

Exerting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting forth strength.

Exfoliating (*s. from the part.*) The act of scaling off an injured bone; an exfoliation.

Exhaling (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending forth in vapour.

Exhausting (*s. from the part.*) The act of emptying; the act of drawing quite dry.

Exhibiting (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing to view.

Exhilarating (*s. from the part.*) The act of cheering; the act of raising the spirits.

Exhorting (*s. from the part.*) The act of persuading.

Exiling (*s. from the part.*) The act of banishing.

Existing (*p. a. from exist*) Being, having a being.

Existing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of continuing in existence.

Exorcising (*s. from the part.*) The act of adjuring.

Expanding (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading a broad.

Expatriating (*s. from the part.*) The act of enlarging on a subject; the act of ranging at large.

Expecting (*s. from the part.*) The act of waiting; the act or state of having a previous apprehension.

Expectorating (*p. a. from expectorate*) Ejecting by spittle.

Expectorating (*s. from the part.*) The act of ejecting by spittle.

FAB

Exped'itating (*p. a. from expeditate*) Cutting out balls of a dog's feet to prevent his running.

Exped'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting the balls of a dog's feet.

Expediting (*s. from the part.*) The act of hastening.

Expelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of casting out.

Expend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying out.

Experiencing (*s. from the part.*) The act of knowing by experience.

Experimentalist (*s. from experiment*) One versed in experimental part of any science.

Exp'iating (*s. from the part.*) The act of averting subsequent acts of devotion.

Exp'iring (*s. from the part.*) The act of breathing out; the act of dying.

Explaining (*s. from the part.*) The act of illustrating the act of unfolding.

Explicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of unfolding.

Explo'iding (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving off.

Explo'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of searching out.

Exporting (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying out of a country.

Exp'osing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying open.

Exp'ostulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of debating.

Expounding (*s. from the part.*) The act of explaining.

Express'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pressing out the act of uttering.

Expunging (*s. from the part.*) The act of blotting out.

Exsic'cating (*s. from the part.*) The act of drying.

Extens'porizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking extempore.

Extending (*s. from the part.*) The act of stretching out.

Extenuating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a palliation.

Extenuating (*s. from the part.*) The act of roasting out.

Extinguishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out; the act of quenching.

Extirpating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rooting out.

Extolling (*s. from the part.*) The act of praising.

Extort'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing violence.

Extract'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing out.

Extrahu'ra (*s. in old records*) A stray, a stray beast.

Extrav'asating (*p. a. from extravasate*) Forcing out the proper vessels.

Extrav'asating (*s. from the part.*) The act of forcing out of the proper vessels.

Extricated (*p. from extricate*) Disembarrassed, disentangled.

Extricating (*s. from the part.*) The act of disembarrassing.

Extruding (*s. from the part.*) The act of pushing out.

Exul'cerating (*s. from the part.*) The act of corroding with ulcers.

Exulting (*s. from the part.*) The act of rejoicing greatly; the act of triumph.

Exul'citated (*p. from exulcitate*) Stirred up.

Exul'citating (*p. a. from exulcitate*) Stirring up.

Exul'citating (*s. from the part.*) The act of stirring up.

Eye'teeth (*s. from eye, and teeth*) The teeth in upper jaw next the grinders.

Eye-water (*s. from eye, and water*) A water medicine for the eyes.

Eye'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of watching the eye.

Ev'ott (*s.*) A small island in a river.

EZ'BAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

EZ'BAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

EZ'LANGA'BER (*s. a different spelling*) Ezlangeber.

EZ'ZEM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

EZ'NITE (*s. from the Heb.*) Adino, one of David's mighty men.

Ez'rabite (*s. from Ezra*) A descendant of Ezra.

EZ'RI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

EZ'RON (*s. from the Heb.*) Hezion; a man's name.

F.

FAB'ING (*s. from the part.*) The act of dealing fiction.

Fab'ricating (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising fabric.

FAU

FAURICUS (s.) A man's name; a noble family among the ancient Romans.
FAURIA (s. in the mythology of the heathens) An allegorical deity, supposed to be the daughter of Somnus and Nox.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of making easy.
FAUR (s. a local word) A small bundle.
FAURING (p. a. from fadge, a droll word) Sulting, fucceeing.
FAURING (s. from the part. a droll word) The act of fulting one's self; the act of succeeding in any business.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act or state of growing languid.
FAUR (s. an old spelling) Father. *Wickliffe.*
FAUR (s. an old spelling) Father. *Wickliffe.*
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of blinding up in fagots.
FAUR (s. in old records) A feud.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of counterfeiting.
FAUR (s. in old records) A forger of deeds.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of hesitating; the act of falling.
FAURUS'TA (s.) The name of an apple.
FAUR (s.) A poetical deity.
FAURIZING (s. from the part.) The act of making familiar.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of killing with hunger.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of forming in the imagination.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of agitating the air with a fan.
FAURNIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman orator of singular dignity.
FAUR (v. t. a local word) To clip the coarser parts of wool. *Diët. Rust.*
FAURED (p. from farce) Dressed as wool by having the coarser parts clipped off.
FAURING (p. a. from farce) Clipping off the coarser parts of wool.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of clipping off the coarser parts of wool.
FAURINGAL (s. a different spelling) A farthingale. *Scott.*
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of proceeding in any fair; the act of going on in life.
FAURDALE (s. a different spelling) A farundel, a quarter of an acre. *Diët. Rust.*
FAUR (adj. a local word) Fair, handsome.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of bringing forth pigs.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of breaking wind behind.
FAURDEL (s. an old word) A fourth part, and in some places an eighth part of a yard land.
FAURDEL (s. a local word) A small quantity of land, a quarter of an acre.
FAURINA (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Diana.
FAURITES (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Diana.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of bewitching.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of forning.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of abstaining from food.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of receiving as a child; the act of receiving as an offspring.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of sounding the path.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of making weary.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of making fat.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of making fat.
FAURA (s. in heathen mythology) Ops; the women only attended the sacrifices of this goddess.
FAURA (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Faurellus.
FAURELLUS (s.) A man's name; a king of the Aborigines.
FAURUS (s.) A man's name; a king of the Aborigines.
FAURA (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of the goddess Ops.
FAURA (s. from Faunus) The feasts kept in honour of Faunus.
FAURUS (s. in heathen mythology) The supposed god of the fields and woods; the patron of fowlers.
FAURINUS (s.) A man's name; a French philosopher.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of shewing favour.

FER

FAURSTITAS (s. in heathen mythology) The name of a goddess who was supposed to make cattle fruitful.
FAURSTUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
FAURING (s. from the part.) The act of courting; the act of flattering by expressing more than common fondness.
FEAR (s. in the mythology of the heathens) The deity who was supposed to produce fear; a female divinity.
FEARING (p. a. from fear) Dreading, living in fear.
FEARING (s. from the part.) The act of dreading; the state of living in fear.
FEARING (s. from the part.) The act of entertaining at feasts; the act of frequenting feasts.
FEATHERING (s. from the part.) The act of furnishing with feathers; the upper part of a hedge or fence; the act of laying hay on a cart; but these sentences are local.
FEATUR (adj. from feature) Having features.
FEAZING (s. from the part.) The act of untwisting.
FEBRIS (s. in heathen mythology) A goddess worshipped through fear; the fever.
FEBRUA (s. in antiquity) A kind of lustration, a feast of atonement or purification.
FEBRUALIS, FEBRUATA (s. in heathen mythology) Names of Juno.
FEBRULA (s. in heathen mythology) A name of Juno.
FEBRUUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Pluto.
FEENIDATING (s. from the part.) The act of making fruitful.
FEELER (adj. comp. of feeble) Feeble in a greater degree.
FEELER (adj. sup. of feeble) Feeble in the greatest degree.
FEELING (s. from the part.) The act of giving fees.
FEIGNING (s. from the part.) The act of inventing, the act of dissembling.
FELICITATING (s. from the part.) The act of congratulating, the act of making happy.
FELLING (p. a. from fell) Knocking down, cutting down.
FELLING (s. from the part.) The act of knocking down, the act of cutting down.
FELLOWCITIZEN (s. from fellow, and citizen) One of the same city.
FELLOWING (p. a. from fellow) Fitting one to another, pairing.
FELLOWING (s. from the part.) The act of fitting one to another; the act of pairing.
FELLOWPRISONER (s. from fellow, and prisoner) One confined in prison with another.
FELLOWWORKER (s. from fellow, and worker) One that works with another.
FELON (s. a law term, supposed to be from the Tent, fee a feud, and lon a price) A crime which exposes to forfeiture of goods and chatties; one guilty of such a crime. *Blackstone.*
FELTERING (s. from the part.) The act of clotting together.
FERMORA (s. in architecture) The interstices which separate the channels of the triglyph.
FERNIGREEK (s. not so correct a spelling) The fenugreek. *Diët. Rust.*
FENIRA (s. in old records) A fence.
FENWICK (s.) A man's name.
FEOFFOR (s. in old records) A feoffer.
FEOFFING (p. a. from feoff) Putting in possession.
FEOFFING (s. from the part.) The act of putting in possession.
FEOFFMENT (s. in old records) A fee farm.
FEOFFMENT (s. not so common a spelling) A feoffment. *Ans.*
FERALIA (s. in Roman antiquity) A feast to the infernal gods.
FERTURIUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.
FERRIA (s. in old records) A ferry.
FERMENTING (s. from the part.) The act of putting into a state of fermentation.
FERNHALL (s. a local word) A house or land held by lease at a yearly rent.
FERONIA (s. in heathen mythology) A goddess of the graces.
FERRER (s. not so common a spelling) A ferule. *Scott.*
FERRERING (s. from the part.) The act of driving out with a ferret; the act of hunting from lurking places.
FERRYING (s. from the part.) The act of carrying over a water.

FLA

Fertilizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making fruitful.

Feruling (*p. a. from ferule*) Chastising with the ferula.

Feruling (*s. from the part.*) The act of chastising with the ferula.

FESSONIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A tutelar goddess to weary travellers.

Fes'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of corrupting; the act of growing virulent.

Fetch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing; the act of going for any thing.

FETECHAMPE'TRE (*s. from the French, fete a feast, and champeire the country*) A feast or elegant entertainment in the country, at which the company is chiefly accommodated out of doors.

Fetheries (*adj. absolute*) Void of feathers. *Cbauer.*

Fet'tering (*p. a. from fetter*) Binding with fetters.

Fet'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding with fetters.

Fet'tle (*s. a local word*) Dress, case, condition.

Few'er (*adj. comp. of few*) Less in number.

Few'est (*adj. sup. of few*) Least in number.

Few'est (*s. from the adj.*) The least number.

Few'ness (*s. from the adj.*) The state of being few in number.

Fid'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing on the fiddle; the act of trifling.

Fier'cer (*adj. comp. of fierce*) Fierce in a greater degree.

Fiercest (*adj. sup. of fierce*) Fierce in the greatest degree.

Fig'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into some certain figure; the act of setting down in figures; the act of making a figure.

Fil'ling (*p. a. from fill*) Making full.

Filling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making full.

Fil'liped (*p. from fillip*) Struck with a sudden motion of the finger.

Fil'liping (*p. a. from fillip*) Striking with a sudden motion of the finger.

Fil'liping (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with a sudden motion of the finger.

Fillyfoal (*s. from filly and foal*) A mare colt.

Filt'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of straining.

Filtrating (*p. a. from filtrate*) Filtering.

Filtrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of straining.

FIMBRIA (*s.*) The name of several Romans.

Find'ing (*p. a. from find*) Obtaining by seeking; discovering by study; discovering by accident.

Find'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of obtaining by searching; the act of discovering by study or accident.

Finee'r (*v. t. a different spelling*) To veneer.

Fining (*s. from the part.*) The act of levying a fine; the act of refining.

Fi'ned (*p. from fire*) Set on fire.

Fire'fly (*s. from fire, and fly*) The pyrausta.

Fir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting on fire.

Fir'ma (*s. in old records*) A farm.

Fir'rups (*s. a local word*) A petty oath.

Fir'wood (*s. from fir, and wood*) The wood or timber of the fir tree.

Fish'ering (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of gull.

Fish'er-men (*s. plu. of fisherman*) More than one fisherman.

Fish'spear (*s. from fish, and spear*) A spear to strike fish.

Fist'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with the fist.

Fitch (*s. a different spelling*) A vetch; a kind of pulic.

Fit'ted (*p. from fit*) Suited, accommodated.

Fittedness (*s. from fitted*) The state of being fitted; suitability.

Fitt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of suiting; the act of accommodating; that which is fitted.

Fix'ing (*p. a. from fix*) Settling; determining.

Fix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of settling; the act of determining.

FLAC'CUS (*s.*) The cognomen of several Romans.

FLAGEL'LA (*s. from the Lat. the plu. of flagellum*) A cat of nine tails; a bundle of cords used as a scourge.

FLAGEL'LUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A scourge.

Flag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of hanging loose.

Flak'ing (*p. a. from flake*) Parting into thin plates.

Flak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating into thin plates.

FLAMIN'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.

Flam'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of burning with flame; the act of burning with passion.

Planderian (*adj. from Flanders*) Belonging to Flanders.

FOA

Flank'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of attacking one side, the act of securing on the side.

Flan'nel (*adj. from the sub.*) Consisting of flannel, made of flannel.

Flap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating with any thing loose and flat.

Fla'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fluttering with splendid shew.

Flash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of glittering with quick and transient light.

Flatt'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making flat.

Flat'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with flattery.

FLA'VIA (*s. from Flavius*) The name of a woman; the name of several Roman ladies.

Fla'vian (*adj. from Flavius*) Belonging to a particular family at Rome.

Fla'vius (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a family at Rome.

Flaunt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making shew of finery.

Flaw'ing (*p. a. from flaw*) Breaking, damaging with a fissure.

Flaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of damaging with a fissure.

Flay (*v. t. a local word*) To frighten.

Play'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping of skin.

Fleak (*s. a local word*) A hurdle.

Fleck'ing (*p. a. from fleck*) Spotting, streaking.

Fleck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with spots.

Fledg'ing (*p. a. from fledge*) Furnishing with feathers.

Fledg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with feathers.

Flee'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping of fleece; the act of plundering.

Fleet'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of flying swiftly.

Fleshcontent'ing (*adj. from flesh, and contenting*) Giving content to the flesh.

Flesh'd (*adj. from flesh*) Furnished with flesh, having flesh.

Flick (*s. a local word*) A sitch of bacon.

Fling'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing with violence.

Flirt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing a thing with a quick motion; the act of playing with a flirt.

Flix (*s. an old spelling*) The flux.

Flood'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overflowing with water.

Flot'sam (*s. an old law term*) A wreck swimming on the water.

Flounc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving in water with violence; the act of moving with sonate agitation.

Flound'ershiping (*s. from flounder, and fishing*) The act or diversion of fishing for flounders.

Flour'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sprinkling with flour.

Flour'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of growing with vigour; the act of moving with quick vibration; the act of striking flourishes.

Flour'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mocking; the act of treating with contempt.

Flow'ercup (*s. from flower, and cup*) The calix, the part which supports the flower leaves.

Flow'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of shooting out into flowers; the act of ornamenting with flowers.

Flow'erleaf (*s. from flower, and leaf*) One of the leaves which form the flower of a plant.

Flow'erleaves (*s. plu. of flowerleaf*) The leaves which form the flower of a plant.

Flow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of running in water; the act of hanging loose.

Fluctuating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rolling backward and forward.

FLUVIA'LES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The nymphs who were supposed to frequent rivers.

Flex'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of melting.

Fly'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving through the air with wings.

Fly'onhead (*s. in falconry*) The act of a hawk missing her quarry and betakes herself to the check.

Flyre (*v. int. a local word*) To laugh scornfully.

Foal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth a foal.

Foal'teeth (*s. plu. of foaltooth*) The teeth which horse shew at a certain age.

FOR

FR1

foal'tooth (*s. from foal, and tooth*) one of the foal-teeth.
foam'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering froth; the act of frothing at the mouth.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cheating.
fool'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeding cattle with fodder; the fodder with which cattle are fed.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of defeating.
fool'ing (*p. a. from foim*) Pushing in fencing.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pushing in fencing.
fool'ing (*p. a. from folit*) Inserting by forgery.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inserting by forgery.
fool'right (*s. an old law word*) The common law; the right of the common people.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with thin plates.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of going after.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of applying a ornamentation; the act of cherishing.
fool'ing (*s. not a common spelling*) A fund. *Dict. Rus.*
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with more than common indulgence.
fool'ing (*s. a different spelling*) The feast of fountains; the fontanalia.
fool'ing (*s. from foot, and breadth*) The breadth of a foot.
fool'ing (*s. in old records*) One who cleans armour.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of prohibiting.
fool'ing (*s. an old word*) One who cleans armour.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of compelling; the act of violating female chastity.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing through a water without swimming.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of arming beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of presaging.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of contriving beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of precluding; the act of cutting off the power of redemption.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of designing beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dooming beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of quitting, the act of resigning.
fool'ing (*p. a. from foreimagin*) Imagining beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imagining beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of judging beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of knowing beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying in both.
fool'ing (*s. a law term*) An exception.
fool'ing (*adj. from foreprise*) Excepted, reserved.
fool'ing (*s. in old records*) A head land.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raking in the part.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of running fore.
fool'ing (*p. a. from foresee*) Seeing beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of seeing beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of signifying beforehand.
fool'ing (*p. a. from forethow*) Showing beforehand, predicting.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shewing beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. a law term*) A stoppage of the way. *Ans.*
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of anticipating market.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of predicting.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of warning beforehand.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of losing by non-observance of some condition.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of losing re-observance.
fool'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming in the act of counterfeiting.
fool'ing (*p. a. from forgive*) Remitting, pardoning.

Forgiv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pardoning; the act of remitting.
Forisfamili'ated (*adj. a law term*) Provided with land prior to the death of the father. *Blackstone.*
FOR/MAX (*s. in beaten mythology*) A goddess of corn.
For'nage (*s.*) The fornagium.
FOR/NAX (*s. in beaten mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over ovens.
Forfa'king (*p. a. from forsake*) Leaving, departing from.
Forfa'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaving, the act of departing from.
Forstala'tor (*s. in old records*) A forestaller.
Forstaltum (*s. in old records*) A stoppage of the way.
Forfwear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of renouncing an oath.
For'tifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of strengthening with fortifications.
For'tulet (*s. from fortuletum*) A fortified place. *Ans.*
Fortule'tum (*s. in old records*) A fortress.
For'warding (*s. from the part.*) The act of hastening.
For'er (*s. a different spelling*) A fodder of lead. *Dict. Rus.*
Found'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a horses feet tender by over riding; the act of sinking as a ship to the bottom.
Found'ing (*p. a. from found*) Laying a foundation; casting in moulds.
Found'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying a foundation; the act of building on a foundation.
Fowl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching and killing birds.
Fox'whelp (*s. from fox, and whelp*) The young of a fox.
Franc'hurdum (*s. in old records*) A free board.
Franchi'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making free.
FRAN'CI (*s.*) The Franks.
Frank (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
FRANK (*s. in familiar style*) A man's name, Francis; a woman's name, Frances.
Frank'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making free; the act of shutting up a hog to make it fat.
FRATICEL/LA (*s.*) The Tortosians; a sect who paid no regard to modesty of dress or manners.
Fray'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of frightening away.
Fre'ed (*p. from free*) Made free.
Free'ing (*p. a. from free*) Making free.
Free'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making free.
Free'men (*s. plu. of freeman*) More than one freeman.
Free'willoffering (*s. from freewill, and offering*) A voluntary offering.
Free'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of congealing with frost.
Freight'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of loading; the act of supplying with a cargo.
French'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making like the French.
Fresh'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making or growing fresh.
Fret'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of wearing away by attrition; the act of vexing; the state of one who frets.
Frib'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of trifling; the part of conduct of a fribble.
FRIDS/WID (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Frid'wit (*s. a law term*) A fine for breach of the peace.
Friend (*s. at ombre*) The person who holds the king that is called and becomes the partner of him that called it.
FRIE'ZELAND (*s. in geography*) The name of two subdivisions or districts of the German Empire, distinguished by East and West.
Frie'zeland (*s. from Friezeland*) A native of Friezeland.
Fright'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of surprizing with sudden fear.
Frim (*adj. a local word*) Tender, thriving.
Fring'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ornamenting with fringe.
Fri'gian (*adj. from Friii*) Belonging to the Friii; belonging to Friezeland.
Fri'ic (*adj. from Friii*) Belonging to the Friii; belonging to Friezeland.
Fri'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Friezeland; the language of the Friezelanders.
FRISII (*s. in old geography*) A people of Germany, the people who inhabited Friezeland.
Frit'tering (*p. a. from fritter*) Cutting into small pieces.
Frit'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into small pieces.
FRIZ (*s. the contraction of*) Fridswid.
Fri'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of curling.

G A L

FRIZ'WITH (*s. a different spelling*) Fridswid; a woman's name.
Frog'stool (*s. a local word*) The toad stool; a kind of fungus.
Front'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing in front.
FRON'TO (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
Frown'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking stern.
Fruit'fuller (*adj. comp. of fruitful*) Fruitful in a greater degree.
Fruit'fullest (*adj. sup. of fruitful*) Fruitful in the greatest degree.
Frun'dal (*s. a local word*) The fourth part of a bushel.
FRUST'RABLE (*adj. from the Lat. frustra in vain*) Capable of being frustrated.
Frust'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of defeating.
Fry'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing in a pan over the fire.
Fud'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking to excess.
FUFID'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a rich miser. *Horace.*
FULK (*s.*) A man's name.
FULMINA'TOR (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.
Ful'minating (*s. from the part.*) The act of thundering.
Ful'vian (*adj. from Fulvius*) Belonging to a particular Roman family.
FUL'VIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the head of a great family at Rome.
Fu'mage (*s. a local word*) Dung; the act of manuring with dung. *Dic. Rust.*
Fumb'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing any thing in an awkward manner.
Fu'migating (*s. from the part.*) The act of perfuming with smoke.
Fu'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing off in smoke; the act of discovering passion.
Fun'gi (*s. plu. of fungus*) Excrecences; mushrooms.
Furbel'owing (*p. a. from furbelow*) Adorning with appendages of dress.
Fur'belowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of adorning with furbelows.
Fur'bish'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of burnishing; the act of rubbing up.
FUR'RIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
Fur'nishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of supplying.
Fur'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of ornamenting with fur.
Fur'rowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting trenches.
Fur'thering (*s. from the part.*) The act of promoting.
Fu'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of melting.
FU'SIUS (*s.*) A man's name; an affected orator among the Romans.
Fus'sock (*s. a local and low word*) A fat idle woman.
Fuz'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of flying off as linen or woollen in small parts.

G.

G'VBA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city, Geba.
GAB'BAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gab'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of continued talking; a confused noise of talking.
GABINI'US (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
Gab'lock (*s. a local word*) A crow, an iron bar.
Gad'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of rambling from one place to another.
GA'DI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of stopping the mouth with a gag.
GA'HAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
GAHM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gai'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of getting.
GA'LAL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
GALAN'THIS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The handmaid of Alcmena, who was said to have been transformed into a weazel.
GALAT'IE (*s. in old geography*) A division or race of the ancient Celts.
GALATE'A (*s.*) The name of a woman; a sea nymph.
GAL'BA (*s.*) A man's name; one of the Roman emperors.
Gale (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; the sweet willow.
GALE'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

G E N

GALE'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Nicomachus, a geometrician.
GAL/LÆ (*s.*) The priestesses of Cybele.
GAL/LI (*s.*) The priests of Cybele.
Gall'pipe (*s. from gall, and pipe*) The pipe or d which conveys the gall from the bladder to the intestines.
GAL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several mans.
Gan'merlamb (*s. a local word*) An ewe lamb.
GA'MUL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gan'greening (*p. a. from gangreen*) Affecting with a gangreen, corrupting with a gangreen.
Gan'greening (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of corrupting with a gangreen.
Gaol'fever (*s. from gaol, and fever*) A distemper occasioned by confinement and close air.
Gar'amas (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Libya; an inhabitant of the interior Libya.
Gardero'ba (*s. in old records*) A wardrobe.
Garg'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of applying gargle.
GAR'LIZ (*s. in commerce*) A kind of linen cloth imported from Germany.
GAR'MITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One belonging to a certain district or family.
Gar'nishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting with garnish.
Gar'risoning (*p. a. from garrison*) Furnishing with garrison.
Gar'risoning (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a garrison.
Garth (*s. a local word*) A hoop.
Gash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting wide and deep wounds.
Gasp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening mouth wide and catching for breath.
Gast'ing (*p. a. from gast*) Frighting.
Gat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of surprising, sudden fear.
GATH'HEPHER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Gav'elman (*s. from gavel, and man*) A tenant liable to pay tribute.
Gav'eimen (*s. plu. of gavelman*) More than one gavelman.
Gaum (*v. t. a local word*) To understand, to comprehend.
Gaum'less (*adj. from gaum, a local word*) Stupid.
Gaunt'bellied (*adj. from gaunt, and belly*) Having thin belly.
Gaz'athite (*s. from Gaza*) An inhabitant of Gaza.
GA'ZER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
GA'ZEZ (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gaz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking steadily.
Gaz'ite (*s. from Gaza*) an inhabitant of Gaza.
GAZ'ZAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
GE'ADES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of lizard.
Gear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting harness.
GE'BAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
GE'BER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gede (*p. obsolete*) Went.
GE'DER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
GED'ERAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Ged'erathite (*s. from Gederah*) An inhabitant of Gederah.
Ged'erite (*s. from Geder*) An inhabitant of Gederah.
GED'EROTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
GED'EROTHAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
GE'DOR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Geer'eagle (*s. a different spelling*) The gier eagle.
Geef'seathers (*s. from geeie, and feathers*) The feathers of a goose.
GEFF (*s. a contraction of*) Geffery.
GELA'SINUS (*s.*) The supposed god of mirth and laughter; Democritus, the laughing philosopher.
Geld'eum (*s. in old records*) A fine, a tax, a mercantment.
Geld'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of castrating.
GEL'LOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
GEL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a celebrated grammarian.
GELO'NI (*s. in old geography*) The Getæ; the inhabitants of Scythia.
GEMAL'LI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
GEMARI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gemo'tus (*s. in old records*) An assembly.
Gen'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of breeding, act of copulation.

GLA

GLAVERA (s. from the Lat.) The several kinds.
 GLAVERING (s. from the part.) The act of propagating.
 GENES/ARET (s. a different spelling) Gennefaret.
 GENNETING (s.) The name of an apple.
 GENNETMOIL (s.) The name of an apple.
 GENNET (s. a different spelling) The genneting.
 GENITOR (s.) One of the names of Jupiter.
 GENITIE (s. a different spelling) A gentil.
 GENTOO' (s.) One of a particular sect or class of people in the East Indies.
 GENTOO' (s. in old records) A fine, an amercement.
 GER/ON (s.) The name of a giant slain by Hercules.
 GER/SHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/SHAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/SHURI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a country or district in the land of Canaan.
 GER/SHURITE (s. from Gethuri) An inhabitant of Gethuri.
 GER/UEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/ZER (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
 GER/ZERITE (s. from Gezer) An inhabitant of Gezer.
 GER/MEEL (s. a different spelling) Gimel, the third letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 GER/NAJIN (s.) The sixteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 GER/NAJIN (s.) The name of an apple.
 GER/IB (s. a contraction for) Gilbert.
 GER/IBAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBETHAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 GER/IBETHING (s. from the part.) The act of hanging on a gibbet.
 GER/IBEA, GER/IBAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 GER/IBEA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from Gibeath) An inhabitant of Gibeath.
 GER/IBEAHING (s. from the part.) The act of treating with scorn.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *Josb. 13. 5.*
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. in *beathen mythology*) The giants, the supposed sons of Titan and Tellus.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of tittering, the act of laughing foolishly; a silly laugh.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. in old records) A guild, a fraternity. *Mack.*
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from Gilead) A descendant of Gilead.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s.) The ancient custom of living at free cost on the tenants of a manor so called in contempt.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a particular district or family. *2 Sam.*
 GER/IBEAHITE (s.) The third letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. a local word) A ewe lamb.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *2 Chro. 28.*
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s.) A man's name; a mean Roman who prostituted his wife by connivance.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of investing with a girdle.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of girding with a girdle.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from girdle, and wheel) A small spinning wheel to be hung at the apron string.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of binding on with a girth.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of bestowing gifts.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a particular district or family.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s.) A man's name; a Roman of consular dignity.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of turning into ice.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of making glad.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of making glad.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s.) A man's name; one said to have been remarkable for his debaucheries.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of shooting a sudden ray; the act of flying off in an oblique direction.
 GER/IBEAHITE (s. from the part.) The act of emitting light in so large a quantity, as to overpower the organs of vision.

GRA

GLASS/grinding (s. from glass, and grinding) The act or practice of grinding glass.
 GLASS/maker (s. from glass, and maker) One who makes glass.
 GLASS/making (s. from glass, and making) The act or practice of making glass.
 GLAU/CO/PIS (s. in *beathen mythology*) One of the names of Minerva.
 GLAU/CUS (s.) A man's name.
 GLAZ/ing (s. from the part.) The act of glazing.
 GLE/beland (s. from glebe, and land) The land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice.
 GLI/ding (s. from the part.) The act of flowing gently and silently.
 GLIS/tening (s. from the part.) The act or state of shining.
 GLIS/tering (s. from the part.) The act or state of shining.
 GLOM/erating (s. from the part.) The act of gathering into a round mass.
 GLO/rifying (s. from the part.) The act of giving glory; the act of praise.
 GLOV/ing (adj. from glove) Belonging to the trade of a Glover.
 GLOV/ing (s. from the adj.) The trade of a Glover.
 GLOV/ing (p. a. from glove) Furnishing with gloves.
 GLOU/ing (s. from the part.) The act of looking fallen.
 GLOW/ing (s. from the part.) The act of shining without flame; the act or state of feeling a warmth of body or mind.
 GLUT/ing (s. from the part.) The act of swallowing in large quantities; the act of overcharging.
 GLYC/ERA (s.) A woman's name; a beautiful but coy mistress to Horace.
 GLYCER/IUM (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Pamphilus. *Terence.*
 GLY/CON (s.) A man's name; a huge lusty fellow. *Hor.*
 GNAR/ling (s. from the part.) The act of growling.
 GNAW/ing (s. from the part.) The act of eating with a continued action of the teeth; the act of eating by little and little.
 GNO/SIS (s.) A woman's name; Ariadne.
 GNO/SUS (s. in old geography) The island of Crete; the chief city of that island.
 GOAD/ing (s. from the part.) The act of pricking with a goad.
 GOAD/NIM (s.) A man's name.
 GO/ATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 GOB/bling (s. from the part.) The act of swallowing in a hurry.
 GOFF, Goffe (s. a local word) A geoff, a mow, a rick. *Diſt. Ruſt.*
 GOG/ling (s. from the part.) The act of looking a-squint.
 GOL/denrod (s.) The name of a shrub.
 GOLD/lin (s. a different spelling) The goldling; the name of a fish. *Phillips.*
 GOLD/folder (s. from gold, and folder) Borax, tinkar.
 GOO/fe/feathers (s. from gooffe, and feathers) The feathers of a gooffe.
 GO/PHERWOOD (s.) A kind of wood. *Gen. 1.*
 GORG/ing (s. from the part.) The act of swallowing; the act of satiating.
 GORMANDIZ/ing (s. from the part.) The act of eating with more than common greediness.
 GOSPELIZ/ing (s. from the part.) The act of reducing to the terms of the gospel.
 GO/THI (s. in old geography) The Goths.
 GO/THUN/NI (s. in old geography) A mixed people of the Goths and Huns.
 GOV/erning (s. from the part.) The act of ruling.
 GOV/ynge (p. an old spelling) Going. *Wickliffe.*
 GRAB/bling (s. from the part. not much used) The act of feeling eagerly with the hands.
 GRAC/CHUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 GRADI/VUS (s. in *beathen mythology*) One of the names of Mars.
 GRAD/uating (s. from the part.) The act of marking with degrees.
 GRA/DUS (s.) A Roman measure of about two feet and a half.
 GRÆ/CÆ (s.) The daughters of Phorcys.
 GRÆ/CI (s.) The Greeks.
 GRÆ/CULI (s.) The Greeks.
 GRAN/IUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 GRANT/ing (s. from the part.) The act of allowing; the act of executing a grant.
 GRAN/ulating (s. from the part.) The act of breaking into small parts.
 Grape/gatherer

GUT

Gra'pegatherer (*s. from grape, and gatherer*) One who gathers grapes.
Grap'pling (*s. from the part.*) The act of contending in close fight.
GRA/TIAE (*s. in heathen mythology*) The Graces.
GRA'TIAN (*s.*) A man's name.
Grat'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of pleasing.
GRA'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Latin poet who wrote of dogs and hunting.
Grat'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of congratulating.
Grav'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of tending towards the centre of gravity.
Greasing (*s. from the part.*) The act of smearing with grease.
Grea'rot (*s. a local word*) Smallwort.
GRE'CIA (*s.*) Greece.
Grec'ize (*v. int. from Greece*) To imitate the manners or language of the Greeks.
Grec'izing (*p. a. from Grecize*) Imitating the manners or language of the Greeks.
Gree'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imitating the manners or language of the Greeks.
Gree (*s.*) A borrow for rabbits. *Ainsworth.*
Green'ing (*s.*) The name of an apple.
Green'ward (*s. a different spelling*) The greensward.
Greet'en (*p. obsolete*) Greeted. *Wickliffe.*
Gren'adine (*s. in cookery*) A kind of French dish.
Grid'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting.
Grief'en (*v. int. an old word*) To grieve.
Grie'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of affecting with sorrow.
Gri'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of dirtying with grime.
Gri'ndstone (*s. a different spelling*) A grindstone.
Gripe (*s. not so common a spelling*) A grip, a ditch. *Dict. Russ.*
Grip'pling (*s. a local word*) The twilight.
Gris'ones (*s. in geography*) A people who inhabited a part of Switzerland.
Grit'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of grinding in a coarse manner.
Groo'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of making grooves.
Gro'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeling for any thing in the dark.
Gro'veling (*s. from the part.*) The act of creeping on the ground; the state of acting meanly.
Ground'ing (*p. a. from ground*) Fixing on the ground, fixing as on a foundation.
Ground'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing in the ground; the act of building on a foundation.
Ground'worm (*s. from ground, and worm*) The apteria.
Group'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming in groups.
Grutch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grudging.
GRYNÆ'US (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Apollo.
Qua'd'gium, Guida'gium (*s. in old records*) The guidage; money paid to a guide.
Guard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of defending against violence and outrage.
Gudgeon'ing (*s. from gudgeon, and fishing*) The act or diversion of fishing for gudgeon.
GUD'UDA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Guer'ra (*s. in old records*) War.
Gues'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conjecturing.
Gug'gling (*s. from the part.*) The noise as of liquor running out of a bottle.
GUINEA, GUINEY (*s. in geography*) A kingdom of Africa.
Gul'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of cheating.
Gul'lying (*p. a. from gully*) Running with a noise as liquor out of a bottle; wearing away by friction.
Gul'lying (*s. from the part.*) The act of running with a noise as liquor out of a bottle; the act of wearing away by friction.
GU'LO (*s. in zoology*) A species of mustela.
Gulp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of swallowing with eagerness.
Gum'boil (*s. from gum, and boil*) A swelling of the gums.
GUNDE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Gun'port (*s. from gun, and port*) One of the ports in a ship through which the cannon is presented.
GUR'BAAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Gur'gites (*s. in old records*) Wears of a river.
Gurg'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of gushing out with noise.
Gut'tering (*p. a. from gutter*) Cutting in small furrows.

HAL

Gut'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting small channels.
Gut'tling (*s. from the part. a low word*) The act of eating with uncommon greediness.
Guttural'ity (*s. from guttural*) The state of being guttural.
Guz'zling (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking excess.
Gwa'brmerched (*s. an old word*) A fine paid to the lord of a manor by a tenant on the marriage incontinence of a daughter.
GY'AS (*s.*) A man's name; A valiant Trojan.
GY'GES (*s.*) A man's name; a Lydian, to whom Cædæus the king shewed his queen naked, who greatly incensed her and proved his ruin.
GYLIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a valiant Lacedæmonian.
GYMNA'TES (*s. in geography*) A people of Ethiopia who went quite naked.
GYMNAR'THRIA (*s. in the history of insects, from the Greek, γυμνος, naked, and αρθρον a joint*) A genus of insects having naked bodies furnished with limbs.
GYMNAS'TES (*s.*) Those who professed at the public games.
GYM'NOSPHESTES (*s.*) A sect of Indian philosophers who went for the most part naked.
GYN'OCRACY (*s. from the Greek, γυνή a woman, and κρατειν to govern*) Female rule, petticoat government.

H.

H'AAM (*s. a different spelling*) The aam.
HAB (*s. a contraction of*) Herbert, a man's name.
HABAI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Habit'uating (*s. from the part.*) The act of using one self to any habit.
HA'BOR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Hach'ia (*s. in old records*) A hack, a pickax.
HACH'MONI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Hach'monite (*s. from Hachmoni*) A descendant of Hachmoni.
Hack'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of sing flax.
Ha'da (*s. in old records*) A strip of ground at the end of ploughed land.
HA'DAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAD'ASHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Job.*
HADAT'TAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Job.*
HAD'DID (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Hade (*s. an old word*) A headland; land lying at the head or end of ploughed lands.
Ha'deland (*s. an old spelling*) A headland. *Ainsworth.*
HA'DES (*s. in heathen mythology*) one of the names of Jupiter.
HA'DID (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAD'LAL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HÆ'MON (*s.*) A man's name; a Theban youth who slew himself for love of Antigone.
HÆ'MUS (*s.*) A high mountain between Thrace and Thessaly.
HÆ'RES (*s. in heathen mythology*) A deity to whose heirs newly come into possession of their estates were wont to sacrifice.
HA'GAB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAGA'BAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Hag'ardfalcon (*s. from hagar, and falcon*) A kind of falcon.
Hag'boat (*s.*) A kind of small ship.
HAG'GAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAGG'I'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Hag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of teasing.
HAG'ISASMA (*s. in antiquity*) A church, the most sacred part of a church.
HAL (*s. from the Heb. a different spelling*) Ai; the name of a place.
Hai'a (*s. in old records*) A hedge, a fence.
Haips (*s. a local word*) The berries of the white thorn.
HAK'KATON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAK'KOR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAK'UPHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAL (*s. in familiar style*) Henry, a man's name.
HA'LAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HA'LAK (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a mountain on the borders of the land of Israel. *HAL.*

H A R

ESUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Agamemnon.
HAL (s. from the Heb.) A city in the land of Eph.
LI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Josb.* 19.
LEVTOS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The name of a man, who was supposed to have been transformed into a fowl of that name.
ING (p. a. from hale) Dragging by force, pulling with violence.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of dragging by force.
NOTES (s. in natural history) The earshell.
IA (s. in old records) A manorhouse, a hall.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of pulling by violence.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of pursuing with violence.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of binding with water.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of dividing intoaves.
IA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
ATHITE (s. from Hamath) An inhabitant of Hamath.
MATHZO'BAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
EL (v. t. in the forest law) To expediate.
ING (p. a. from hamel) Expediting.
HTALL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a woman.
ELIA, Hamletum (s. in old records) A hamlet.
IMA (s. in surgery) A kind of girdle or truss.
MATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Josb.* 19.
EDMATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MELECH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ERHEAD (s. from hammer, and head) The head of a hammer.
MOLEKETH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
MON (s.) One of the names of Jupiter.
ONAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Ezek.* 39.
OTHDAR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of bringing in complexity; the act of putting up in a hamper.
ICA (s. in old records) The liberty of a man's place.
UEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
AN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of leading by the hand; the act of conveying by the hand.
STAFF (s. from hand and staff) That part of a threshing instrument which is held in the hand.
AVES (p. u. of handstaff) More than one handstaff.
ING (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Isai.* 30.
APON (s. from hand and weapon) A weapon of the hand.
PEAR (s.) A kind of pear.
AL (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird also called the manner in which it builds its nest.
AL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ATHAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
AL (s.) The name of a man; a famous Carthaginian.
EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA (s.) A man's name; the name of several Carthaginians.
RA'IM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IA (s. in old records) A breed or stud of horses.
IA (s. from the Heb.) An inhabitant of Hara.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of tiring out with fatigue.
ING (s. from the part.) The act of entertaining with food.
ING (s. from hare, and hunting) The act of hunting the hare.
IA (s. from hare, and net) A net used in catching hares.
IA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA (s. from Hara) An inhabitant of Hara.
IA (p. from harm) Hurt, injured.
IA (p. a. from harm) Hurting, injuring.

H A Z

Harm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of injuring.
HARMODIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Athenian, who was greatly instrumental in delivering his country from the tyranny of Pisistratus.
HARMONIA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Mars and Venus, who was supposed to have been transformed into a snake.
HARMONIDES (*s.*) A man's name; a Trojan beloved by Minerva.
Harmoni'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of adapting to each other.
HAR/NEPHER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Har'nessing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on harness; the act of putting on armour.
HAR/OAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Har'rodite (*s. from Harod*) An inhabitant of Harod.
HA/RORITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. **1** *Cb. 12.*
HAR/PAGUS (*s.*) A man's name; a friend of Attyages.
HARPAL/ICE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Lysurgus.
Harp'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the tibicen.
HAPPY/IE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughters of Pontus and Terra.
Har'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of teasing, the act of plundering.
HAR'SHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Hart'royal (*s.*) A hart which has been hunted by the king or queen.
HA/RUM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HARU/MAPH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Ha'rumca'rum (*adj. a cant or droll word*) Precipitate, wild, giddy.
HAR/UPHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. **1** *Cbron. 12.*
HA/RUZ (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASADI/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASEN/NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASHABI/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASHAB/NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASHABNI/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASH/BADA/NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HA'SHEM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASHMO/NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HA/SHUB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HA/SHUM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HASHU/PHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Hast'net (*s. a different spelling*) The hazienut. *Dict. Russ.*
Hast'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with a hasp.
HAS/RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Has'tening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making haste; the act of pushing forward.
Has'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making haste.
Hatch'eling (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing with a hatchel.
Has'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of detesting.
HATI'TA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAT'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of fatiguing.
HAT/TIL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAT'TIPHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAT/TUSH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAV/ILAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAU/RON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Haunt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of frequenting.
Hawms (*s. a local word*) The hames, the crooked timbers surrounding the horse's collar.
HAZAI/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAZARAD/DIA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HAZARE/NAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HAZARGAD/DAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HAZARHAT/TICON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HAZARSHU'AL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
HAZARSU/SAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
HAZ/ERIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HAZEZONTA/MAR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HAZI'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HA/ZO (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
HAZORSHU'SIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
HAZ/UBAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

HE

HER

HE (s.) The fifth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 Head'ed (p. from head) Led or governed by a principal person; furnished with a head.
 Head'ing (p. a. from head) Leading, governing, furnishing with a head.
 Head'ing (s. from the part.) The act of leading or governing; the act of furnishing with a head.
 Heart (s. at cards) A single card of that suit which is marked with red spots in form of a heart.
 Heart'ed (adj. from heart) Having at heart, disposed.
 Heart'shell (s.) A kind of cardia.
 Heat'ing (p. a. from heat) Making hot, putting into a passion.
 Heat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of making hot.
 He'betating (s. from the part.) The act of stupifying.
 HE'BRUS (s.) A famous river of Thrace.
 HECA'ERGE (s.) The name of a nymph, a huntress.
 HE'CALE (s.) The name of a woman; a poor old woman who kindly entertained Theseus.
 HECAM'EDA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Arion.
 HEC'UBA (s.) A woman's name; the wife of king Priam.
 He'da (s. in old records) A hithe, a haven.
 Hedge'bote (s. from hedge and bote) The underwood allowed for fences.
 HEDYM'ACLES (s.) A man's name; a spruce young musician. *Juvenal.*
 Heed'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking heed.
 Heed'y (adj. from heed) Careful, cautious.
 Heel'ed (p. from heel) Darned.
 Heel'ing (p. a. from heel) Darning.
 Heel'ing (s. from the part.) The act of darning.
 Heel'piecing (s. from the part.) The act of putting a piece on the heel of a shoe; the act of repairing.
 Heil (s. an old spelling) Hail. *Wickliffe.*
 HE'LAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a woman.
 HEL'BATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 HE'LEB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HE'LED (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HE'LEM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HE'LEPH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 HELE'NUS (s.) A man's name; one of the sons of Priam.
 HE'LEZ (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HELI'ADES (s. in the mythology of the poets) The supposed daughters of Phoebus and Clymene.
 HELICON'IDES (s. from Helicon) The Muses.
 Hel'ing (p. a. from hele, a local word) Covering.
 Hel'ing (s. from the part, a local word) The act of covering.
 HE'LIOS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The supposed son of Coelus and Vesta; the sun.
 HELIOTROP'PIUM (s. in botany) The heliotrope.
 HEL'KAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 HEL'KAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HEL'KATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 HELLA'DIAN (adj. from the Greek, Ελλην) Belonging to Greece, belonging to the Greeks.
 Hella'dian (s. from the adj.) A Greek.
 HEL'LE (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of Athamas king of Thebes, who, with her brother, was drowned in passing the straits since called from her the Hellespont.
 Hel'lier (s. from hele, a local word) One who covers houses with slate.
 Helms'man (s. from helm, and man) The man who stands at the helm, the man who directs the course of the ship.
 HE'LOH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Help'ing (s. from the part.) The act of assisting.
 Helv'ing (s. from the part.) The act of sitting with a heave.
 HEMI'NA (s.) A Roman measure containing half a pint.
 Hen'ming (s. from the part.) The act of furnishing with a hem.
 HE'MOTH (s. from the Heb.) Hamoth.
 HEMY'ARITE (s. in old geography) One of a certain race of Arabian kings.
 HE'NA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 HENA'DAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Hen'house (s. from hen, and house) A place or house for poultry.
 HE'NOCH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HENRIET'TA (s.) The name of a woman.
 HERAC'LITUS (s.) A man's name.
 HERCÆ'US (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.

HHE

HERCULA'NEUM (s.) A famous city destroyed by eruption of mount Vesuvius.
 Herd'ing (s. from the part.) The act of running companies.
 Herd'men (s. plu. of herdman) Herdsmen.
 Herds'men (s. plu. of herdsman) More than one herdsman.
 Heremita'gium, Heremitor'ium (s. in old records) hermitage.
 HE'RES (s. from the Heb.) The name of a mountain.
 HE'RESH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 He'retoch (s. an old word) The leader of a sect.
 HERIL'LUS (s.) A man's name; a philosopher placed the chief good in knowledge.
 Her'iotcustom (s. from heriot, and custom) A tribute goods, or chattels, payable to the lord at the death of a tenant or landholder.
 Her'iot'service (s. from heriot, and service) A fine payable to the lord at the death of a tenant; a relief.
 HERMA'GORAS (s.) A man's name; a rhetorician taught at Rome.
 HERMIN'IUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 HERMIN'IUS (s.) A man's name; the name of illustrious men.
 HERMI'ONE (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of Menelaus and Helen.
 HER'MIT (s. in zoology) A kind of squilla.
 HERMO'CRATES (s.) A man's name; the name of a famous sophist.
 HERMOD'ORUS (s.) A man's name; a scholar of Plato.
 HERMOG'ENES (s.) A man's name; a philosopher of Tarsus.
 HER'MOLAUS (s.) A man's name; a famous rhetorician.
 HERMOT'IMUS (s.) A man's name; a man who was supposed to make frequent sallies, leaving his body half animated.
 Hern'ery (s. from hern) The place where hems are made.
 Hern'hawking (s. from hern, and hawking) The diversion of hawking for hems.
 Hern'thaw (s.) The place where hems breed.
 HE'RO (s.) The name of a woman; a beautiful beloved of Leander, who swimming across the Hellespont to visit her, was drowned, and she herself from a high tower fell on his floating bier.
 HERODIA'NUS (s.) A man's name; the name of a historian.
 Her'ple (v. int. a local word) To halt, to limp.
 Her'ringfishery (s. from herring, and fishery) A fishery for herrings.
 HER'SE (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of Cecrops, beloved of Mercury.
 HERSIL'IA (s.) The name of a woman; the name of a woman.
 HE'SEB (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
 HESH'MON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 He'sia (s. in old records) An easement.
 HES'ONE (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Medon king of Troy.
 Hes'itating (s. from the part.) The act of hesitating; a pause in speaking.
 Hes'ta (s. in old records) A loaf of bread.
 Hes'tha (s. in old records) A young cock, a young hen.
 HETEROPLY'RÆ (s. in natural history) A genus of fossils.
 He'witch (s. from he, and witch) A wizard.
 HEXODROSTY'LA (s. in natural history) A genus of fossils.
 Heyn (v. t. a local word) To clear a ground so that the grass may get a head.
 Heyn'ed (p. from heyn, a local word) Cleared ground of cattle.
 Heyn'ing (p. a. from heyn a local word) Clearing ground of cattle.
 Heyn'ing (s. from the part, a local word) Taking cattle out of a ground that the grass may grow.
 HEZA'KI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HE'ZER (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HE'ZION (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HE'ZIR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HEZ'RAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HEZ'RO (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HEZ'RON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
 HHETH (s.) The eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

HYP

HU'KOK (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 Hul'ling (s. from the part.) The act of stripping off the husk.
 Humani'zing (s. from the part.) The act of making humane; the act of making soft or tender to the distresses of others.
 Humbling (s. from the part.) The act of making humble; the act of mortifying pride; an act of submission.
 Humectating (s. from the part.) The act of making wet.
 Hu'metty (adj. in heraldry) Plain, having equal length as a cross each way.
 Humming (s. from the part.) The act of making a low protracted noise.
 Hu'moring (s. from the part.) The act of soothing by compliance.
 Hu'mouring (s. from the part. the let's modern spelling) The act of complying with any one's humour.
 HUM/PHREY (s.) A man's name.
 Hund'redor (s. a different spelling) A hundreder. Blackst.
 HUN'NI (s. in geography) An ancient and barbarous people from Scythia.
 HUP'PAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HUP'PIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HU'RI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Hur'rying (s. from the part.) The act of driving on with haste and confusion.
 Hurt'ing (p. a. from hurt) Harming, doing injury to any thing.
 Hurt'ing (s. from the part.) The act of injuring.
 Hus'banding (s. from the part.) The act of managing with frugality.
 Hus'bandmen (s. plu. of husbandman) More than one husbandman.
 HU'SHAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HU'SHAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Hu'shathite (s. from Hushah) A descendant of Hushah.
 HU'SHIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Hush'ing (s. from the part.) The act of quieting.
 HUSS (s. in church history) John Huss, a famous German reformer.
 Hus'site (s. from Huss) A follower of John Huss.
 Hustin'gua (s. in old records) The hustings.
 Hust'ling (s. from the part.) The act of shaking together.
 HUZ (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 HUZ'ZAB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Huzzad'ing (s. from the part.) The act of uttering exclamations of joy; an exclamation expressive of approbation.
 Huz'zing (p. a. from huzz) Humming, buzzing.
 Huz'zing (s. from the part.) The act of buzzing; a humming noise.
 HYACIN'THUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) A beautiful youth beloved of Apollo and Zephyrus; from whose fractured skull, as the poets feign, grew a flower of the same name.
 HY'ALE (s. in the mythology of the poets) One of Diana's nymphs.
 HY'ALINA (s. in natural history) A species of tulips.
 HY'AS (s.) A man's name; the son of Atlas.
 HY'BRIS (s. in Grecian antiquity) The silver stool on which the plaintiff stood in the court of the Areopagus.
 HYGE'IA (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter of Eucleapius.
 HYLACTOR (s.) The name of one of Aëæon's dogs.
 HY'LAS (s.) A man's name; a favourite of Hercules.
 HY'LAX (s.) A dog's name. Virgil.
 HYLAX'US (s.) A dog's name. Ovid.
 HYL'LUS (s.) A man's name; a son of Hercules.
 HYLON'OME (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Cyllarus the Centaur.
 HY'MENOPTERA (s. in zoology) A genus of insects distinguished by four membranous wings.
 Hymn (w. t. from the sub.) To celebrate in hymns.
 Hymn'ed (p. from hymn) Celebrated in hymns.
 Hymn'er (s. from hymn, in droll style) A writer of hymns.
 Hymn'i'g (p. a. from hymn) Writing hymns; celebrating in hymns.
 Hymn'ing (s. from the part.) The act of writing hymns; the act of celebrating in hymns.
 HYPALUS (s.) The west wind.
 Hyper'holizing (s. from the part.) The act of using hyperboles.
 HYPERBO'REI (s. in geography) The people supposed to dwell under or near the north pole.

JAM

HYPERIDES (s.) A man's name; a famous Athenian orator.
 HYPER'ION (s.) Phœbus, the sun.
 HYPERMNES'TRA (s.) The name of a woman; one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who alone spared her husband, when all the rest murdered theirs, at their father's command, on the wedding night.
 Hypoth'ecate (w. t. from hypotheca) To pledge. Blackst.
 Hypoth'ecated (p. from hypothecate) Pledged for the security of a debt.
 Hypoth'ecating (p. a. from hypothecate) Pledging for the security of a debt.
 HYPSE'IA (s.) A woman's name; a Roman lady who had bad eyes.
 HYPSE'US (s.) A man's name; the brother of Æacus.
 HYPsic/RATES (s.) A man's name; a famous grammarian.
 HY'RIE (s. in the mythology of the poets) A woman's name, who was supposed to be turned into a fountain in Beotia.
 HYRTACIDES (s.) A man's name; the son of Hyrtacus.
 HYR'TACUS (s.) A man's name; a Trojan, a companion of Æneas.
 HYSTAS/PES (s.) A man's name; the father of Darius.
 Hysterotomy (s. from hysterotomia) The hysterotomy the Cæsarion operation.

J

JA'AKAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'AKOBAB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'ALA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'ANAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAAREOR/EGIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'ASAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAAS'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'AZAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 JAAZANI/AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'AZER (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 Jab'bering (s. from the part.) The act of talking unintelligibly.
 JAB'NAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 IAC'CHUS (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names of Bacchus.
 JA'CHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Jacobit'ical (adj. from Jacobite) Belonging to the Jacobites.
 Jacobit'ically (adv. from Jacobite) After the manner of the Jacobites.
 JA'DA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'DAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAD'DUA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Ja'ding (s. from the part.) The act of tiring.
 JA'DON (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'GUR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 JAHALALE'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'LELEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'HATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'ZAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'ZEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'DAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAHDI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'DO (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'MAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'ZAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'ZERAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAH'ZEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Jai'rite (s. from Jair) A descendant of Jair.
 JA'KAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'KEH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'KIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JA'LON (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 JAM/BLICHUS (s.) A man's name; a Pythagorean who was scholar to Porphyry.
 JA'MIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Ja'minite (s. from Jamin) A descendant of Jamin.
 JAM/LECH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Jam'med (p. from jam) Confined between two bodies.
 Jam'ming (p. a. from jam) Confining as between hard bodies.
 Jam'ming (s. from the part.) The act of confining between two hard bodies.

I D O

IANA (s.) One of the names of Diana.
IAN'OH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
IAN'OHAI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IAN'THE (s.) A woman's name; the beautiful wife of Iphis.
IAN'NUM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
IAPETONIDES (s.) Prometheus.
IAPE'TUS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The son of Titan and Terra.
IA'PHLET (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
IA'PHLETI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IA'PHO (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IA'PIS (s.) A man's name; an excellent physician.
IA'PYX (s.) A man's name; the son of Dædalus.
IA'RAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'RBAS (s.) A man's name; a royal suitor of Dido, who, on being refused, had recourse to arms.
IA'RESI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'RH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'RIB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'RUTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
IA'ROAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'SHEM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'SIDES (s.) A man's name; a son or grandson of Jafus.
IA'SPEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'SION'NES (s. in the mythology of the poets) The son of Jupiter and Eleclra.
IA'SIS (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Jafus.
IA'SIUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Abas.
IA'SO (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Jafon.
IA'SON (s. in the mythology of the poets) The son of Jafon, who engaged in the hazardous enterprise of fetching the golden fleece from Colchis.
IASUBIL'HEM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IA'ATHN'VEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'TTIR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'UNT'ING (p. a. from jaunt) Rambling.
IA'UNT'ING (s. from the part.) The act of rambling.
IA'W'bone (s. from jaw and bone) The bone of the jaw.
IA'W'teeth (s. plur.) The grinders.
IA'W'tooth (s. from jaw and tooth) One of the grinders.
IA'ZIEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'ZIR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'Z (s. a contraction of) Isabel.
IA'BAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'BERI (s. in old geography) A people of Spain.
IA'BERIAN (adj. from Iberia) Belonging to Spain.
IA'LEAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'NEIAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'NI'JAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'RI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'RYCUS (s.) A man's name; an amorous poet.
IA'ZAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'DIUS (s.) A man's name; a notorious robber of antiquity.
IA'ARIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a mountain.
IA'AR'OTES (s.) Penelope, so called from her father Icarus.
IA'ARIUS (s.) A man's name; the father of Penelope.
IA'ARUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Dædalus.
IA'ING (p. a. from ice) Turning into ice.
IA'ING (s. from the part.) The act of turning to ice.
IA'ELOS (s. in the mythology of the poets) A son of Somnus.
IA'PEAR (s.) A kind of pear.
IA'PHYOPHAGI (s. from ichthyophagy) A people of Arabia, who are said to have lived only on fish.
IA'PI (s.) The priests of Cybele.
IA'LAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
IA'LIA (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Venus.
IA'BASH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IA'OSYNCRAT'IC (adj. from the Greek *idios*, peculiar, and *synkrasis*, a constitution) Peculiar in temper or constitution.
IA'IDLE (p. a. from idle) Wasting time in idleness.
IA'IDLE (s. from the part.) The act of wasting time in idleness.
IA'MON (s. in the mythology of the poets) The supposed son of Mars and Alsteria.
IA'OLIZING (s. from the part.) The act of making an idol of any thing.
IA'OME'NEUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Crete.

J E Z

IA'DYA (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Medea.
JEAN (s.) A woman's name.
JEATE'RAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JE'BUSI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
JECAM'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JECOL'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEDA'IA, JEDA'IAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEDEI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEDI'AEI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEDI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEER'ING (s. from the part.) The act of scoffing.
JEFF (s. a contraction of) Geffery.
JEGARSAHADU'THA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. Gen. 21.
JEHAZI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHDEI'AH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
JEHERECHI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHEZ'EKEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHIE'LI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHISKI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOAD'DAN (s. from the Heb.) A woman's name.
JEHO HADAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOHAN'AN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOVARIB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHON'ATHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOSH'ABAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOSHE'BA, JEHOSHE'BEATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOSH'UAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOZ'ABAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHOZ'ADAK (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHUB'BAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHU'CAL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEHUD (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
JEHU'DI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JE'HUSH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JE'VEI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEKAB'ZEEL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
JEKAM'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEKAM'AM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEKUTH'VEI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEM (s. a contraction of) James.
JEM'MY (s. the diminutive of) James.
JEMU'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Jerahme'elite (s. from Jerahmeel) A descendant of Jerahmeel.
JE'RED (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEREMA'I (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JERE'MOTH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JERI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JERI'BAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JERI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JERI'JAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JE'RIOTH (s. from the Heb.) A woman's name.
Jer'king (s. from the part.) The act of throwing with a sudden motion.
IER'NE (s. poetical) Ireland.
JERO'AM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JER'RY (s. a contraction of) Jeremy.
Jer'seycomber (s. from jersey, and camber) One who combs jersey.
Jer'seywheel (s. from jersey, and wheel) The wheel with which jersey is spun.
JERU'BESHACH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name; Jerubbab.
JERU'EL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. 2 Chron. 29.
JESAI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JESHA'IAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JESHA'NAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
JESHARE'LAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JE'SHER (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JESHI'EBNAB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JES'HISHAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JESHOHA'IAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JESI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JESI'MIAL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Jes'ses (s.) Ribbands which hang down from a garland or crown.
JETH'ATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JETH'LAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
Jet'sam (s. an old law word) A wreck sunk in the sea.
JE'VEI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JE'UR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEZANI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEZIEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEZLI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JEZRE'ELITESS

IMP

JEZRE/ELITESS (*s. from Jezreel*) A woman of Jezreel.
 If (*s. from the prep.*) A doubt, a condition. "Ifs and ands."
 I/GAL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 IGE/NI (*s. in old geography*) The people of Northumberland.
 IGNIGE/NA (*s. in beaten mythology*) A surname of Bacchus.
 Igniting (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting on fire.
 I/JAR (*s.*) The month Zif.
 JIB/SAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 JEABA/RIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Jilting (*s. from the part.*) The act of deceiving a man in love.
 JIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Jim (*adj. a local word*) Spruce, neat.
 JIM/LA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Jin (*s. a contraction of*) Jean; Jane; a woman's name.
 Jin'ny (*s. the diminutive of*) Jane.
 J/JON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 JIPH/TA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 JIPH/HUHAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 IK/KESH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 I/LAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 IL/IA (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Numitor.
 ILIO/NE (*s.*) A woman's name; the eldest daughter of King Priam.
 ILIONE/US (*s.*) A man's name; an eloquent Trojan.
 ILLECE/BRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 ILLITHY/A (*s. in beaten mythology*) The goddess of child-bearing; Lucina.
 Illu'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of deceiving with false hopes.
 Illu'minating (*s. from the part.*) The act of enlightening.
 Illu'mining (*s. from the part.*) The act of enlightening.
 Illustrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of explaining.
 I/LUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Tros.
 Imagining (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming in the imagination.
 IMA/US (*s.*) A mountain of the Greater Tartary.
 Imbank'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enclosing with banks.
 Imbezzling (*s. from the part.*) The act of misapplying money or effects.
 Imbib'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking in.
 Imbitter'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making bitter.
 Imbold'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making confident.
 Imborder'ing (*p. a. from imborder*) Furnishing with borders.
 Imborder'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a border.
 Imbo'soming (*p. a. from imbo'som*) Holding on the bosom.
 Imbo'soming (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on the bosom.
 Imbower'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with the shade of trees.
 Imbow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming arches.
 Imitating (*s. from the part.*) The act of copying.
 IM/MAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 IM/MER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Immerg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under water.
 Immer/sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under water.
 Immigrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing into.
 Immut'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending in.
 Im'molated (*p. from immolate*) Offered in sacrifice.
 Im'molating (*p. a. from immolate*) Offering in sacrifice.
 Im'molating (*s. from the part.*) The act of offering in sacrifice; the act of killing for sacrifice.
 Immortalizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making immortal.
 Immur'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing with walls.
 IM/NA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 IM/NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Impact'ing (*p. a. from impact*) Driving close together.
 Impact'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving close together.

INC

Impar/adising (*s. from the part.*) The act of making happy.
 Impark'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing for park.
 Impa'ri (*v. int. a law term*) To confer with.
 Imparfonce' (*adj. a law term*) Inducted to an ecclesiastical living.
 Impart'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of communicating.
 Impeach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of accusing.
 Impeding (*s. from the part.*) The act of hindering.
 IMPERA/TOR (*s.*) One of the names of Jupiter.
 Imp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grafting or lengthening out.
 Imping'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking against another with violence.
 Implant'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of infixing.
 Implead'ing (*p. a. from implead*) Prosecuting by course of law.
 Implead'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of prosecuting by a course of law.
 Implicating (*p. a. from implicate*) Involving, involving.
 Implicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of involving.
 Implo'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of asking with sorrowful solicitations.
 Imply'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of comprising.
 Impoison'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of corrupting with poison.
 IMPOP/ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, unus populus the people*) Unpopular, not pleasing to the common people.
 Import'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of introducing commodities from abroad; the act or state of conveying a meaning.
 Importu'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of harassing with incessant solicitations.
 Impost'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of obtruding the act of enjoining.
 Impos'thumating (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into an abscess.
 Im'precating (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling for evil.
 Impreg'nating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making prolific; the act of saturating.
 Impreg'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of making prolific.
 Imprison'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting in prison.
 Impro'priating (*s. from the part.*) The act of converting to private use.
 Impur'pling (*s. from the part.*) The act of tinging with a purple colour.
 Impu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting that the account of another which does not properly long to him.
 IM/RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 IM/RI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 INA/CHIA (*s.*) A woman's name; a mistress of the Horace.
 INA/CHIDES (*s.*) A man's name; the grandson of Inachus.
 IN/ACHIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Inachus; Io.
 IN/ACHUS (*s.*) A man's name; the first king of the Argives.
 INAM/BLUCLÆ (*s. in natural history*) A genus of teleutæ.
 INAPPRE/CIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, apprecio to value*) Incapable of being compared, reducible to a standard.
 Inappre'ciable (*s. from the adj.*) That which is incapable of being compared.
 Inau'gurated (*p. from inaugurate*) Set apart to sacred use.
 Inau'gurating (*p. a. from inaugurate*) Setting apart some sacred use.
 Inau'gurating (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting apart to sacred use.
 Inau'rated (*p. from inaurate*) Gilt with gold.
 Inau'rating (*p. a. from inaurate*) Gilding with gold.
 Inau'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of gilding with gold.
 Incag'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting in cage.
 Incapac'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering incapable.
 Incar'cerating (*s. from the part.*) The act of imprisoning.
 Incas'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with fish.

INF

Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing in a
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enraging.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of measuring by
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing in a
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stirring up.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaning from a
 perpendicular direction; the act of turning the de-
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing as in
 an embrace.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up
 in a cloister.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting in; the
 act of fencing round.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of darkening as in
 a cloud.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking in; the
 act of comprising.
Infusing (*adj. not so common a word*) Uncom-
 fortable.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to
 some inconvenience.
Infusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of incircling.
COMPREHENSIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary*
and comprehendo to comprehend) Not compre-
 hensive.
Comprehensiveness (*s. from incompressive*) The
 state of being incompressive.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting in
 the mass.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of growing.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering
 over with a kind of crust.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of sitting on
 eggs.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of enforcing by
 repeated admonitions.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of embar-
 assing.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of becoming li-
 ble to.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
 crooked.
Comprehending (*s. from indefatigable*) Indefatigable-
 ness.
Comprehending (*s. from the part.*) The act of securing
 from loss.
INDENIZON (*v. t. an old word*) To make free.
Indenizoned (*p. from indenizon*) Made free.
Indenizoning (*p. a. from indenizon*) Making free.
Camden.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting with
 equalities; the act of stipulating by indenture.
Indenizing (*s. in geography*) The people of India.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pointing out.
Indenizement (*s. in old records*) An inditement.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of accusing by due
 course of law.
DEMIGOTES (*s. in beaten mythology*) The demigods.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pointing
 out.
Indenizing (*s. from indorse*) The person who indorses a
 bill of exchange.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing on
 the backside.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enriching with
 gifts.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of influencing.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of investing.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of introducing.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving too
 much indulgence.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making hard.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of continuing;
 the act of supporting under suffering.
Indenizing (*s. in geography*) The largest river in the east-
 ern part of the Ganges.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of intox-
 icating.
Indenized (*adj. from inevident*) Not evidenced.
Janeway.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of
 understanding.
Indenizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hurting by
 reason.

INR

Infer'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing infe-
 rences.
Infer'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of harassing; the
 act of frequenting with an ill design.
Infix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing deeply.
Infla'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of kindling; the
 act of enraging.
Infla'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of distending with
 wind.
Inflex'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bending.
Inflid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imposing as a
 punishment.
Influencing (*s. from the part.*) The act of biasing the
 temper or conduct.
Infold'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of involving.
Informality (*s. from informal*) The want of formality.
Informa'tor (*s. in old records*) An informer.
Inform'ing (*p. a. from inform*) Giving information.
Inform'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving in-
 formation.
Infract'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking.
Infring'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of violating.
Inful'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of infilling.
Ingen'inating (*s. from the part.*) The act of doubling.
Ingen'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of generating;
 the commerce of the sexes.
Ingest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing into
 the stomach.
Ingraft'ed (*p. from ingraft*) Grafted in.
Ingraft'ing (*p. a. from ingraft*) Grafting in.
Ingraft'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grafting.
Ingraft'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grafting in.
Ingrossa'tor (*s. in old records*) One that ingrosses.
Ingul'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of swallowing up
 as in a gulf.
Inhab'iting (*s. from the part.*) The act of dwelling in
 any place.
Inha'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing in with
 the air.
Inher'iting (*s. from the part.*) The act of possessing by
 inheritance.
Inher'sing (*p. a. from inherse*) Putting into a herse.
Inher'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a
 herse.
Inhib'iting (*s. from the part.*) The act of restraining.
Inhu'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into
 the ground.
Inject'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing in.
Injoin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enforcing by
 authority.
Initi'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of instructing in
 the rudiments of any science; the act of bringing into
 a new society.
Injur'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing wrong
 to.
Inkind'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting on
 fire.
Ink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with
 ink.
In'land (*s. in old records*) The inlandum, land in pos-
 session of the lord.
Inland'um (*s. in old records*) The land in possession or
 occupation of the lord.
Inlarg'ing (*p. a. from enlarge, not so common a spelling*)
 Enlarging, making larger.
Inlarg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enlarging.
Inlaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of clearing from
 an outlaw.
Inlight'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of letting in
 light.
Inlist'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of entering in the
 military.
INO (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Cad-
 mus.
Innov'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of introducing
 something new.
Inoc'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of in-
 serting the bud of one tree into the stock of another;
 the act of communicating the small pox or other
 eruptive diseases by inoculation.
Inos'culating (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting by
 contact.
INPROMP'TU (*s. from the Lat.*) Something at hand;
 something to be used on a present occasion.
Inpromp'tu (*adv. from the sub.*) At hand.
Inquir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of asking after
 any thing; the act of examining.
Inra'il'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing with
 rails.
Inrich'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making rich.
Inscri'bing

INT

Inscribing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with an inscription; the act of dedicating.
Inculpating (*s. from the part.*) The act of engraving.
Inseaming (*s. from the part.*) The act of impressing with a seam; the act of making a seam on the inside.
Inserting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting in.
Inshell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hiding in a shell.
Inship'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up in a ship.
Inshrine'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a shrine.
Insin'ewing (*s. from the part.*) The act of strengthening.
Insinuating (*s. from the part.*) The act of introducing by degrees; the act of getting into favour by flattery or meanness.
Instit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of persisting in.
Insta'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing into slavery.
Infna'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing into a snare.
Inspect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking into; the act of examining.
Insp'iring (*s. from the part.*) The act of breathing into.
Inspir'iting (*s. from the part.*) The act of animating.
Inspis'fating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thick.
Install'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing in the seat of office.
Instancing (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing an instance.
Insta'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a proper state.
Insteep'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of soaking; the act of macerating.
In'stigating (*s. from the part.*) The act of provoking; the act of stirring up.
Infil'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of infusing by drops.
In'stituting (*s. from the part.*) The act of establishing.
Instourament'um (*s. in old records*) The act of flocking a farm.
Instruct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving instructions.
INSUBSTANTIAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and substantia substance, but not so common a word*) Unsubstantial.
Insul'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with insolence.
Intang'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of embarrassing.
Intend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of designing.
Inten'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making tender.
Intercede'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mediating.
Intercept'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stopping in the way.
Interchangeability (*s. from interchangeable*) The state of being interchangeable.
Interchang'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of exchanging.
Interclu'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting out by intervention.
Intercom'moning (*s. from the part.*) The act of eating at the same table; the act of feeding on the same common.
Intercommu'nicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of communicating with each other.
Interdict'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of prohibiting.
INTER'DUCA (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Juno.
Inter'esting (*s. from the part.*) The act of engaging as one interested.
Interla'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of intermixing.
Interlard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing fat and lean; the act of mixing good and bad.
Interlea'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of inserting blank leaves.
Interli'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of lining between; that which forms a lining between.
Interlink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining by links.
Intermar'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of marrying some of one family into another.

INU

Intermed'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of interposing.
Intem'per (*s. in falconry*) A hawk of the first year.
Interming'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing together.
Intermit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming to fits; the act of forbearing only for a time.
Intermix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing.
Inter'polating (*s. from the part.*) The act of foisting in the act of renewing.
Interpo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming between; the act of interfering.
Interpre'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of explaining.
Inter'ring (*p. a. from inter*) Burying.
Inter'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of burying.
Inter'rogating (*s. from the part.*) The act of asking questions; the act or process of examining by interrogations.
Interrupt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hindering.
Intersect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting between.
Interpers'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inserting here and there.
Interve'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming between.
Intervert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning to different course.
Intervolv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of involving one in another.
Interwea'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into one regular texture.
Intes'tacy (*s. from intestate*) The state of dying intestate.
Inthrall'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enslaving.
Inthro'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting on throne.
Intim'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving intimation.
Intimidating (*s. from the part.*) The act of daunting by frightful suggestions.
Intit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a title claim.
Intomb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting in tomb.
Intort'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of twisting.
Intox'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making drunk; the act of depriving of the sober exercise reason.
Intransmutability (*s. from intransmutable*) The state of being intransmutable.
Intrapp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ensnaring.
Intrench'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fortifying with trenches.
Intrig'uing (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying intrigues.
Intru'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of thrusting in.
Intru'sting (*s. from the part.*) The act of committing with confidence to another.
Intwin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wreathing together.
Inva'ding (*p. a. from invade*) Entering with hostile intention.
Inva'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of entering with hostile intention.
Invalidating (*s. from the part.*) The act of weakening.
Inveigh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uttering invective.
Inventa'rium (*s. in old records*) An inventory.
Invent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discovering the act of contriving.
In'ventorying (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into an inventory.
Invert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing order by inversion.
Investigating (*s. from the part.*) The act of finding by diligent search; the act of discovering by application.
Invest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of clothing the act of putting into some rank or office.
Invig'orating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making vigorous.
Invit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving invitation.
Invocating (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling in.
Invok'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imploring.
Invol'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of involving.
N'ORES (*s.*) One of the names of Pan.

JOY

ing (s. from the part.) The act of habituating.
 urning (s. from the part.) The act of putting into an
 urn; the act of burying.
 wall'ing (s. from the part.) The act of inclosing with
 a wall.
 wew'ing (s. from the part.) The act of forming into
 one regular texture.
 wood'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking shelter
 in a wood.
 work'ing (adj. from in and work) Working within.
 Dorney.

wrap'ing (s. from the part.) The act of involving.
 O (s. in the mythology of the poets) The daughter of
 Inachus, supposed to have been transformed by Ju-
 piter into a beautiful heifer.

HAZ (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AKIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 ATHAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 b'ing (s. from the part.) The act of buying and sel-
 ling as a jobber; the act of doing jobs.
 CASTA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of
 Creon, who by mistake was married to Oedipus her
 own son.

CKEY (s.) A man's name.
 ekeying (s. from the part.) The act of tricking; the
 act of cheating in the manner of jockeys.

CLULATOR (s. an old word) A bard; a poet re-
 tained in the service of some great personage.
 D (s.) The tenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.

JDH (s. a different spelling) The jod.
 ED (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 GBE'HAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.

g'ing (s. from the part.) The act of giving a sudden
 push.

g'ing (s. from the part.) The act of moving from
 side to side, with a continued motion.

GLI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

HADA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

AKIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ARIB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ILAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

nt'ing (s. from the part.) The act of joining.

nt'uring (s. from the part.) The act of making a
 jointure.

ing (s. from the part.) The act of fitting in the
 small timbers of a floor.

DEAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ETHEAL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.

KIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

KMEAM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.

KNEAM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.

LAS (s.) A man's name; one who assisted Hercules in
 killing the hydra.

LAUS (s.) The name of a man, who, as the poets
 sign, was restored to youth when old.

LE (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Eurytus
 much loved by Hercules.

ing (p. a. from joll) Clashing with violence, strik-
 ing together with a heavy sudden motion.

ing (s. from the part.) The act of clashing by vio-
 lence; a jolt.

ing (s. from the part.) The act of shaking as a car-
 riage on a rough road.

NA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

NAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

RA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

RAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

UKOAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

(s. a contraction of) Joshua.

VAPHAT (s.) Jehosaphat.

SES (s.) A man's name.

H'ABAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

SHAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

H'APHAT (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

HAN'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

HBE/KASHAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

VBA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ing (s. from the part.) The act of rushing against.

UAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

BAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.

BATH, JOT'BATHAH (s. from the Heb.) The
 name of a place.

ing (s. from the part.) The act of sleeping as a
 hawk.

neying (s. from the part.) The act of going a jour-
 ney.

ing (s. from the part.) The act of running in a tilt.

rebound'ing (adj. from joy, and rebounding) Re-
 bounding with joy.

ITH

JOZ'ABAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

JOZ'ACHAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

JOZ'ADAK (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

IP'ECA (s. in ornithology) A kind of pica.

IPHIANAS'SA (s. in the mythology of the poets) The
 daughter of Prætus, who preferring herself in beauty
 to Juno, was struck with a remarkable kind of in-
 sanity.

IPH'ICLES (s.) The twin brother of Hercules.

IPHIC'RATES (s.) A man's name; a famous Athenian
 general.

IPHID'AMAS (s.) A man's name; the son of Antenor,
 a Trojan.

IPHIME'DIA (s.) A woman's name, the mother of
 two supposed giants who grew nine inches in height
 every year.

IPH'INOUS (s.) One of the Centaurs.

I'PHIS (s. in the mythology of the poets) A girl who was
 brought up by her mother as a boy, and her father
 having espoused his supposed son to Ianthe, she was
 said to have been transformed into a man on the mar-
 riage day.

IPH'ITUS (s.) A man's name, the initiator of the O-
 lympic games.

IR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

I'RAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

I'RI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

I'RIS (s. in heathen mythology) The daughter of Elestra,
 the messenger of Juno.

IRIN'GES (s.) A supposed daughter of Pan.

I'ronoar (s. not so correct a spelling) Iron ore. *DiEt. Russ.*

I'ronore (s. from iron, and ore) The ore which pro-
 duces iron.

IR'PEAL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.

Irradiating (s. from the part.) The act of animating
 with light.

IRREDEEM'ABLE (s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and
 redimo to redeem) Incapable of being redeemed.

Irreduct'ible (adj. not much used) Irreducible.

Irresist'able (adj. not the common spelling) Irresisti-
 ble. *Johnson.*

Irritating (s. from the part.) The act of exasperating.

Irritability (s. from irritable) The state of being ir-
 ritable.

Irrotulamentum (s. in old records) An inrollment.

IR'SHEMESH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.

I'RU (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

IR'UHASH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

I'RUS (s.) A man's name; one of Penelope's suitors.

ISÆ'US (s.) A man's name; an Athenian orator, master
 of Demophenes.

ISAM'BLUCES (s. in natural history) A genus of fossil.

ISCNHAM'BLUCES (s. in natural history) A genus of
 fossils.

ISCOM'ACHE (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Pri-
 thous who was the occasion of the war between the
 Centaurs and the Lapithæ.

I'SHAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

I'SHAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISH'BAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

I'SHI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISHI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISHI'JAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISH'MA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISHMAI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISHMA'ZAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISH/PAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISH'TOB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISH'UAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISH'UAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISID'ORUS (s.) A man's name; a historian in the time
 of Augustus.

ISMACHI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISMAL'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

ISME'NE (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Oe-
 dipus.

ISME'NIS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The supposed
 daughter of the river Iminus.

ISME'NUS (s.) A river in Bœotia.

ISOC'RATES (s.) A man's name; a famous orator.

I'SOLIC (adj. from the Greek *εἰς ὅλον*, and *ὅλος* whole)
 Entire, consisting of one piece.

Is'suing (s. from the part.) The act of sending forth;
 the act of arising from any stock or fountain.

Is've'nt (v. t. obsolete) To soil, to tarnish, to in-
 jure. *Chaucer.*

ITE'A (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

I'terating (s. from the part.) The act of repeating.

ITH'ACA (s. in old geography) A craggy country of
 Ionia.

ITHACUS

K A T

ITH'ACUS (s.) Ulysses.
ITH'AI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ITH'MAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ITH'NAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
ITH'ONUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Thessaly.
Ith'rite (s. from Ithra) A descendant of Ithra.
ITHYPAL'LUS (s.) A name of Priapus.
ITTAHKA'ZIN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IT'TAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
IT'YS (s.) A man's name; the son of Progne, whom she slew and served up at a banquet to his father.
JU'BA (s.) A man's name; a king of Mauritania who took the part of Pompey.
JU'CAL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
JUC'CA (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Ju'daizing (s. from the part.) The act of leaning to Judaism.
Judge'ing (s. from the part.) The act of passing judgment.
JUG'ATINUS (s. in heathen mythology) A nuptial god.
Judge'ship (s. from judge) The office of a judge, a judge in droll style.
Jug'gling (s. from the part.) The act of practising slight of hand.
Jug'ument (s. from jugum) A pair, two united; the double balance of a timepiece. *Harrison.*
Ju'jubetree (s. from jujube, and tree) The jujube.
JULE (s.) A man's name.
JU'LIAN (s.) Juliana; a woman's name.
JUN'IA (s.) A woman's name. *Rom.*
JU'NIUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
Jank'eting (s. from the part.) The act of feasting on delicacies.
JUNO'NIUS (s.) One of the titles of Janus.
Jura'tor (s. in old records) A juror.
JURISINCEPTOR (s. from the Lat.) A student of the civil law.
JUSHAB'HESED (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Jus'quame (s. in botany) The jusquiamus, the henbane.
JUS'SLEA, JUS'SIEUA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
Justicia'rius (s. in old records) A justice. *Hale.*
Jus'tifying (s. from the part.) The act of clearing from imputed guilt.
JUSTITIA (s. in heathen mythology) The daughter of Jupiter and Astræa; the patroness of justice.
Just'ling (s. from the part.) The act of pushing; the act of forcing by a kind of collision.
JUT'TAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
Jut'ting (s. from the part.) The act of standing out beyond the rest.
JUTUR'NA (s.) A woman's name; the sister of Turnus.
JUVEN'TAS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The daughter of Juno.
IX'ION (s. in the mythology of the poets) The father of the Centaurs who boasted that he had violated the chastity of Juno, and for that crime was cast down to hell, where he is said to be racked on a wheel, bound about with snakes, in continual rotation.
IXION'IDES (s.) Pirithous, the son of Ixion.
Iz'harite (s. from Izhar) A descendant of Izhar.
IZRAH'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Iz'rahite (s. from Izrahiah) a descendant of Izrahiah.
IZ'REAL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
IZ'RI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

K.

KADMYEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
KAD'MONITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *Gen. 15.*
Kai'a (s. in old records) A key, a wharf.
Kailage (s. in old records) Wharfage.
KAIN (s. an uncommon spelling) Cain, a man's name.
Kako'logy (s. an affected spelling) Cacology. *Wood.*
KAL'LAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
KAMETS (s.) The point in Hebrew which answers to A long.
KAN'AH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a river.
KAR'KAS (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
KAR'KOA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
KAR'KOR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
KAR'NAIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
KAR'TAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
KAR'TAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
KATE (s. a contraction of) Katherine, a woman's name.
KAT'TAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

K N O

Kayles (s. from kayle) The game at nine pins.
Keck'ling (s. from the part.) The act of making an effort to vomit.
Keck'ling (s. from the part.) The act of making an effort to cast the stomach.
KE'DESH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
KE'DESHNAPH'TALI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
Keff'ol (s.) A poor worn out horse. *Amworts.*
KEHE/LATHAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
KELAI'AH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
KELI'TA, KELI'TAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
KEL'LOM (s.) A man's name, Kenelm.
KE'NAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
KE'NAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
KE'NATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
Ken'ezite (s. from Kenaz) A descendant of Kenaz.
KE'NITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *Numb.*
KEN'IZITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *Gen. 1.*
Ken'elling (s. from the part.) The act of lying in company as beasts.
Ken'ning (s. from the part.) The act of viewing; the act of epying.
Kei'cher (s. a different spelling) A kerchief. *Urr.*
Ken'elling (s. from the part.) The act of forming kernels.
KE'ROS (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
KES'HITAH (s. in Hebrew antiquity) A Jewish coin, the gerah.
KIB'ZAIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
Kid'ding (s. from the part.) The act of bringing forth a kid; the act of making small faggots.
KIDEL'LUS (s. in old records) A kettle.
Kid'napping (s. from the part.) The act of stealing human beings.
Kil'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking away life.
KI'NAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Job.*
King (s. at chess) The most dignified man.
King'apple (s.) A kind of apple.
King'pear (s.) A kind of pear.
Kink'cough (s. a different spelling) The chincough.
KIRHE'RESH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
KIR'JATHU'ZOTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
KE'RIOTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
Kirk'officer (s. from kirk, and officer) The head of the church of Scotland.
KISH'I (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
KI'SON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a brook. *Po.*
KIT (s. a contraction of) Christian; Christopher.
KIT'CAT (adj. a cant word) Belonging to the club which met for many years in London, at a tavern kept by one Christopher Cat, of which the celebrated writers Addison, Congreve, Steele and others were members.
Kit'cat (adj. with painters, from the portraits of the *tiemen* mentioned in the foregoing article, which were done by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and hung up in the room at Christopher Cat's) Drawn something less than a half length.
Kit'cat (s. from the adj.) A painting or portrait drawn something less than the half length.
Kit'tened (adj. from kitten) Brought forth a kitten.
Kitt'ening (p. a. from kitten) Bringing forth young as a cat.
Kitt'ening (s. from the part.) The act of bringing forth kittens.
KIT'TY (s. the diminutive of) Catherine.
Knap'ping (s. from the part.) The act of biting; the act of feeding on shrubs.
Kneel'ing (s. from the part.) The act of suppling on bended knees; the act of furnishing a ship with knees.
Knight'fee (s. from knight, and fee) Lands to the value of twenty pounds a year.
Knight'ing (s. from the part.) The act of conferring the honour of knighthood.
Knight'service (s. from knight, and service) The military service due to the king for every knight's fee.
Knoll'ing (p. a. from knoll) Ringing a bell, as a bell.

LAH

Lapping (s. from the part.) The act of ringing a bell;
 the sound of a bell.
 Lapping (s. from the part.) The act of tying
 knots.
 Lapping (s. from the part.) The act of beating.
 Lapping (s. from the part.) The act of beating.
 Lapping (s. from the part.) The act of bending; the
 act of submitting.
 LA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LAD (s. in botany) The pistia.
 LAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LAD (s. from Kohath) A descendant of Ko-
 hath.
 LAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LAH (s. from Kohath) A descendant of Kohath.
 LAH (s. from the Heb.) One of a family.
 Numb. 26.
 LAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LAH (s. from Kore) A descendant of Kore.
 LAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LAH (s. from the Heb.) The point in Hebrew which answers to
 in our alphabet.
 LAH (s. a different spelling) The cyphonism.
 LAH (s. in old records) A chest, a coffin.
 LAH (s. a different spelling) A cystis.

L

LADAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LADAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LADAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. Deut. 1.
 LAD (s. in heathen mythology) One of the baccha-
 ds.
 LADIDES (s.) A man's name; the son of Labda-
 s.
 LADUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Thebes.
 LAD (s.) A man's name; a good lawyer, and great
 scholar.
 LADRIUS (s.) A man's name; an excellent mimo-
 grapher.
 LADNUS (s.) A man's name; one of Cæsar's officers,
 who revolted to Pompey.
 LAD (s. in old records) Watery land.
 LAD (s. from the part. the modern spelling) The act
 working hard.
 LAD (s. from the part. the left modern spelling)
 the act of working hard; the act of toiling.
 LAD (p. a. from lace) Fastening with a lace, putting
 lace.
 LAD (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with
 lace; the act of furnishing with a lace.
 LAD (s. in heathen mythology) A name of Juno.
 LAD (adj. in botany) Leaves indented or
 edged.
 LAD (s. in India) One hundred thousand rupees.
 LAD (s. from the part.) The act of varnishing.
 LAD (s. from the part.) The act of attending as a
 secretary.
 LAD (s. from the part.) The state of being in
 the act of.
 LADTIUS (s.) A man's name; a famous rhetor-
 ician.
 LADUCA, LACTUCINA (s.) A goddess of corn, sup-
 posed to have presided over the tender ear.
 LADDES (s.) A man's name, a noted philosopher.
 LAD (s.) A man's name, a footman of Alexander's
 great swiftness.
 LAD (s.) A kind of apple.
 LAD (s.) A kind of apple.
 LAD (s.) A man's name; a friend of Scipio.
 LADTES (s.) A man's name; the father of Ulysses.
 LADADES (s.) Ulysses, so called from his father
 Ades.
 LADANNUS (s. in old records) A lawful man, a sufficient
 man.
 LAD (s. from the part.) The act of loitering.
 LAD (s. an old word) A lawyer.
 LAD (s. plu. of laghman) More than one lagh-
 man.
 LAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LADROI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a well.
 Gen. 24.
 LAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LADAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.

LAV

Lah'man (s. an old word) A lawyer.
 Lah'men (s. plu. of lahman) More than one lah-
 man.
 LAH'MI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LA'IS (s.) A woman's name; a famous courtesan.
 LA'KUM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 LA'LAGE (s.) A woman's name; a mistress of the poet
 Horace.
 Lamb'ing (s. from lamb) The act of bringing forth
 lambs. Dict. Rust.
 LA/MED (s.) The twelfth letter in the Hebrew al-
 phabet.
 LA'MIA (s.) One of the Lamiae.
 LA'ming (s. from the part.) The act of making lame.
 LAMPE/DO (s.) A woman's name; a famous Spartan
 lady.
 Lam'pers (s. a different spelling) The lampas.
 LAMPE/SIA (s.) A woman's name; sister of Phaeton.
 LA'MUS (s.) A man's name; a supposed son of Her-
 cules.
 LANCE (s. a contraction for) Launcelot.
 Lanch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of darting from
 the hand; the act of pushing off into the water; the
 act of taking scope on any subject.
 Lan'cinating (s. from the part.) The act of lacerating.
 Land/cheap (s. an old word) A fine on wheat land.
 Land/gravate (s. a different spelling) A landgraviate.
 Lan'guishing (s. from the part.) The act or state of
 growing weaker and weaker.
 LA'OCOON (s.) A man's name; one of the sons of
 Priam.
 LAODA/MIA (s.) The name of a woman; the daughter
 of Bellerophon.
 LAOD'ICE (s.) A woman's name; a daughter of
 Priam.
 LAOD'OCAS (s.) A man's name; the son of An-
 tenor.
 LAOM'EDON (s.) A man's name; the son of Ilus.
 LAOMEDONTI/ADES (s.) Priam, so called from his fa-
 ther Laomedon.
 LAPHY'RA (s.) One of the names of Minerva.
 LA'PIDEUS (s.) One of the names of Jupiter.
 LA'PIS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of
 Jupiter.
 LAPISALSID'IANUS (s. in ancient history) A kind of
 marble.
 LAP'ITHÆ (s.) A people of Thessaly, who were sup-
 posed to be the first who rode on horses.
 Laps'ing (s. from the part.) The act of returning to a
 former state; the act of falling.
 LA'RINA (s.) A man's name; an attendant on a
 milla.
 Lark'heel (s.) A cockspur.
 LASE/A (s.) The name of a city. Acts.
 LA'SHA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 LASH'ARON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a
 place. Job. 12.
 Last'a (s. in old records) A last, a certain weight or
 measure.
 LASTHE'MIA (s.) A woman's name; she was a disci-
 ple of Plato.
 Last'ing (s. from the part.) The act or state of en-
 during.
 Latch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of fastening by
 means of a latch.
 LATERA'NUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman of consular
 dignity; one of the household gods.
 Lath'ering (s. from the part.) The act of turning into
 lather; the act of covering with the froth of
 soap.
 LA'TIA (s. in heathen mythology) The wife of Sa-
 turn.
 LATIA'LIS (s.) One of the names of Jupiter.
 Lat'inizing (s. from the part.) The act of using the idi-
 oms peculiar to the Latin.
 LATI'NUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Faunus king
 of Latium.
 LATIUM (s. in old geography) A country of Italy.
 LATO'IA (s.) One of the names of Diana.
 LATO'NIA (s.) Diana.
 Lat'ticing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with
 lattice.
 Lavee'ring (s. from the part.) The act of changing a
 course frequently.
 Lav'ing (p. a. from lave) Bathing, washing in the
 water.
 Lav'ing (s. from the part.) The act of bathing; the act
 of washing in the water.
 LAVIN'IA (s.) The name of a woman. Lav'ishing

LEP

Lav'ishing (*p. a. from lavish*) Wasting in useless expences.
 Lav'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wasting in useless expences.
 LAVOTE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Laurenta'lia (*s. from Laurentia*) A festival in honour of Laurentia.
 LAUREN'TIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the nurse of Romulus and Remus.
 LAUREN'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Christian martyr, roasted on a gridiron.
 Lau'rutine (*s. a different spelling*) The laurustine. *D. of A.*
 Lau'rutine (*s. from laurustinus*) The laurustinus.
 LAU'SUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Numitor.
 LAWSONIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Lay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing horizontally; the act of extruding eggs.
 Leag'uing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining in a league.
 Leak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of letting out contained liquor; the act of letting in water.
 LEAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name; he was said to have been drowned in swimming across the Hellespont to see his mistress Hero.
 Lean'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reclining.
 LEAR'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; he was destroyed by his father in a fit of distraction.
 Leas'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gleaning.
 Leas'ing (*s. from the part. the s is sounded sharp*) The act of letting out on lease.
 Lea'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of forsaking.
 LEBANA, LEBANAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 LEBA'OTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 LEB'NASH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 LECH'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Lect'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of instructing by lectures; the act of scolding.
 LE'DA (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Pin-darus.
 Le'da (*s. in old records*) A lathe, a part of a county.
 LE'DUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Leek'head (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.
 Leer'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking obliquely.
 Lee'wardship (*s. from leeward, and ship*) The ship lying on that side to which the wind is directed.
 Le'gal (*adj. an old spelling*) Lawful. *Cbaucer.*
 Legislat'ois (*s. not much used, from legislator*) A female lawgiver.
 LE'MING (*s. in zoology*) The short tailed mouse.
 Lem'nian (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Lemnos.
 LEM'NIUS (*s.*) A name of Vulcan.
 LEMURA'LIA (*s. in antiquity*) A festival in which they sacrificed to the Lemures.
 LEN (*s. a contraction of*) Leonard.
 LENÆ'A (*s.*) The feasts of Bacchus.
 LENÆ'US (*s.*) One of the names of Bacchus.
 Lend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving the use for a time.
 Len'e'fying (*s. from the part.*) The act of softening.
 Length'en'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of extending in length.
 Len'i'fying (*s. from the part.*) The act of softening; the act of assuaging.
 LENIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 LENTES (*s.*) The least denomination of weight among the Romans.
 LEN'TULUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a Roman family.
 LE'OCON (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Pontus.
 LE'ONALD (*s.*) A man's name.
 LEON'DAS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous Spartan general.
 LEON'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous engraver.
 LEPI'DUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 LE'PIUM (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils.
 LEPTA (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 LEPTODECOROM'ES (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils, an order of the selenitæ.
 LEPTOPOLYGING'LIMI (*s. in natural history*) A genus of shells distinguished by a number of minute teeth.
 LEPTURA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of winged insects.

LIM

LER'NEA (*s. in zoology*) An insect of the order of the gymnarthria.
 LE'SHEM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Le'sia (*s. in old records*) A lease.
 Les'for (*s. a law term*) One who grants a lease.
 LET (*s. a contraction of*) Lettice.
 LETA (*s. in old records*) A court leet.
 LE'TECH (*s.*) An Hebrew measure, half an homer.
 Let'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with letters.
 Let'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of hindering; the act of letting out for rent or hire.
 LETU'SHIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 LEVATO'RES (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles which serve to dilate the thorax.
 Level'la (*s. in old records*) A level.
 Le'vigating (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing an impalpable powder.
 Levi'na (*s. in old records*) A levee.
 LEUCAS'PIS (*s.*) A man's name; a companion of Aeneas.
 LEUCIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a philosopher.
 LEUCO'IUM (*s. in botany*) The choiranthus.
 LEUCO'SIA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the Sirens.
 LEUCO'THEA (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Ino.
 LEUCO'THOE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A woman's name, who was supposed to have been transformed into a frankincense tree.
 LEUM'MIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Lew'isbon (*s.*) A kind of pear.
 LIBA'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous sophist.
 LIBEC'CHIO (*s. from the Italian*) The Lybian wind, hot wind.
 LIBEL'LA (*s.*) A Roman coin; the as.
 Libel'lus (*s. in old records*) A libel.
 LIB'ERA (*s.*) A name of Proserpine.
 LIBE'THRA (*s.*) A fountain of Magnesia, sacred to the Muses.
 LIBETH'RIDES (*s. from Libethra*) The Muses.
 Lib'nite (*s. from Libni*) A descendant of Libni.
 LI'BIA (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Lybia.
 Lib'ian (*adj. from Libia*) Belonging to Lybia.
 Li'b'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A Lybian; a native of Lybia.
 LIB'NA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 LIB'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 LIB'NI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 LI'BRA (*s.*) The Roman pound.
 Li'censing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a license.
 LI'CHAS (*s.*) The name of the youth by whom Andania sent the poisoned shirt to Hercules.
 LICIN'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 Lift'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising up.
 Li'gan (*s. a law term*) Any thing sunk in the water and tied to a cork or buoy with a design to be taken up at a convenient time.
 LIGA'RIOUS (*s.*) A man's name; a friend of Pompey.
 LI'GEA (*s.*) A sea nymph.
 LIGE'AS (*s. in old records*) A liege.
 Light'en'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving light.
 Light'ned (*p. not so common a spelling*) Lightened.
 Light'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of kindling; the act of giving light; the act of settling on a thing.
 Ligna'gium (*s. in old records*) A right to cut wood for fuel.
 LIGNICEN'SIS (*s. in medicine*) A kind of fine yew bole.
 LIG'ULA (*s.*) The least denomination of liquid measure among the Romans.
 Li'kening (*s. from the part.*) The act of comparing.
 LIK'KI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Lil'y (*s. a different spelling*) A lily.
 Lil'ywork (*s. from lilly, and work*) Ornaments resembling lilies.
 Limb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing limbs; the act of tearing limb from limb.
 Li'mehook (*s.*) A pooler.
 Limenarch'æ (*s. plu. of limenarcha*) Soldiers in the son; soldiers stationed to prevent disorders.
 LIMEN'ETIS (*s.*) One of the names of Diana. *LIMENTIVUS*

AMMENTI'NUS (s.) in *beathen mythology* The god who was supposed to preside over the threshold.
 Lining (p. a. from *lime*) Manuring with lime.
 Lining (s. from the part.) The act of manuring with lime.
 Limiting (s. from the part.) The act of setting bounds; the act of restraining.
 LIMNA'DES (s. in the *mythology of the poets*) The nymphs frequenting lakes and ponds.
 LIMONPADES (s. in the *mythology of the poets*) The nymphs of the meadows.
 LINA'RIA (s. in *ornithology*) The linnet.
 LINE (s. in *botany*) The name of a plant, the flax.
 LINEAL'BA (s. in *anatomy*, from the Lat. *linea* a line, and *alba* white) The complication of tendons in the oblique muscles of the abdomen.
 Linseed (s.) Flax seed.
 Lingering (s. from the part.) The act of delaying; the act of a gradual decline.
 LING'ERA (s.) One of the names of Isis.
 Linking (s. from the part.) The act of joining as with links.
 LINGUS (s.) A man's name; a Theban, who taught music and letters.
 Lip (s. a local word) Half a bushel.
 Liquefying (s. from the part.) The act of melting down; the act of dissolving.
 Liquidamber (s. in *botany*) The name of a plant; a genus of plants.
 Liquidating (s. from the part.) The act of lessening; the act of melting away.
 Liquefied (p. from *liquify*) Melted down, dissolved.
 Liquify (v. t. from the Lat. *liquo* to melt, and *facio* to make) To melt down, to dissolve.
 Liquifying (p. a. from *liquify*) Melting down, dissolving.
 Liquefying (s. from the part.) The act of melting down; the act of dissolving.
 LIRIOPE (s. in the *mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
 LISA (s. in the *mythology of the poets*) A fourth fury.
 Listening (s. from the part.) The act of hearkening; the act of attending.
 LITHID'IA (s. in *natural history*) A genus of fossils, including the flint and pebble kinds.
 LITHOGENE'SIA (s. from the Greek *lithos* a stone, and *genesis* a generation) The generation of stones.
 LITHOMAR'GA (s. in *natural history*) A kind of marble.
 LITHOSTROTION (s. in *natural history*) A species of fossil coral.
 LITHOXYLUM (s. in *botany*) A kind of heterogeneous substance on sea plants.
 LITHOZU'GIA (s. in *natural history*) A genus of fossils.
 Littering (s. from the part.) The act of contesting in law.
 Litter (s. in old records) Litter, straw.
 LIVERER (s. in *botany*) The orpine.
 LIVIA (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Augustus.
 LONICATER'RA (s. in *natural history*) A kind of the bole used in medicine.
 LONIAN (adj. from Livonia) Belonging to Livonia.
 LON'Y (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 Loading (s. from the part.) The act of burdening; that with which any thing is loaded.
 Looming (s. from the part.) The act of spreading over with loam.
 Looming (s. from the part.) The act of letting fall in a sudden manner.
 LUSCATEL'US (s. in *pharmacy*) A well known medicine.
 Luscating (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with a lock.
 Lulus (s. in old records) A coffin.
 LUSITA (s.) A woman's name; she was a vile woman, remarkable for preparing poisons.
 LUSITANIA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city; the name of a man.
 LUSIBAR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 LUSITAN (interj. an old spelling) Lo!
 LUSITANIA (s. in *botany*) A genus of plants.
 Lusing (s. from the part.) The act of delaying on a journey.
 Lusing (s. from the part.) The act of lounging.

LONGIMA'NUS (s.) A man's name; Artaxerxes.
 Longipated (adj. from long, and pate) Having a long head; more than commonly discerning. *Johnson*.
 Loof'ing (s. from the part.) The act of bringing to the wind.
 Loo'ing (s. from the part.) The act of setting on a dog; the act of beating the adversary so as not to suffer him to get one trick.
 Look'ed (p. from look) Beheld.
 Loo'ing (p. a. from loofe) Unbinding, delivering from something disagreeable.
 Loos'ing (s. from the part.) The act of unbinding; the act of relaxing; the act of delivering from any thing disagreeable.
 LO'RA (s.) A woman's name.
 LORAN'THUS (s. in *botany*) A genus of plants.
 Lord'ing (s. from the part.) The act of domineering.
 LO'TAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 LO'TIS (s. in the *mythology of the poets*) A nymph, who flying from Priapus was said to have been changed into the lotus tree.
 Lov'ing (s. from the part.) The act of regarding with tender affection; a long line to call in a hawk.
 Loung'ing (s. from the part.) The act of living in idleness.
 Lous'ing (p. a. from louse) Cleaning from lice.
 Lous'ing (s. from the part.) The act of cleaning from lice.
 LOX'IAS (s.) One of the names of Apollo.
 LU'BIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Lubims (s. from Lubim) The descendants of Lubim.
 Lubricating (s. from the part.) The act of making smooth and slippery.
 LU'CIAN (s.) A man's name; a learned and famous Roman poet.
 LU'CIAN (s.) A man's name; a learned writer, who professed Christianity; but soon apostatized, and was at last devoured by dogs.
 LUCIANUS (s.) A man's name.
 LUCILIUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 LUCIUS (s.) The name of several Romans.
 LUCRETIA (s.) A woman's name.
 LUCRETIUS (s.) A man's name.
 LUCULE'AN (adj. in *natural history*) Belonging to a fine kind of marble.
 LUCUL'LUS (s.) A man's name; a Latin poet; one of the names of a valiant Roman.
 LU'DIM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Lugging (s. from the part.) The act of pulling with violence.
 LU'HITH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 Lulling (s. from the part.) The act of quieting; the act of laying to sleep.
 Lum'bering (s. from the part.) The act of filling with lumber.
 LUM'ME (s. in *ornithology*) A kind of columbus.
 Lum'ping (s. from the part.) The act of giving or taking in the lump.
 Lun'atic (s. an old spelling) A lunatic.
 LURCH (v. t. at cribbage) To get the game on the adversary before he has counted forty-five, in which case he loses a double stake.
 Lurch'ed (p. from lurch) Beaten before a count of forty-five.
 Lurch'ing (p. a. from lurch) Beating at cribbage before a count of forty-five.
 Lurch'ing (s. from the part.) The act of beating the adversary at cribbage before he has counted forty-five; the act of leaving in a state of embarrassment.
 Lur'ing (s. from the part.) The act of enticing.
 Lurk'ing (s. from the part.) The act of lying in wait.
 Lux'ating (s. from the part.) The act of putting out of joint.
 Lux'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting out of joint.
 LYÆ'US (s.) One of the names of Bacchus.
 Lyb'ian (s. from the adj.) A native of Lybia.
 LYCAM'BES (s.) A man's name; the father of Neobule.
 LYCA'ON (s.) A man's name; a king of Arcadia, who was said to have been transformed into a wolf.
 LYCASTE (s.) A woman's name; a famous courtesan of antiquity.
 Lyce (s. a different spelling) Lice.
 LYCE'US (s.) One of the Argonauts.
 LYCIDIAS (s.) One of the Censurs.

M A D

- LYCIM'NIA** (s. A woman's name; a mistress of Mæcenæus.
LYCIS'CA (s. A woman's name; a famous prostitute.
LYCOM'EDES (s.) A man's name.
LY'CON (s.) A man's name; a peripatetic.
LYCOPH'RON (s.) A man's name; a famous tragic poet.
LY'CUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Bœotia.
LY'DE (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Antimachus.
LYD'IA (s.) An inland country of the Lesser Asia.
Ly'dian (s. from Lydia) An inhabitant of Lydia.
LY'DUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Lydia, from whom the country had its name.
Lye (s. an old spelling) A lie, a falsehood.
LYG'DOMUS (s.) A man's name.
LY'GURE (s. in natural history) A kind of precious stone.
LYM'PHA (s. in beaten mythology) The goddess worshipped by the shepherds when they wanted rain.
LYN'CUS (s.) A man's name; a king of Scythia.
Lyôn (s.) One of the kings at arms.
LYS'IA (s.) A country of the Lesser Asia.
LYSIP'PUS (s.) A man's name; a noble statuary.
LY'SIS (s.) A man's name; a Pythagorean philosopher.
LYSISTRAT'US (s.) A man's name; the brother of Lycippus.

M

- MA'ACAH** (s. from the Heb.) A woman's name; the name of a place.
MA'ACHAH (s. from the Heb.) A woman's name.
MA'ACHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MA'ACHATHI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
Ma'achathite (s. from Maachathi) An inhabitant of Maachathi.
MA'ADAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MA'AI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAALE'HACRAB'BIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
MA'ARATH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
MAASI'A, MAASI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MA'AZ (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MACA'REUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Æolus, who committed incest on his sister Canace.
Macaro'nyism (s. from macaroni) The state of a macaroni.
MA'CER (s.) A man's name; a Roman poet cotemporary with Ovid.
Mac'erating (s. from the part.) The act of making lean; the act of steeping almost to dissolution.
MA'CHAON (s.) A man's name, the son of Esculapius.
MACHBA'NAI, MACHBA'NAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MA'CHI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Machiavel'izing (s. from the part.) The act of practising the politics of Machiavel.
MACH'NIS (s. in zoology) The rein deer.
MACH'NADE'BAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MA'CRIS (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Aristeus.
MACRO'BIUS (s.) A man's name; an author of consular dignity.
MAC'ROCERES (s. in zoology) A species of animalcules, whose tails are longer than their bodies.
MACROPY'RENIUM (s. in natural history) A species of septaria.
MACROTELOSTY'LA (s. in natural history) A genus of crystals.
Mac'ulating (s. from the part.) The act of staining with spots.
MA'DAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Mad'dening (s. from the part.) The act of making mad.
Mad'ding (p. a. from mad) Making mad.
Mad'ding (s. from the part.) The act of making mad.
Mad'dying (s. from the part.) The act of moistening.
MADGE (s. a contraction of) Margery.
MAD'IAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

M A M

- MAD'IAN** (s. from the Heb.) The name of a country.
MADMAN'NAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name; the name of a city.
MADME'NAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
MA'DON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
MÆNA'DES (s.) The women who sacrificed to Bacchus.
MÆ'NIUS (s.) A man's name; a remarkable speaker.
MÆO'NIA (s.) A country of the Lesser Asia.
Mæo'nian (adj. from Mæonia) Belonging to Mæonia; belonging to Homer; descended of Mæon.
MÆO'TIS (s.) A large lake beyond the Euxine into which the river Tanais empties itself.
MÆ'VIUS (s.) A man's name; a sorry poet cotemporary with Virgil.
MAG'BISH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAGDI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Mag'get (s. not so common a spelling) A maggot.
MAG'NACAR'TA (s. a different spelling) Magnacharta.
MAGNE'SIA (s.) A country of Macedonia.
Magne'sian (adj. from Magnesia) Belonging to Magnesia.
Mag'nifying (s. from the part.) The act of making great; the act of extolling.
MA'GO (s.) A man's name; the name of several thagians.
MAGOGMIS'SABIB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAGPI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAHA'CAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MA'HALAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAHA'NEHDAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
MA'HATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAHA'VITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people.
MA'H'AZ (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAHA'ZIOTH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Mahem'mium (s. in old records) A main.
MA'HOL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MA'VA (s. in the mythology of the poets) The mother Mercury.
Maid'child (s. from maid and child) A female child.
MAJES'TA (s.) A woman's name; the wife of Vulcan.
MAJES'TAS (s. in beaten mythology) A goddess; daughter of Honor and Reverentia.
Maigna'gium (s. in old records) A brazer's shop.
Mail'd (adj. not much used) Spotted.
Mail'ing (s. from the part.) The act of dressing mail; the act of making up in a mail.
Main'ing (s. from the part.) The act of depriving some necessary part.
Main'prising (s. from the part.) The act of bailing.
Main'tenance (s. not so common a spelling) Maintenance.
Maintain'ing (s. from the part.) The act of supplying.
Ma'ina'da (s. in old records) A family.
Maifu'ra (s. in old records) A house, a mansion.
MA'JUS (s.) One of the names of Jupiter.
MAK'HELOTH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
MAK'TESH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
MA'LA (s.) One of the names of Fortune.
MALANKA'A (s. in botany) The name of a plant that produces the zedoary.
MALCHI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MALCHI'EL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Malchi'elite (s. from Malchiel) A descendant of Malchiel.
MALCHI'JAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MALCHI'RAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MALD'MONY (s. in botany) The bearwort.
Malign'ed (p. from malign) Regarded with envy.
Malign'ing (p. a. from malign) Regarding with envy.
Malign'ing (s. from the part.) The act of regarding with envy.
Mal'leating (s. from the part.) The act of hammering.
MAL'LOTHI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
MAL'LUCH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Malt'mill (s. from malt, and mill) A mill to malt.
Mal'vady (s. a different spelling) The malvada.
MAMER'TES (s.) A man's name; a Corinthian, slew his brother's son to be his next heir, and torn in pieces as a punishment for the murder.

M A R

Man/mocking (*p. a. from mammoth*) Breaking into shapeless pieces.
 Man/mocking (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking into mammoths.
 MAMMO'SA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Ceres; one of the names of Fortune.
 MAMU'RIOUS (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent smith.
 MAMUR'RA (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman of the equestrian order.
 MAN (*s. in geography*) An island between England and Ireland.
 Man/acting (*s. from the part.*) The act of chaining the hands.
 Man/aging (*s. from the part.*) The act of conducting; the act of governing.
 MAN'AHATH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 MANA'RETHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people.
 Manas'ite (*s. from Manasieh*) A descendent of Manasieh.
 Manatee (*s. a different spelling*) The manate.
 MANCI'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman of consular dignity.
 Man/cipated (*p. from mancipate*) Binding to slavery.
 Man/cipating (*s. from the part.*) The act of enslaving.
 MANDA'NE (*s.*) A woman's name; the mother of Cyrus.
 Man/ducing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chewing.
 Man'gle (*s. from the verb*) A machine or utensil for smoothing house linen.
 Man'gle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To smooth linen by means of a mangle.
 Man'gled (*p. from the verb*) Smoothed, calendered.
 Man'gling (*p. a. from the verb*) Smoothing linen by means of a mangle.
 Man'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of smoothing linen in a mangle.
 Man'glewarehouse (*s. from mangle, and warehouse*) A house where mangles are sold.
 Man'ifesting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making manifest.
 MANIL'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 MANIL'LE (*s. at quadrille*) The deuce of spades or clubs, the seven of hearts or diamonds.
 MANIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of lizard.
 MANIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 MAN'LIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noble Roman who defended the Capitol against the Gauls.
 Man'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with men.
 MANCEU'VRE (*s. from the French*) The skilful management of any affair; an artifice in the conduct of any business.
 Manop'era (*s. in old records*) A day's work.
 Man'ia, Man'fium (*s. in old records*) A mansion, a house.
 Man'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of fermenting as liquors; a fermentation.
 MAN'TO (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Tiresias, well skilled in divination.
 MAN'TUA (*s. in geography*) A city of Italy, situate in one of the most fruitful spots of that country.
 Manufactory (*s. from manufacture*) The process of forming any piece of work by hand; the place where goods are manufactured.
 Manufacturing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of making any piece of goods by hand.
 Manumit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of releasing from slavery.
 Man'uscript (*adj. from the sub.*) Done in writing, as distinguished from what is printed.
 Manuten'tor (*s. in old records*) A maintainer.
 MA' OCH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Ma' onite (*s. from Maon*) A descendant of Maon.
 Map'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of making maps.
 Mar'acock (*s. in botany*) The passion flower.
 MAR'ALAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Mar'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of variegating in resemblance of marble.
 MARCEL'LINUS (*s.*) A man's name; an historian in the time of Gratian.
 MARCEL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 March'ed (*p. from march*) Made to march; led in a march.
 Mar'chetum (*s. in old records*) A fine to the lord on the marriage of a tenant's daughter.

M A T

MAR'ESHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 Mar'garetapple (*s.*) A kind of early apple.
 Ma'rian (*adj. from Mary*) Belonging to a kind of violets.
 Ma'rigoldapple (*s.*) A kind of apple.
 MARI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name of Venus.
 Mar/inating (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of preserving in salt or brine.
 MA'RIOUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of an illustrious Roman.
 Mark'ing (*p. a. from mark*) Distinguishing by setting a mark.
 Mark'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting a mark.
 Mark/pound (*s. from mark and pound*) The pound of sixteen ounces.
 Mark/weight (*s.*) A foreign weight of eight ounces.
 MA'RO (*s.*) A man's name; the surname of Virgil.
 MARO'NEA (*s.*) A city of Epirus, famous for excellent wines.
 Maro'nean (*adj. from Maronea*) Belonging to Maronea.
 MA'ROTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 MARPE'SIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the first queen of the Amazons.
 MARPES'SA (*s.*) A woman's name; the mother of Cleopatra.
 Mar'ring (*p. a. from mar*) Injuring, spoiling.
 Mar'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of injuring; the act of spoiling.
 MARSE'NA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Mar'thaling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into proper order.
 MAR'SYAS (*s.*) A satyr who challenged Apollo, and was flayed alive.
 MAR'TIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the name of several Roman ladies.
 MAR'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the fourth king of the Romans; a name of Jupiter.
 Mar'tyring (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to death for a testimony to the truth.
 Mar'tyrizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to death for the testimony of a good conscience in matters of religion.
 MARUL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous rhetorician.
 MA'SHAL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Mash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating into a confused mass.
 MASHMAN'NA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Mask'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on a mask.
 Masquera'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of appearing in mask.
 MAS'SA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Mas'sacring (*s. from the part.*) The act of butchering; the act of destroying without distinction.
 MAS'SAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 MASSU'RIOUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous lawyer in the time of Tiberius.
 Mas'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of subduing.
 MAT (*s. a contraction of*) Matthew; Martha.
 MATADO'RE (*s. from the Spanish, matador to kill*) The ace of spades and clubs, the deuce of spades and clubs.
 Match'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of suiting.
 MATER'NUS (*s. in botany*) A hardy evergreen; a kind of phyllyrea.
 MA'THO (*s.*) A man's name; a corrupt lawyer in the time of Domitian.
 Mat'ing (*p. a. from mate*) Living as man and wife; cohabiting; confounding; throwing into confusion.
 Mat'ing (*s. from the part. but not much used*) The act or state of cohabiting; the act of putting into confusion.
 MAT'RED (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Matric'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of matriculation.
 MAT'TANAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 MATTANI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 MAT'TATHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 MAT'TATHIAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 MAT'TENAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 MAT'THAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 MAT'THATHIAS (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Mat'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with mats; the act of growing thick like a mat.
 MATTITHI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Mat'urating (*s. from the part.*) The act of hastening to ripeness.

Matu'rer

M E L

Matu'rer (*adj. comp. of mature*) Mature in a greater degree.
Matu'rest (*adj. sup. of mature*) Mature in the greatest degree.
Matu'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of advancing to ripeness.
Maul'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating.
MA'VORS (*s. in beaten mythology*) A name of Mars.
MAURITA'NIA (*s.*) The southern part of Africa; Lybia.
MAXEN'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a cruel tyrant.
MAXIM'IUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Thracian, who from a shepherd was advanced to the head of the Roman empire.
MAX'IMUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
May (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the month of May, produced in the month of May.
May'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pinioning.
Ma'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of confusing.
Mead'owrue (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
ME'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Nebe.*
Meal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sprinkling with meal.
Meander'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of running with a serpentine course.
MEA'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Job. 13.*
Meas'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking the measure; the act of finding the content.
MEBUN'NAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Mech'anist (*s. from mechanic*) One skilled in mechanics.
MECHA'RATHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chro.*
Med'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of interposing.
MEDE'BA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Me'diating (*s. from the part.*) The act of performing by mediation.
Med'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of impregnating with something medicinal.
Med'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of contemplating.
MEDITRI'NA (*s. in beaten mythology*) A goddess who was supposed to render food or physic wholesome.
MEDULLI'NA (*s.*) A woman's name; a Roman lady who was ravished by her father, and afterwards slew him.
Meet'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of preparing; the act of making meet.
MEG (*s. a contraction of*) Margery.
MEGA'E'RA (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the Furies.
MEGALEN'SES (*s. in antiquity*) The festival and games which were celebrated in honour of Cybele.
MEGA'LIUM (*s.*) A fine kind of oil invented by Megalus.
MEG'ALUS (*s.*) A man's name.
MEGA'RA (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Hercules.
MEHI'DA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ME'HIR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Meho'lathite (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Tim.*
MEHU'MAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MEHU'NIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Mehu'nim (*s. from Mehunim*) The descendants of Mehunim.
MEJAR'KAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
MEKA'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
MELAM'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous physician and soothsayer.
MELAMPYGOS (*s.*) One of the names of Hercules.
MELAN'E'US (*s.*) One of Aëæon's dogs.
MELANCH'E'TES (*s.*) One of Aëæon's dogs.
MELAN'THIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous painter.
MELAN'THO (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Proteus.
MELATI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MELCHI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MELCHIS'EDEK (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MELCHI'SHUAH (*s. a different spelling*) Malchithuah.
ME'LEA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MELE'AGER (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Oeneus.
ME'LECH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ME'LES (*s.*) A river of Ionia, which runs by Smyrna, where Homer was supposed to be born.
MELESIG'ENES (*s.*) Homer so called from the river Meles.
Mele'tean (*adj. from Meles*) Belonging to Homer.

M E R

ME'LLÆ (*s.*) The nymphs of the fields.
MELIBCE'US (*s.*) A man's name; a herdsman. *Virg.*
MEL'ICA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MELICE'RIDES (*s. from meliceria*) The meliceria.
MELICER'TA, MELICER'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Ino.
MELI'NUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of white bole much used by the ancients.
Me'liorating (*s. from the part.*) The act of improving.
MELIS'SA (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Melissus.
Melis'san (*adj. from Melissa*) Belonging to Melissa.
MELIS'SUS (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient king of Crete.
MEL'LIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a famous Roman.
Mel'let (*s. in farriery*) A kind of dry scab on the head of a horse.
MELLO'NA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The goddess of bees and honey.
Mel'lowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making mellow.
MEL'OE (*s. in zoology*) The oil beetle.
MELOTH'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
MEL'ZAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MEM (*s.*) The thirteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
MEM'MIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman of Trojan descent.
MEM'NON (*s.*) A man's name; the supposed son of Aurora.
ME'NA (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the nuptial goddesses.
Me'nacing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uttering threats.
MENAL'CAS (*s.*) The name of a shepherd. *Virg.*
MENALIP'PE (*s.*) A woman's name; the sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons.
MENALIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Theban who slew Tydeus.
ME'NAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MENAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name; a comic poet of Athens.
MENEC'RATES (*s.*) A man's name; a boasting physician.
MEN'ELAUS (*s.*) A man's name; the brother of Agamemnon.
MEN'EPHRON (*s.*) A man's name; one who would have committed incest with his own mother.
MENES'THEUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Iphicrates.
MENESTRA'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous treasurer.
MENIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a cynic philosopher.
MENISPER'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ME'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name; one who obtained victory at sea and hung up the beaks of the enemy ships in the court, which was afterwards called the rostrum.
MENCE'CEUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Theban who voluntarily sacrificed himself for the safety of his country.
MENCE'ETES (*s.*) A man's name; a companion of Aeneas.
MENCE'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Actor.
MEN'THA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) Pluto's mistress, supposed to have been transformed into mint.
MEN'TOR (*s.*) A man's name; a famous artist.
ME'NUIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MEONE'NIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
MEONO'THAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MEPH'ITIS (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of Juno.
ME'PHOATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
MERA'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
MERA'OTH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Mera'rite (*s. from Merari*) A descendant of Merari.
ME'RATHAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
Merca'tum (*s. in old records*) A market.
Mer'cenlage (*s. an old law term*) The law of the Mercians.
Merce'rus (*s. in old records*) A mercer.
MER'CHESVAN (*s. in the Hebrew chronology*) The month Bul.

M I G

RED (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 RES (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AGAN'SER (s. in ornithology) A species of mergus.
 GER (s. from merge, a law term) The annihilation of a less estate or title in a greater.
 LIMOTH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 R'ONES (s.) A man's name; a commander whom Homer makes equal to Mars.
 iting (s. from the part.) The act of deservng.
 R'MERUS (s.) One of the Centaurs.
 RON'ATHITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *1 Chron.*
 ROPE (s.) The daughter of Atlas.
 ROPS (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Phaeton.
 ROZ (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 SEMBRYANTHE'MUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 SHA (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man; the name of a place.
 SHAZ'ABEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHEZ'ABEAL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIL'LEMITH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIL'LEMOTH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shing (s. from the part.) The act of catching in a net.
 SHO'BAD (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHUL'LAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHUL'LANATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shny (s. from mefin) Mefn. *Ainsworth.*
 Shal'ity (s. from mefin) A manor held under a superior lord.
 SO'BAITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *1 Chr.*
 SOPTERYG'IOUS (adj. from the Greek *μεσος*; the middle, and *πτερυγον* a wing) Having one fin situate in the middle of the back.
 S'SALA (s.) A man's name; the surname of Valerius.
 SSAL'INA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Meffala.
 SSA'PUS (s.) A man's name; a friend of Turnus.
 ssing (s. from the part.) The act of feeding together.
 STRA, MES'TRE (s. different foellings) Metra.
 S'UA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 TTA'BUS (s.) A man's name; the father of Camilla.
 tamor'phosing (s. from the part.) The act of changing into another form.
 TIAN'RA (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Triptolemus.
 TEL'LUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 thodi'zing (s. from the part.) The act of reducing to method.
 THU'SALA, METHU'SALAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 ting (s. from the part.) The act of measuring.
 TIS (s. in beaten mythology) A wife of Jupiter whom he is said to have devoured.
 TIS'CUS (s.) A man's name; the charioteer of Turnus.
 TIUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 TRA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Erichthon, who was said to have power to transform herself into any shape she pleased.
 TRODO'RUS (s.) A man's name; an Athenian philosopher.
 ZEN'TIUS (s.) A man's name; a cruel tyrant who used to tie the living to the dead.
 Y (s.) A mow; a rick of corn. *Ainsworth.*
 Y'a (s. in old records) A mow, a rick.
 ZABAB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 AMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 PHAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 CH (s. a contraction of) Michael.
 CHA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 CHAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 CHAI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Ching (s. from the part.) The act of lying hid.
 CH'METHAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 CH'RI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 CIP'SA (s.) A man's name.
 CK'LOTH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 DAS (s.) A man's name; a foolish king who is said to have had asses ears.
 DIN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 DALEL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 DALGAD (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.

M I S

MIG'DOL (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 MIGO'NITIS (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names of Venus.
 MI'JAMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 MICKNI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 MIL (s. a contraction of) Mildred.
 MILA'LAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 MI'LAN (s. in geography) A duchy in Italy, the capital of that duchy.
 MIL'ANESE (s. from Milan) The duchy of Milan; the inhabitants of that duchy.
 MILA'NION (s.) A man's name; one who courted the coy Atalanta.
 Mil'dewing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with mildew.
 MILE'SIUS (s. in antiquity) A man's name; the name of a hero from whom as some suppose Ireland was first peopled.
 Mile'sian (s. from Milesius) Belonging to the Irish, as the supposed descendants of Milesius.
 MILE'TIS (s.) A woman's name.
 MILE'TUS (s.) A man's name; one of the names of Apollo.
 MI'LO (s.) A man's name; a man who had sufficient strength to carry an ox.
 MILO'NIUS (s.) A man's name; a drunken fellow. *Hor.*
 MILTI'ADES (s.) A man's name; a valiant Athenian.
 Mil'ting (s. from the part.) The act of impregnating the spawn of the female fish.
 MIL'TON (s.) One of the most famous of the English poets.
 Milto'nian (adj. from Milton) Belonging to Milton; resembling the style of Milton.
 MIL'VIUS (s.) A man's name; the feigned name of a parasite.
 MIMAL'ONES (s. in antiquity) Women sacrificing to Bacchus.
 MI'MAS (s.) A huge giant slain by Jupiter.
 Mim'icking (s. from the part.) The act of playing the mimic.
 MIMICOR'MUS (s.) A man's name; a poet of Smyrna.
 Mind'ing (s. from the part.) The act of attending to; the act of remembering.
 Ming'ling (s. from the part.) The act of mixing.
 MIN'IAMIN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Min'istering (s. from the part.) The act of serving.
 MIN'NITH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 MINOIS (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Minos.
 MINOS (s.) A man's name; a famous Cretan law-giver.
 MIN'THA (s.) A woman's name; the concubine of Pluto.
 Mint'ing (s. from the part.) The act of coining.
 Min'ute (adj. from the sub.) Shewing minutes, repeated every minute.
 Min'uting (p. a. from minute) Taking down minutes.
 Min'uting (s. from the part.) The act of taking down minutes.
 MINU'TIA (s.) The name of a Vestal virgin, who on a suspicion of unchastity was said to have been burned alive.
 MINU'TIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman tribune greatly beloved by the people.
 MIN'YÆ (s. in antiquity) The Thessalians who accompanied the Argonauts.
 MIN'YAS (s.) A man's name; the son of Chryses.
 MINYE'IAS (s. in the mythology of the poets) The daughters of Minyas who were supposed to have been transformed into bats.
 MIPH'KAD (s. from the Heb.) One of the gates of Jerusalem.
 Mi'ring (s. from the part.) The act of sticking in the mire; the act of soiling with mire.
 MIR'MA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Misadvi'sing (s. from the part.) The act of giving bad advice.
 Misapply'ing (s. from the part.) The act of applying to a wrong purpose or meaning.
 Misapprehend'ing (s. from the part.) The act of apprehending wrong.
 Misascrib'ing (s. from the part.) The act of ascribing falsely.
 Misassign'ing (s. from the part.) The act of assigning erroneously.
 Misbeha'ving (s. from the part.) The act of behaving in a wrong manner.
 Miscal'culating (s. from the part.) The act of calculating wrong.
 Miscal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of calling by a wrong name.
 Miscar'rying

MIS

MON

Miscar'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying wrong; the act of failing of success; a miscarriage.
Miscast'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of casting wrong.
Misconcei'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of conceiving wrong.
Misconduct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conducting wrong.
Miscon'struing (*s. from the part.*) The act of construing wrong.
Miscoun'seling (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving bad counsel.
Miscount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of counting wrong.
Misdee'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of mistaking; the act of judging wrongfully.
Misdemean'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of behaving amiss.
Misdemes'nor (*s. a law term*) A misdemeanor.
Misdirect' (v. t. from mis, and direct) To direct wrong.
Misdirect'ed (*p. from misdirect*) Directed wrong.
Misdirect'ing (*p. a. from misdirect*) Directing wrong.
Misdirect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of directing wrong.
Misdoubt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of suspecting deceit; the act of suspecting danger.
Misemploy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of employing to a wrong purpose.
MISE'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; Hector's trumpeter.
Misfast'ioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming wrong.
Misform'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming wrong.
MIS'GAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a high place*) The name of a place.
Misgov'erning (*p. a. from misgovern*) Governing wrong.
Misgov'erning (*s. from the part.*) The act of governing wrong.
Misguid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of guiding wrong.
MISHA'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MIS'HAL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MI'SHAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MISH'MA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MISH'RAITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people.
Misinter'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of inferring wrong.
Misinform'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of informing wrong.
Misinter'preting (*s. from the part.*) The act of interpreting wrong.
Misjoin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining wrong.
Misjud'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of judging wrong.
Mislay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying in a wrong place.
Mislead'ing (*p. a. from mislead*) Leading wrong.
Mislead'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leading wrong.
Misman'aging (*s. from the part.*) The act of managing wrong.
Mismatch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of matching wrong.
Misna'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of naming wrong.
Misne (*adj. a law term, and different spelling*) Mefn, intermediate, during the pendency of a suit.
Misnos'mer (*s. a different spelling*) A misnomer *Blackf.*
Misobser'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of observing wrong.
Misord'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of ordering wrong.
MIS'PAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
MIS'PARATH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Mispell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spelling wrong.
Mispend'ing (*p. a. from mispend*) Wasting, lavishing away.
Mispend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of wasting; the act of lavishing away.
Mispla'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying in a wrong place.
Mispoint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pointing wrong.
Misproportion'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining without due proportion.
Misquo'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of quoting wrong.
Misreck'oning (*s. from the part.*) The act of reckoning wrong.

Misrepor'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of reporting wrong.
Misrepresent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of representing wrong.
Misser'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of serving unfaithfully.
Mista'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking wrong.
Misteach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of teaching wrong.
Mittel'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of telling wrong.
Mistemp'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of tempering amiss.
Mistern'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of terming wrong.
Misthink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking wrong.
Mist'iming (*s. from the part.*) The act of wrong timing.
Mistrust'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of suspecting.
Mistun'ed (*adj. from mis, and tuned*) Put out of tune.
MISTYL'LUS (*s.*) The name of a rock.
Mist'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of using ill.
Miswrit'ing (*p. a. from miswrite*) Writing wrong.
Miswrit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing wrong.
Miswrit'ten (*p. from miswrite*) Written wrong.
MITH'CAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
MITH'NITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chro. II*
MITH'REDAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
MITHRIDA'TES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Pontus who is said to have spoken twenty two different languages.
Mit'igating (*s. from the part.*) The act of softening the act of assuaging.
Mit'reshell (*s. in natural history*) A kind of buccinum.
Mix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mingling.
MIZ'ZA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Miz'zling (*s. from the part.*) The act of raining in small drops.
MNA'SITHOUS (*s.*) A man's name; a painter.
MNESIL'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; an enemy to the Romans.
MNESOR'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a stoic philosopher.
MNES'THEUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Trojan of honorable descent.
Mo'abiteis (*s. from Moabite*) A woman descendant of Moab.
MOADI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Moan'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lamenting.
Moat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of surrounding with a moat.
Mob'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of harassing with noise and tumult.
Mob'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing closely.
Mod'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into due form.
Mock'bird (*s.*) The mocking bird.
Mock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of deriding.
Mod'eling (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming.
Mod'erating (*p. a. from moderate*) Making temperate.
Mod'erating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making temperate.
Mod'ernizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making modern.
MODES'TAS, MODES'TIA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The patroness of honesty.
MOCB'NAS (*s.*) A man's name; a friend of Horace and patron of learning.
MOE'RIS (*s.*) The name of a shepherd.
Molas'ses (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A base kind of spirituous liquor.
Molas'sed (*adj. from the sub.*) Intoxicated with the spirit mentioned in the foregoing article.
Molen'dum (*s. in old records*) A grist, corn sent to the mill to be ground.
Molest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving trouble.
MOL'ID (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Moll'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making soft.
MOLL, MOLLY (*s.*) Mary, a woman's name.
MO'LO (*s.*) A man's name; a Rhodian orator.
MOLOR'CUS (*s.*) A man's name; an old heron.
MOLOS'SIS (*s.*) A district of Epirus.
MOLYN'DIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of plants.
MONÆ'SES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Parthia.
MONE'TA (*s.*) A name of Juno.
MONOE'CIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
MONOGAMIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek monos, a single, and gamos, a female*) A class of plants distinguished by having hermaphrodite flowers and one pistil.
Monopodium

M U N

monopolizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of engrossing many commodity.
 monosyllabic (*adj. from monosyllable*) Consisting of one syllable.
 monosyllabical (*adj. from monosyllabic*) Consisting of one syllable.
 mon'strum (*s. in old records*) A box of relics.
 mon'tes (*s. in palmistry*) The protuberances at the roots of the fingers.
 MONYCHUS (*s.*) The name of a Centaur.
 moot'ing (*p. a. from moot*) Pleading a mock cause.
 moot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pleading a mock cause.
 m'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of wandering about in a stupid manner.
 MOP'SUS (*s.*) A man's name; a soothsayer, a priest of Apollo.
 MORASHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *Lev.*
 MORDELLA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects.
 MORSETHGATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Mores'sa (*s. in old records*) Boggy ground.
 MORGAY (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of squalus.
 mor'ina (*s. in old records*) The murrain; the wool of sheep dying of themselves.
 MORMYLUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sparus.
 MORS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over death; death.
 mor'ellum (*s. in old records*) A moriel, a small parcel.
 MORTA (*s. in heathen mythology*) Fate considered as a goddess.
 mort'ar (*v. t. from the sub.*) To supply with mortar.
 mort'ared (*p. from mortar*) Supplied with mortar.
 mort'aring (*p. a. from mortar*) Supplying with mortar.
 mort'aring (*s. from the part.*) The act of supplying with mortar.
 MORTET'TAR (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the rubetra.
 mort'gaging (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a mortgage.
 mort'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of vital faculties; the act of humbling.
 mort'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a mor-tise.
 MOSCATTALL'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 moss'etum (*s. in old records*) Mossy ground.
 moul'd'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning to dust.
 moul'd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming.
 moun'd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a mound or fence.
 moun't'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ascending upwards.
 mous'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching mice.
 moun't'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking loud.
 moun' (*s. from mow*) Cut with a scythe.
 M'ZA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 M'ZAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 M (*s.*) The twelfth letter of the Greek alphabet.
 mack'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of hoarding up in a mean manner.
 madd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making muddy.
 mudd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making muddy; the act of getting drunk.
 mudd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making muddy; the act of stirring up the mud.
 m'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering from the weather.
 m'ch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with half rotten straw.
 m'ched (*p. from mulch*) Covered with mulch, covered with half rotten straw.
 m'ch'ing (*p. a. from mulch*) Covering with half rotten straw.
 m'ch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with half rotten straw.
 m'ra (*s. in old records*) The miller's toll.
 m'les (*s. in farriery*) The scratches in horses.
 m'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of boiling up with sugar and spice.
 m'plying (*s. from the part.*) The act of increasing by multiplication.
 m'valves (*s. in ichthyology*) Fish which have three or more shells; a shell compounded of three or more valves.
 M'MIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman who from a mean family was raised to consular dignity.
 M (*s. a contraction*) Edmond, a man's name.
 M'NIMENT (*s. from the Lat. munio to fortify*) A deed

N A H

or writing by which the title to an estate is defended; a house or place where the writings or deeds of an estate are kept. *Ainsworth.*
 MUNTIN'GIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 MUP'PIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 MUR'ÆNA (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman of consular dignity.
 MURCHA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Latin who boasted much of his pedigree and was slain by Æneas.
 MUR'CIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of sloth.
 Mur'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of committing murder.
 Mur'thering (*s. from the part.*) The act of committing murder.
 MUS'Æ/US (*s.*) A man's name; an Athenian poet.
 MUSCA'RIUS (*s.*) One of the names of Jupiter.
 MUS'CI (*s. plu. of muscus*) Mosses.
 MUS'ICA (*s.*) One of the titles of Minerva.
 Mus'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking closely.
 Musk'animal (*s. from musk, and animal*) The animal that produces the musk.
 Musk'seed (*s. in botany*) A species of hipiscus.
 Mus'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of growing mufty.
 Mus'tilating (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of some essential part.
 Muz'zling (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding the mouth; the act of feeling out with the mouth.
 Muz'zy (*adj. a local word*) Dull, sleepy.
 MY'CALE (*s.*) A woman's name; the name of a for-cerefs.
 MYCE'NIS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Agamemnon.
 MY'CHITHUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a faithful slave.
 MYG'DON (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Thrace.
 MY'AGROS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A god worshiped by the Elians.
 MY'OS (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent engraver in silver.
 MYR'INUS (*s.*) A man's name; a fencer. *Martial.*
 MYRME'CIDES (*s.*) A man's name; a curious engraver in small work.
 MYR'MYDON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the people of Thessaly who were supposed to have been transformed from ants into men and went to the Trojan war.
 MY'RON (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent statuary.
 MYR'PHA (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Cy-narus.
 MYR'TEA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Venus.
 MYRTIL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name, who took a bribe from Pelops to overturn his master when he was to run in a race to obtain a charming bride, or lose his life.
 MYT'ULUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The muscle.

N.

NA'AM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NA'AMAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman; the name of a place.
 NA'ARAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
 NA'ARAI (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
 NA'ARAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 NA'ARATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NA'ASSON (*s. a different spelling*) Naathon.
 NAB (*s. in familiar style*) Abigail, a woman's name.
 NABAR'ZANES (*s.*) A man's name; the governor under the last Darius.
 Nab'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of biting with continued action of the teeth; the act of catching unexpectedly.
 NA'CHON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NÆ'NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patroness of funeral song.
 NÆ'VIUS (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient Roman poet.
 NAFF (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird; the uria.
 NAHA'LAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 NAHAL'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NAHAL'LAL

NEE

NAHAL/LAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 NAHA/LOL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NA/HAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NAHA/MANI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NAHA/RAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NA/HATH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NAM/BI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NA/IDES (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules.
 NAM (*s. in familiar style*) Ambrose.
 Nam/bypam/by (*adj. a cant or droll word*) Having little affected prettinesses.
 Nam/bypam/by (*adv. from the adj.*) With affected prettinesses.
 Nam'mium (*s. in old records*) A distress; a seizure of goods.
 NAMU/RMARBLE (*s. in natural history*) A species of black marble.
 Nan (*s. in rustic style*) Ann.
 Nan'ny (*s. the diminutive of*) Ann.
 NAPHTU/IM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Nap'kinning (*s. in commerce, from napkin*) The linen of which napkins are made.
 Nap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of sleeping by short intervals.
 NARCIS/SUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A beautiful youth, who fell in love with himself, and pined away into the flower of that name.
 Narra'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving in narration.
 Nar'rifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of delivering in narrative.
 NA'SHON (*s. a different spelling*) Naason.
 NAS'ICO (*s. in beaten mythology*) A goddess, who was supposed to preside over children at their birth.
 NA'SIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. nasus a nose, and forma a form*) Having the form of a nose.
 NA'SO (*s.*) A man's name; the name of a Roman family.
 NA'SUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of cyprinus.
 NAT (*s. a contraction of*) Nathanael.
 NATHAN/AEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Naturali'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making natural; the act of admitting a foreigner to the privileges of a native subject.
 Na'vage (*s. from navagium*) The carriage of goods in ships.
 Nava'gium (*s. in old records*) The carriage of goods on ship board.
 NAU'BOLUS (*s.*) A man's name: the charioteer of Laius king of Thrace.
 NAU'CRATES (*s.*) A man's name; a considerable orator of antiquity.
 Nav'igating (*s. from the part.*) The act of sailing; the act of passing in ships or boats.
 NA'VIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous soothsayer.
 Naunt (*s. an old word*) Aunt.
 NAU'PLUS (*s.*) A man's name; a supposed son of Neptune.
 Nau'feating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rejecting with a nausea.
 NAUSIC/OA (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Alcinoüs, who conducted Ulysses to her father's court.
 NAUSI'THEUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Alcinoüs.
 NAUT'ES (*s.*) A man's name; a companion of Æneas.
 NEÆ/RA (*s.*) The name of a woman; a beautiful nymph beloved of Phœbus.
 NE/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NEAR/CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a beautiful boy.
 NEARI/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Neat (*adj. in commerce*) Pure, free from deductions, remaining after an allowance for tare.
 Neat (*s. from the adj.*) The weight of a commodity after an allowance for tare.
 NE'BAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NEBAL/LAT (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NE'BRADES (*s. in beaten mythology*) A name of Bacchus.
 NECUS/HAS'EAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Neces'sitating (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying under a necessity.
 NECYD/ALIS (*s. in zoology*) A genus or class of insects.
 NEDABI/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Need'ing (*p. a. from need*) Wanting, being in need.

NIC

Need'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of being want.
 Need'lehell (*s. in natural history*) The slender turbo.
 Neer (*adv. an old spelling*) Near, at hand.
 Neer'er (*adv. from neer, an obsolete spelling*) Nearer.
 Neg'ative (*v. t. not much used, from the adj.*) To refuse by a negation.
 Neg'ative (*p. from negative*) Refused by a negation.
 Neg'ative (*p. a. from negative*) Putting a negative refusing by a negation.
 Neg'ative (*s. from the part. not much used*) The act of refusing by a negation.
 Neglect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of omitting through carelessness.
 Nego'tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of transacting business.
 NE/GUS (*s.*) The title of the king of Abyssinia.
 NE/GUS (*s.*) A mixture of wine and water warmed.
 NEI'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Neife (*s. a law term*) A nief, a bond woman; the daughter of a villain.
 NE'KEB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NEK/ODA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NEL (*s. in rustic style*) Eleanor, Helena.
 NELE/US (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Nestor.
 NELI'DES (*s.*) The sons of Neleus.
 NEL/LY (*s. the diminutive of*) Eleanor.
 NE'NIA (*s. a different spelling*) Nænia.
 NEOB/ULE (*s.*) A woman's name.
 NEONO'MIAN (*adj. from the Greek νεο, new, and νόμος, law*) Holding the gospel as a new law, belonging to a new law.
 Neono'mian (*s. from the adj.*) One who considers the gospel as a new law.
 Neono'mianism (*s. from Neonomian*) The tenets of the Neonomians.
 NEOPTOL'EMUS (*s.*) A man's name, Pyrrhus.
 NE/PA (*s. in zoology*) The water scorpion.
 NE/PHEG (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NE/PHELE (*s.*) A woman's name; the mother of Phryxus.
 NE/PHISH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name; the name of a people.
 NEPHSH/ESIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NEPH/TOAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NEPHU/SHIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NE'POS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous biographer.
 NEPTU/NIA (*s.*) The daughter of Neptune; Thetis.
 NE'REIS (*s. in zoology*) The stomatea; a genus of insects.
 NER/GALSHARE/ZAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NE'RIO, NERI'ANO (*s. in beaten mythology*) The wife of Mars.
 NE'RUM (*s. in botany*) The rose bay.
 NE'RO (*s.*) A man's name; the name of diverse emperors.
 NER'VA (*s.*) A man's name; one of the Roman emperors.
 NES'SUS (*s.*) The name of a Centaur.
 Nest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a nest; the act of taking to a nest.
 Nest'le (*v. int. a local word*) To discover uneasiness by moving from place to place.
 Nest'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of lying close as a bird in a nest.
 NETH'ANEEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Net'maker (*s. from net, and maker*) One who makes nets.
 Net'making (*s. from net, and making*) The act or process of making nets.
 NET'OPHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NETOPH'ATHI (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Netoph'athite (*s. from Netophathi*) An inhabitant of Netophathi.
 Net'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of irritating.
 NEUROPT'UA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects with membranous wings.
 Newmod'elling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a new form.
 NEZ/VAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NE/ZIB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 NIB (*s. in familiar style*) Isabel.
 Nib'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of biting by little at a time.
 NIB'SHAR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 NICÆ/ARCHUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous painter of antiquity.

NICEPHORUS

NOCEPHOR'RIUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

NICK'EL (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral substance.

NICK'NAMING (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a name in reproach.

NICOM'ACHUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several famous men.

NICOME'DES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Bithynia.

NICOPH'ONES (*s.*) A man's name; a famous painter.

NIG'LING (*s. from the part. a local word*) The act of trifling.

NIGEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

NIGHT'ANGLING (*s. from night, and angling*) The act or art of angling by night.

NIGHT'FALL (*s. from night, and fall*) The close of the day, the beginning of night.

NOGID'RIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a very learned Roman.

NOLE'US (*s.*) A man's name; one who boasted of his descent from the river Nile.

NOIM (*s. in familiar style*) Nimrod, a man's name.

NOIM'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country.

NOINE (*s. from the adj. in poetic style*) The Muses, so called from their number.

NOIOBE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Tantalus, who, on account of her pride, was said to have been turned into a stone.

NOIPHE (*s.*) A woman's name; one of Diana's train.

NOIPPING (*s. from the part.*) The act of pinching off.

NOIRE'US (*s.*) A man's name, very beautiful and very effeminate.

NOISA (*s.*) A woman's name; a shepherdess. *Virgil.*

NOISUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A man's name, who was said to have been transformed into an hawk.

NOX'II (*s. in beathen mythology*) The gods who were supposed to strive with the mother in childbirth.

NOX'US (*s.*) A constellation; Hercules kneeling on his right knee.

NOBS (*s. in familiar style*) Obadiah.

NO'DAB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

NO'DDING (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclining the head with a quick motion.

NO'DDY (*s. a cant word*) A kind of cap; a cap without a caul.

NO'DOS'RIUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the gods of corn.

NO'G (*v. t. a local word*) To lay bricks between the frames of a timber building.

NO'GAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

NO'GGED (*p. from nog, a local word*) Fitted up with bricks as the frame of a timber building.

NO'GGING (*p. a. from nog*) Fitting up the frame of a timber building with bricks.

NO'GGING (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying bricks between the timber in a wall.

NO'GGIN (*p. a. from noise*) Making a noise; publishing abroad.

NO'GGIN (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a noise; the act of publishing abroad.

NO'GOL (*s. in familiar style*) Oliver.

NO'GINATING (*s. from the part.*) The act of naming.

NO'GINOR (*s. from the Lat. nomen a name*) One who chosen or appointed to nominate. *Blackstone.*

NO'MIUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Apollo.

NO'PHYLL'ACES (*s.*) Athenian magistrates, who were to see the laws executed.

NO'NA (*s. a different spelling*) Nun, a man's name.

NO'NA (*s.*) One of the three Deities.

NO'NCONFORM'ING (*adj. from non, and conforming*) Not conforming, not conforming to the established religion.

NO'NEXPORTATION (*s. from non, and exportation*) A failure of exportation; a suspension of exportation.

NO'NIMPORTATION (*s. from non, and importation*) A failure of importation, a suspension of importation.

NO'PLUING (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to a plus.

NO'PLUING (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of legal determination by reason of some defect in the proceedings.

NO'PLUING (*s. a law term*) A neglect.

NO'PLUING (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching in a net.

NO'PH'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

NOR'mal (*s. from the adj.*) A perpendicular.

NOR'MAN (*s.*) A man's name.

NOTCH'ING (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting in notches.

NO'TICING (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking notice.

NO'TIFYING (*s. from the part.*) The act of signifying by a notification.

NO'tING (*p. a. from note*) Remarkings, observing, setting down by way of memorandum.

NO'tING (*s. from the part.*) The act of observing; the act of taking down by way of memorandum.

NOTONEC'TA (*s. in the history of insects*) The boat fly.

NOUR'ISHING (*s. from the part.*) The act of affording nourishment.

NOVEL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman consul who could drink three gallons of wine at one pull.

NOY'sANCE (*s. an old word*) A nuisance.

NU (*s.*) The thirteenth letter of the Greek alphabet.

NUB'BLING (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating in a coarse manner.

NUBEC'ULA (*s. with physicians*) A cloudy substance floating in urine.

NUBIG'ENÆ (*s.*) The centaurs.

NUD'dLING (*s. from the part.*) The act of going on carelessly.

NUDIPEDA'LIA (*s.*) A festival among the ancients, in which all were to appear barefooted.

NUL'lIFYING (*s. from the part.*) The act of making void.

NUMA (*s.*) A man's name; the successor of Romulus.

NUM'BERING (*s. from the part.*) The act of reckoning; the act of counting the number.

NUMB'FISH (*s. from numb, and fish*) The torpedo.

NUM'bRED (*p. an old spelling*) Numbered.

NUM'BRING (*p. a. an old spelling*) Numbering.

NUME'NIUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

NUME'RIA (*s. in beathen mythology*) A goddess, who was supposed to give women a speedy delivery.

NUM'ITOR (*s.*) A man's name; the grandfather of Romulus.

NUMP (*s. in familiar style*) Humphry.

NUN (*s.*) The fourteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

NUPTIAL'IS (*s.*) One of the names of Juno.

NURS'LING (*s. from the part.*) The act of fondling; the act of cherishing.

NUR'tURING (*s. from the part.*) The act of training up.

NUST'LING (*s. from the part.*) The act of fondling.

NUZ'ZLING (*s. from the part.*) The act of going with the nose downwards; the act of feeling out with the mouth.

NYCTE'IS (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Neptuneus.

NYCTE'LIUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.

NYCTE'US (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Neptune.

NYCTIM'ENE (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Nycteus, who was supposed to have been turned into an owl.

NY'KIN (*s. in familiar style*) Isaac.

NYMPHAG'ETIS (*s.*) One of the names of Neptune.

NYMP'PHAS (*s.*) A man's name. *Cell.*

NY'S'EUS (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.

O.

OAK (*s. at cards, but not so common a word*) A club, a single card of that suit which is marked with black spots, resembling an oak leaf.

Oaks (*s. at cards*) Clubs, one of the black suits.

OBDU'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing over as a cover.

Obey'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of paying obedience.

Objea'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of proposing by way of opposition.

Objec'tionable (*adj. from objection*) Liable to objection.

Obligating

OMB

Obligating (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying under an obligation.

Obliging (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying under an obligation.

Obliterating (*s. from the part.*) The act of blotting out.

Obnubilating (*s. from the part.*) The act of inducing obscurity.

OBOIH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

Obscuring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making obscure.

OBSE'QUEUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name of Fortune.

Obsterving (*s. from the part.*) The act of watching; the act of making observations.

OBSIDIA'NUS (*s. in natural history*) The obsidian stone.

Obstructing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hindering.

Obtain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of procuring.

Obtend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing.

Obtest'ed (*p. from obtest*) Intreated.

Obtest'ing (*p. a. from obtest*) Intreating, supplicating.

Obtest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of intreating.

Obtrud'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imposing; the act of proposing with unreasonable importunity.

Obtrund'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making blunt.

Obvert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning up.

Obviating (*s. from the part.*) The act of preventing; the act of anticipating an objection so as to render it ineffectual.

OCCA'SIO (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The goddess of opportunity.

Oclud'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up.

Occupy'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of possessing; the act of following any business.

Occur'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of appearing, the act of arising to the memory.

OCEAN'IDES (*s.*) The nymphs of the sea.

OC'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; a companion and friend of Aeneas.

OCRE'SIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the mother of Servius.

OCTA'VIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the name of several Roman ladies.

OCTOGYN'IA (*s. in botany, from the Greek οκτω eight, and γυν a female*) A genus of plants distinguished by eight pistils.

OCYP'ITE (*s.*) One of the Harpies.

OCYR'HOE (*s.*) The daughter of Chiron, supposed to have been transformed into a mare.

ODY'TES (*s.*) One of the Centaurs.

OEAG'RUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Thrace.

OE'DIPUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Thebes, who murdered his father, married his mother, run distracted, and pulled out his eyes.

OE'NOMAUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Elis, who was overcome by Pelops.

OE'NONE (*s.*) A nymph of mount Ida.

Offend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving offence.

Officia'rius (*s. in old records*) An officer of a court.

Officiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of performing the duties of an office.

OGO'NIUS (*s.*) One of the names of Bacchus.

OGY'GES (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient king of Thebes in Boeotia.

O'HUD (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

OILE'US (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Ajax.

Oil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of supplying with oil.

Oke (*s. an old spelling*) An oak. *Newman.*

O'kers (*s.*) A kind of ordinary boots. *Answorth.*

O'd'wife (*s.*) A kind of fish.

OLIGAE'DRA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of crystals.

OL'LE (*s. plur. of olla*) Pots.

OLYMPIOD'ORUS (*s.*) A man's name; a professor of music.

OLYMP'IIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

OM'BRE (*s. at cards*) The person who has the first hand.

Omb'repack (*s. from ombre, and pack*) The cards after the eights, nines, and tens are thrown out.

ORT

OM'ICRON (*s.*) The fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet.

Omit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaving out.

OM'PHALE (*s.*) A woman's name; a queen of Lydia with whom Hercules was passionately in love.

O'NAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

One'eyed (*adj. from one, and eyed*) Having one eye.

On'erating (*s. from the part, but not used*) The act of loading.

O'NICHIA (*s. a different spelling*) The onycha.

O'NO (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man; the name of a city.

ONOMAC'RITUS (*s.*) A man's name; a fortuneteller of Athens.

ONY'THES (*s.*) A man's name; a Theban, who took part with Aeneas, and was slain by Turnus.

On'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of flowing gently.

OPERA'RIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Minerva.

Op'e'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of working.

OPHE'LIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

OPHEL'TES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Lycus.

OPHIOM'ANCY (*s.*) The act of divination from serpents.

O'PHION (*s.*) A man's name; one of the companions of Cadmus.

O'PHIR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

O'PIFER (*s.*) A name of Apollo.

OPIGE'NA (*s.*) A title of Juno.

O'PIS (*s.*) One of Diana's nymphs.

OPH'ULUS (*s.*) One of the names of Jupiter.

OP'PIA (*s.*) A vestal virgin, who was burnt on suspicion of unchastity.

OPPIA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman poet.

Opp'ignoring (*s. from the part.*) The act of paying.

Op'pilating (*s. from the part.*) The act of obstructing.

Oppo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of resisting.

Oppress'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of subduing; the act of injuring by unreasonable severity.

O'RA (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Romulus.

O'rangeapple (*s.*) A kind of apple.

ORANOU'TANG (*s. in zoology*) A species of monkey much resembling the human form.

ORBE'LIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a severe schoolmaster who lived near a hundred years.

ORBO'NA (*s.*) A goddess, who was supposed to have power to give children.

ORCA'MUS (*s.*) A man's name; an Assyrian king who burnt his daughter alive for unchastity.

ORCEL'LE (*s. in botany*) A species of cladonia.

Ordain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing.

ORDINA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) An ordinary.

ORDOV'ICES (*s. in old geography*) The people of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire.

O'REN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

ORESIT'ROPHOS (*s.*) One of Aëtion's dogs.

GRES'TES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Agamemnon.

Or'ganed (*adj. from organ*) Furnished with organs.

ORESTI'ADES (*s.*) The oreata.

Organiz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming organically.

ORIB'ASUS (*s.*) One of Aëtion's dogs.

Originating (*s. from the part*) The act of rising as an origin.

O'RIGO (*s.*) A woman's name; an actress and poetess.

O'RIS (*s.*) An Egyptian divinity.

ORITH'YA (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of king of Athens.

Or'nam'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with ornaments.

ORO'DES (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Parthia.

Oro'as'des (*s.*) The supposed good daemon of the niches.

OROM'EDON (*s.*) One of the giants who made war with the gods.

ORPH'NE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the infernal nymphs.

ORPH'NOEUS (*s.*) One of Pluto's chariot horses.

ORRHOP'GIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The narrow part of the spine; the rump.

ORSIL'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Iphiclus.

OR'THOEPY (*s. from the Greek, orthos right, and epeō speak*) The art of speaking with propriety.

ORTHOM'ETRY (*s. from the Greek, orthos right, and metron to measure*) The laws of verification.

OVE

Ortolan (s. in old records) An orchard, a garden.
 ORYOMETRA (s. in ornithology) A genus of birds.
 OTULUS (s.) A man's name; the grandson of Horatius.
 OUS (s.) One of the names of Apollo; the name of a king of Egypt.
 OUSOPHORIA (adj. from oscophoria) Belonging to the oscophoria.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the Heb.) Joshua.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in ichthyology) A genus of malacopterygious fishes.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 OUSOPHORIA (s.) A high mountain in Thessaly.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. a different spelling) Osmund, a man's name.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of turning to bone.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in heathen mythology) A divinity who was supposed to harden the bones of infants.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. pl. of ostiarius) Door keepers.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the Lat.) A door-keeper in the palace of the Roman emperors.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in old geography) The people of Cornwall.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in old geography) The people of Northumberland.
 OUSOPHORIA (s.) A man's name; a Spartan of invincible courage.
 OUSOPHORIA (s.) A mountain in Thessaly; the seat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in the mythology of the poets) One of the giants who warred against the gods.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. in ornithology) The lesser horned owl.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of abounding too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of doing more than enough.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of covering with an arch.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of keeping in awe by superior influence.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of out-weighing.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of using undue influence.
 OUSOPHORIA (p. a. from overbid) Bidding too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of bidding too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of boiling too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of imposing too heavy a burden.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of burning too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (p. a. from overbuy) Buying too dear.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from overbuy) The act of buying too dear.
 OUSOPHORIA (v. t. pret. of overcome) Did overcome.
 OUSOPHORIA (p. from overcarry) Carried too far.
 OUSOPHORIA (p. a. from overcarry) Carrying too far.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of carrying too far.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of filling too full.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of covering with clouds.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of filling beyond satiety.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the verb) The act of subduing.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of covering all over.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of rating too high.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of doing more than enough; the act of imposing too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of administering too large a portion.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of dressing too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of driving too hard.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of eating too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of overseeing.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of fatiguing too much.
 OUSOPHORIA (s. from the part.) The act of feeding too much.

OVE

Overfilling (s. from the part.) The act of filling too full.
 Overfreight/ing (s. from the part.) The act of loading too deeply.
 Overget/ing (s. from the part.) The act of overtaking.
 Overgo/ing (s. from the part.) The act of surpassing.
 Overgorg/ing (s. from the part.) The act of feeding beyond satiety.
 Overgrow/ing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with luxuriant growth.
 Overha/ing (s. from the part.) The act of examining the tackling of a ship.
 Overhang/ing (s. from the part.) The act of jutting out.
 Overhard/ening (s. from the part.) The act of making too hard.
 Overhaul/ing (s. from the part.) The act of loosening an assemblage of tackling.
 Overhear/ing (s. from the part.) The act of hearing what was not intended to be heard.
 Overheat/ing (s. from the part.) The act of heating too much.
 Overhernes'fa (s. in old records) A kind of forfeiture.
 Overjoy/ing (s. from the part.) The act of filling with joy.
 Overlad/ing (s. from the part.) The act of loading too much.
 Overlash/ing (s. from the part.) The act of striking the hinder feet against the fore feet.
 Overlay/ing (s. from the part.) The act of oppressing by too much weight; the act of smothering a child by lying on it.
 Overleap/ing (s. from the part.) The act of passing by a leap.
 Overliv/ing (s. from the part.) The act of surviving.
 Overload/ing (s. from the part.) The act of loading too much.
 Overlook/ing (s. from the part.) The act of overseeing.
 Overmash/ing (s. from the part.) The act of governing.
 Overmatch/ing (s. from the part.) The act of suppressing by superior force.
 Overmix/ing (s. from the part.) The act of mixing with too large a quantity.
 Overname/ing (s. from the part.) The act of calling over by name.
 Overpass/ing (s. from the part.) The act of passing over.
 Overpay/ing (s. from the part.) The act of paying more than due.
 Overply/ing (s. from the part.) The act of plying too closely.
 Overpoil/ing (s. from the part.) The act of outweighing.
 Overpower/ing (s. from the part.) The act of bearing down by superior power.
 Overpress/ing (s. from the part.) The act of pressing down with superior weight.
 Overpriz/ing (s. from the part.) The act of rating too high.
 Overrack/ed (p. from overrake) Washed from head to stern.
 Overrack/ing (p. a. from overrake) Breaking as a wave from head to stern.
 Overrack/ing (s. from the part.) The act of breaking as a wave from head to stern.
 Overrate/ing (s. from the part.) The act of rating too high.
 Overreach/ing (s. from the part.) The act of circumventing.
 Overreck/oning (s. from the part.) The act of reckoning too much.
 Overripen/ing (s. from the part.) The act of getting too ripe.
 Overroast/ing (s. from the part.) The act of roasting too much.
 Overruff (v. t. at cards) To ruff a second time; to ruff the stock over again. *Hoyle.*
 Overruff/ed (p. from overruff) Ruffed over again.
 Overruff/ing (p. a. from overruff) Ruffing over again.
 Overruff/ing (s. from the part.) The act of ruffing over again.
 Overrule/ing (s. from the part.) The act of governing with too high authority; the act of influencing with superior power.
 Overrun/ning (s. from the part.) The act of spreading all over.
 Overfames'sum (s. in old records) A fine for not pursuing a thief.
 Oversee/ing (s. from the part.) The act of superintending.
 Overshade/ing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with shade.

Over.

OUT

Overshad'owing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with shadow; the act of sheltering.

Overshoot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shooting beyond the mark; the act of venturing too far.

Overfiz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading over with fize.

Overskip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing by frequent leaps.

Oversleep'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sleeping too much; the act of sleeping beyond the time.

Overflip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing over; the act of neglecting.

Overinow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with snow.

Overispread'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading over.

Overstar'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of staring too much.

Overstock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of filling too full; the act of laying in too large a stock.

Oversto'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of storing with too much.

Overstrain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of straining too much.

Overfway'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overruling.

Overfwell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising above other parts.

Overtak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of coming up to; the act of taking by pursuit or surprize.

Overtask'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of imposing too much labour.

Overtax'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taxing too heavily.

Overthrow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning upside down.

Overtop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising above the rest.

Overtrip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of tripping over.

Overturn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of subverting; the act of throwing down.

Overval'uing (*s. from the part.*) The act of valuing at too high a rate.

Overveil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering as with a veil.

Overvo'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of conquering by a majority of votes.

Overwatch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of watching too much.

Overwea'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of fatiguing with too much labour.

Overweigh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of outweighing.

Overwhelm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of crushing beneath something violent and weighty.

O'VID (*s.*) A man's name; one of the smoothest of the Latin poets.

OULOG'ENY (*s.*) The Russian code or body of laws.

Oranout'ang (*s. a different spelling*) The oranoutang.

OUS'TERLEMAIN (*s. a law term*) The delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian.

Out'ing (*p. a. from out*) Putting out of possession.

Out'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of possession.

Outa'ct'ed (*p. from outa'ct*) Outdone, excelled.

Outa'ct'ing (*p. a. from outa'ct*) Doing beyond, excelling.

Outa'ct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of excelling.

Outbal'ancing (*s. from the part.*) The act of outweighing.

Outbar'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting out as with bars.

Outbid'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of bidding a higher price.

Outbra'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing down by daring appearances.

Outbra'zening (*s. from the part.*) The act of exceeding in impudence.

Outbrea'thing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting out of breath; the act of expiring.

Outcraft'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of excelling in craft.

Outda'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of excelling in daring appearances.

Outda'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of antiquating.

Outdo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing beyond others.

Outdwell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of staying beyond the proper time.

OUT

Outerbar'rister (*s. a different spelling*) An utterbar'rister.

Outfa'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing down with impudence.

Outfawn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fawning beyond others.

Outfly'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaving others in flight.

Outfrown'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing down by frowns.

Outgiv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of surpassing in gifts.

Outgrow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of surpassing in growth.

Outjest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overpowering with jests.

Outlaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of the benefit of the laws.

Outleap'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing by leap.

Outlearn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of learning faster than another.

Outliv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of surviving.

Outlook'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing down by looks.

Outlust'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of excelling in lustre.

Outmarch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaving behind on a march.

Outmeas'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of exceeding in measure.

Outnum'bering (*s. from the part.*) The act of exceeding in number.

Outpa'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaving behind.

Outpas'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of surpassing.

Outpour'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pouring out.

Outpri'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of prizing beyond due value.

Out'raging (*s. from the part.*) The act of committing outrage.

Outreach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of going beyond.

Outri'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of riding faster than another.

Outri'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rising before another.

Outroar'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of roaring louder than another.

Outroot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of plucking by the roots.

Outrun'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of running faster than another.

Outsail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sailing faster than another.

Outscorn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bearing down by contempt.

Outsel'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of selling at dearer price than others.

Outshi'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of excelling in lustre.

Outshoot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shooting beyond.

Outsit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sitting beyond the time.

Outsleep'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sleeping beyond the time; the act of sleeping longer than another.

Outspeak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking beyond the time; the act of speaking longer than another.

Outsport'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sporting beyond another.

Outspread'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of spreading the act of diffusing.

Outstand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of standing out.

Outsta'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of facing down.

Outstretch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stretching out.

Outstrip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of outrunning.

Outswea'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of overpowering by oaths.

Outsweet'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of excelling in sweetness.

Outtalk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overpowering with words.

Outtong'uing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overpowering by the noise of the tongue.

PAH

valuing (s. from the part.) The act of exceeding in value.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of exceeding in venom.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of exceeding in villainy.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of exceeding in clamour.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of overpowering by a majority of votes.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of surpassing.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of walking faster than others.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of watching beyond the time.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of wearing longer; the act of passing tediously.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of plucking up weeds.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of exceeding in weight.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of pouring out a well.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of overcoming by stratagem.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of procuring by violence.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) To carry on a contraband trade; to sculk about with contraband goods.
 over/coming (p. a. from the verb) Sculking about with contraband goods; transporting wool and sheep.
 over/coming (s. from the part.) The act of sculking about with contraband goods; the act of transporting wool and sheep contrary to law.
 over/coming (s. a local word) An ox.
 over/coming (s. in farriery) A kind of spavin; a disease incident to horses.
 over/coming (s.) A river which discharges itself into the Aegean sea.
 over/coming (s.) A man's name; an Indian king.
 over/coming (s. from the Greek, *οξυς* sharp, and the *tonus* a tone) A sharp tone; a word or syllable pronounced sharp.
 over/coming (s. an old spelling) Oil.
 over/coming (s. an old spelling) Ointment.
 over/coming (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

P.

gium (s. in old records) A toll for passage through another man's ground.
 am (s. in old records) A pack.
 (s. from the verb) A company or drove of asses.
 ADECARHOM'BIS (s. in natural history) A genus of fish, having a rhomboidal body composed of ten segments.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of appeasing.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of making up in a packet.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of making up in a packet.
 RUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Orodes.
 OLUS (s.) A river in Lydia, which, after Midas washed off his wish, was said to abound with gold.
 VIUS (s.) A man's name; an ancient tragic poet noted for the weight and gravity of his style.
 N (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 (p. from pad) Stuffed, furnished with a pad.
 (p. a. from pad) Stuffing, furnishing with a pad.
 (s. from the part.) The act of furnishing with a pad.
 (s. from the part.) The act of playing in the water; the act of rowing slowly.
 (s. in familiar style) Margery, a woman's name.
 ing (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with a lock.
 (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Pan.
 (p. from page) Marked with figures to distinguish the pages.
 (p. a. from page) Marking the pages.
 (s. from the part.) The act of marking the pages.
 MOAB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.

PAP

PAI (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 Pain'ing (p. a. from pain) Giving pain.
 Pain'ing (s. from the part.) The act of giving pain.
 Paint'refs (s. from painter) A woman who professes the art of painting. *Burney.*
 Pair'ing (s. from the part.) The act of uniting in pairs.
 PA'LAL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Pala'tial (adj. from palate) Belonging to the palate; formed as a sound from the palate of the mouth. *Kenrick.*
 PALAM'EDES (s.) A man's name; he lived in the time of the Trojan war, and discovered the pretended madness of Ulysses.
 PALAN'TO (s.) A woman's name; the mother of Latinus.
 PALA'TUA (s. in heathen mythology) The tutelary goddess of palaces.
 Palfre'dus (s. in old records) A palfrey.
 PAL'ICI (s. in the mythology of the poets) Two sons of Jupiter by Thalia, who were said to be concealed by the earth for the space of ten months; the people of Sicily deified them, and in all controversies swore by their name.
 Palic'ium (s. in old records) A fence of pales.
 Palis'ian (s. from Palilia) Belonging to the Palilia.
 Pal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of inclosing with pales; a fence of pales.
 PALINU'RUS (s.) A man's name; the pilot of Æneas's ship.
 Palis'ading (s. from the part.) The act of inclosing with palisades.
 PALL (s. in rustic style) Mary.
 Pall (v. t. a sea term) To stop.
 Pall (s. from the verb) A stop; a stop made by something falling into the notch of a wheel.
 PALLA'DIUS (s.) A man's name; an old writer on husbandry.
 PALLAN'DA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Evander, ravished by Hercules.
 PALLAN'TIS (s. in heathen mythology) The daughter of Pallas, Aurora.
 PAL/LAS (s.) A man's name; the great grandfather of Evander.
 Pall'ed (p. from pall, a sea term) Stopped; prevented from going round by a catch.
 Pall'et (s. a sea term) The place under the hold of a ship where ballast is laid.
 Pall'iating (s. from the part.) The act of extenuating.
 Pall'ing (p. a. from pall) Stopping.
 Pall'ing (s. from the part.) The act of stopping by a catch.
 PAL/LOR (s. in heathen mythology) A god worshipped by the Romans.
 PAL/LU (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Palluite (s. from Pallu) A descendant of Pallu.
 PAL/MÆ (s. p. u. of palma) A genus of plants.
 Palme'rian (adj. from Palmyra) Belonging to Palmyra.
 Palme'rian (s. from the adj.) An inhabitant of Palmyra.
 Pal'pitating (s. from the part.) The act of beating at the heart.
 PALTIVEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 PAL'TITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *2 Sam.*
 Pal'ius (s. in old records) A pale.
 Pam'pering (s. from the part.) The act of feeding luxuriously.
 Pam'phletting (s. from the part.) The act of writing or publishing pamphlets.
 PAN'DA (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Ceres.
 PAN'DARUS (s.) A man's name; a huge Trojan.
 PAN'DION (s.) A man's name; the father of Philomela and Progne.
 Pandoxa'tor (s. in old records) A brewer.
 Pandoxato'rium (s. in old records) A brewhouse.
 Pan'durated (adj. in botany) Having a leaf in the form of the pandore.
 PAN/NAG (s.) An article of commerce. *Exod. 27. 17.*
 PANOM'PHÆUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter.
 PAN'OPE (s.) A sea-nymph, the supposed daughter of Nereus and Doris.
 PAN'OPES (s.) A man's name; an attendant on A-cetes.
 PAN'THEUS (s.) A man's name; the son of Otreus, and priest of Apollo.
 PANTHOI'DES (s.) A man's name; the son of Pantheus.
 Pa'pering (s. from the part.) The act of furnishing with paper; the act of covering with paper.
 PA'PHIAN (s.) A man's name; a famous lawyer in the reign of Severus.

Par'agraphing

P A T

Par'agraphing (*p. a. from paragraph*) Dividing into paragraphs.
Par'agraphing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing into paragraphs.
PA'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Yesh. 18.*
Par'alleling (*p. a. from parallel*) Making parallel.
Par'alleling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making parallel.
PARALLELOPIPE'DIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.
Paralogizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of arguing sophistically.
PARAME'CIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules without any visible limbs or tail.
Par'aphrasing (*s. from the part.*) The act of interpreting with latitude of expression.
PARAREN'CHUS (*s.*) A man's name; one who used to feign himself asleep in favour of his wife's gallants.
Par'boiling (*s. from the part.*) The act of boiling in part.
Par'celling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting up in a parcel.
Parch'edness (*s. from parched*) The state of being parched.
Parch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drying up.
Parch'ingness (*s. from parching*) The state of being parched.
Par'doning (*s. from the part.*) The act of forgiving; the act of remitting punishment.
PAREM'BOLE (*s. from the Greek, παρα θρονον, and παλλω to throw*) A figure in rhetoric in which a clause relating to the subject is thrown into the middle of a period.
PARETO'NIUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of earth used by the ancients in painting.
Par'geting (*s. from the part.*) The act of plastering; the act of plastering with parget.
PAR'IS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Priam, who stole Helen, the wife of Menelaus, which was the occasion of the Trojan war, and the destruction of that city.
Park'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing in a park.
Par'lement (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A parliament.
Par'leying (*s. from the part.*) The act of holding a parley.
PARMASH'TA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PARME'NIO (*s.*) A man's name; a commander under Alexander.
PAR'NACH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Part'ed (*p. from part*) Divided, put asunder.
PARTHA'SIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous painter who contended with Zeuxis, and gained the prize.
PARTHENOPÆ'US (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Meleager.
PARTHEN'OPE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the Sirens.
PARTHE'NOS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Minerva.
Partic'ipating (*s. from the part.*) The act of partaking with others.
Particularizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pointing out in a particular manner.
Partit'ioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a partition.
Par'tridgehawking (*s. from partridge, and hawking*) The act or diversion of catching partridges with a hawk.
Par'tridgenet (*s. from partridge, and net*) A net for catching partridges.
PAR'VAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
PA'SACH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Pasca'ra (*s. in old records*) A meadow; a pasture ground.
PASDAM'MIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Pash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of crushing by a violent blow.
PASIPH'AE (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of Minos.
PASITA'LES (*s.*) A man's name; a famous engraver among the Greeks.
PASITH'EA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the three Graces.
Pa'sted (*p. from paste*) Done with paste.
Pa'sting (*p. a. from paste*) Fixing with paste.
Pa'sting (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing with paste.
Pa'sturing (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeding on pasture; the act of furnishing with pasture.
PAT (*s. in familiar style*) Martha.
PAT'AHH (*s.*) One of the Hebrew points; it answers to A long.
Patch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mending with patches; the act of covering with patches.

P E N

PATHRU'SIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PATELI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to have presided over the ear after it was got out of the blade.
PATRO'BAS (*s.*) A man's name.
PATRO'BES (*s.*) A man's name; a troublesome neighbour to the poet Martial.
PATRO'CLUS (*s.*) A man's name; a valiant Grecian the Trojan war.
PATRO'L (*v. t.*) To pass through; to go round a way of guard.
Patrol'led (*p. from patrol*) Passed through; passed round by way of guard.
Patroll'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing round by way of guard.
Patronizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of supporting a patron.
Patro'nus (*s. in old records*) A patron, one who has the presentation to a benefice.
Pat'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with small repeated knocks.
Pat'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with soft blow.
PAT'TY (*s. the diminutive of*) Martha.
PATU'LEIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.
Pavilioning (*p. a. from pavilion*) Providing with tents.
Pavilioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of providing with tents.
Paunch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of piercing bowels.
PA'VOR (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god of fear.
PAUSA'NIAS (*s.*) A man's name; a commander of the Lacedemonians.
PAU'SIAS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous painter.
Pauf'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making pause.
Pawn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting pawn.
Payee' (*s. from pay*) The person to whom a bill of exchange is payable.
PE (*s.*) The seventeenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
Peak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of looking meagre.
Peal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of assailing with noise; the act of playing long and loud.
Peck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of picking up the bill; the act of striking as fowls with repeated blows.
PE'DAHIEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Pe'dale (*s. in old records*) A foot cloth.
PE'DIUS (*s.*) A man's name; one who was expelled the Roman senate for embezzling public money.
PE'DO (*s.*) A man's name; an heroic poet.
PEE'BLES (*s.*) A county or district in Scotland (ends one member to parliament).
PEE'VIT (*s. in ornithology*) The black-cap; the lark.
Peg'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of fastening with peg.
PE'KOD (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
PEL (*s. in familiar style*) Peregrine, a man's name.
PELAI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PELALI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PE'LET (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PE'LETH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PELI'DES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Peloponides.
PE'LOHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people.
PELO'PEA (*s.*) A woman's name; the daughter of Theseus.
PELOP'IDAS (*s.*) A man's name; a noble Theban delivered his country from the oppression of the Lacedemonians.
Pelt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing small stones.
PEN (*s. a contraction of*) Penelope.
Pen'ciling (*s. from the part.*) The act of delineating a pencil.
Pen'etrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of entering beyond the surface.
PENIN'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A woman's name.
Pen'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of composing a manuscript; the act of inclosing in a pen.
Pen'sioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of gratifying a pension.
PENTAHEDROS'TYLA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.

PENTELAS/MIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish, the triton.
Penult (*s. from penultima*) The last syllable but one.
Peopling (*s. from the part.*) The act of stocking with inhabitants.
Peppering (*s. from the part.*) The act of sprinkling with pepper.
Perambulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of walking about.
PER/AZIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a mountain.
Perceiv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discovering by some sensible effects.
Perch'ing (*s. from perch, and fishing*) The act or diversion of fishing for perch.
Perch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing on a perch; the act of sitting on a perch.
Percolating (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating by a strainer.
PER/OCCAS (*s.*) A man's name; one of Alexander's captains and favourites.
Perennial (*s. from the adj.*) A plant that lives many years.
PERRES (*s. from the Heb.*) A part of the handwriting on the wall, denouncing vengeance on Belshazzar.
PERRESH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PERREZ (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PEREZUZZA (*s. from the Heb.*) signifying the breach of Uzzah The name of the place where Uzzah was struck dead.
PERFECTA (*s.*) One of the names of Juno.
Perf'ecting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making perfect.
Perf'ectist (*s. from perfect*) One who holds perfection; one who pretends to perfection.
Perf'rating (*s. from the part.*) The act of blowing through.
Perforating (*s. from the part.*) The act of boring through.
Perform'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of accomplishing; the act of performing a part.
Perfricating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing over.
Perfuming (*s. from the part.*) The act of communicating an agreeable scent.
Perfusing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overspreading.
PER/ICLES (*s.*) A man's name; a wife and great statesman.
PERICLYMENES (*s.*) A man's name; the brother of Nestor, who, as the poets say, had power to transform himself into any shape.
PERIDA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PERIMEDE (*s.*) A woman's name; a sorceress.
PERIMELE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Hippodamus, who was supposed to have been turned into an island of the same name in the Aegean sea.
PERINTHUS (*s. in old geography*) The metropolis of Thrace.
Perinthian (*adj. from Perinthus*) Belonging to Perinthus.
Periphrasis (*s. from the part.*) The act of expressing by a circumlocution.
Perishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of decaying; the act of dying.
Perjuring (*s. from the part.*) The act of swearing falsely.
Periwigging (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing in a periwig.
Perking (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up.
PER/IZZITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of the ancient people in the land of Canaan.
Permeating (*s. from the part.*) The act of oozing through.
PERMENAS (*s.*) A man's name.
Permitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of suffering; the act of allowing.
Permuting (*s. from the part.*) The act of exchanging.
PERPENNA (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
Perpetrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing in an ill sense.
Perpetuating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making perpetual.
Perplex'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering perplexed.
Persecuting (*s. from the part.*) The act of pursuing with malignity; the act of punishing for the sake of religion or opinion.
PERSEPHONE (*s.*) The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres.
PERSES (*s.*) A man's name; a King of Macedon.
Persevering (*s. from the part.*) The act of persisting in a design.
Persevering (*s. from the part.*) The act of persevering.
PERSTUS (*s.*) A man's name; a very learned Roman.

Personating (*s. from the part.*) The act of representing by an assumed character.
Personifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking of a thing as though it were a person.
Peripir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of emitting by the pores of the skin.
Persuad'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of influencing by persuasion.
PERTUN'DA (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the nuptial goddesses.
PERTUS/SIS (*s. with physicians*) The chinough.
Pervad'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of penetrating; the act of penetrating through.
PER/UDA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name; Berid.
Peruk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing in a periwig.
Peru'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reading over with some attention.
PESINUN/TIA (*s.*) One of the names of Cybele.
Pest'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of harassing.
Pes'til (*s. an old spelling*) A pestle.
PETHAH/IAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PE'THOR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Petit'ioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of intreating; the act of presenting a petition.
PETREI/US (*s.*) A man's name; one of Pompey's commanders.
PETRID/IA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of serapi.
Petrifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning into stone.
PETRONI/US (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
PEI/TREL (*s. in ornithology*) The storm bird.
Pettywillien (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb; the verbesum.
PEUL/THAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Pew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with news.
PHAE'DIMUS (*s.*) A man's name; one famous for swiftness in running.
PHAE'DON (*s.*) A man's name; a scholar of Socrates.
PHA/ETHON (*s. a correct spelling*) Phaeton.
PHAETHU/SA (*s.*) The eldest sister of Phaeton.
PHALAN'THUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Lacedaemonian, who with others left his country and settled in Italy.
PHALAR/US (*s.*) A man's name; one who had an imposthume, and desiring death, went to the enemies camp, and there received a wound by which he was cured.
PHAL/THEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PHA/RES (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PHAR/NACES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Mithridates king of Pontus, who was so speedily defeated by Ciesar, that he wrote an account of it in these three words, "veni, vidi, vici."
PHA/ROSH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PHA/SEAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PHASSACHA/TES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of seate.
PHE (*s. a different spelling*) Pe, the seventeenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
PHE/GEUS (*s.*) A man's name.
PHENO/NOE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The daughter of Apollo, who is said to have been the inventress of heroic verse.
PHIR/SETH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
PHI/DAL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PHID/YLE (*s.*) A country woman.
PHIL (*s. a contraction of*) Philip; Phillis.
PHILAE/NI (*s.*) Two Carthaginian brothers who chose rather to be buried alive than that their country should not enjoy its just bounds.
PHIL/EBERT (*s.*) A man's name.
PHILE/NIS (*s.*) A woman's name; a vile prostitute.
PHILE/TES (*s.*) A man's name; an elegiac poet.
PHILODE/MUS (*s.*) A man's name; an epicurean philosopher.
PHILOME/DA (*s.*) One of the names of Venus.
PHILOME/LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a rich musician.
Philosophizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enquiring into the causes and effects of things.
PHILO/TIS (*s.*) A woman's name; a maid servant at Rome, who being in the hand of the enemy gave a signal when the soldiers were drunk by which means they were defeated; for this service the maid servants of Rome were made free and had portions allowed them on their marriage out of the public treasury.

PIN

- PHILOXENUS** (s.) A man's name; a gourmandizer of antiquity who wished his neck as long as that of a crane, that he might have the greater pleasure in eating.
- PHILYRA** (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
- PHILYRIDES** (s.) A man's name; the music master to Achilles.
- PHLOGISTIC** (adj. from the Greek *φλογίζω* to burn) Aduſt, burnt; promoting inflammation.
- PHLOGISTON** (s. from the Greek) That which causes inflammation, that which flies off in burning; a kind of aduſt air emitted from burning bodies.
- PHOBETOR** (s. in beaten mythology) The ſon of Somnus.
- PHOCUS** (s.) A man's name; the ſon of Æacus.
- PHOCYLIDES** (s.) A man's name; an ancient poet.
- PHOEBAS** (s.) The prieſteſs who delivered the oracles of Apollo.
- PHOEBIGENA** (s.) The ſon of Phœbus, Eſculapius.
- PHOENIX** (s.) A man's name; the ſon of Cadmus.
- PHOLUS** (s.) A man's name; the ſon of Ixion.
- PHORBAS** (s.) A man's name; the oldeſt ſon of king Priam.
- PHORCYNIS** (s.) Meduſa.
- PHORMIO** (s.) A man's name; a peripatetic philoſopher.
- PHORONEUS** (s.) A man's name; a king of the Argives.
- PHRAATES** (s.) A man's name; a king of the Parthians.
- Phraſing** (s. from the part.) The act of ſtyling; the act of terming.
- PHRYGANEA** (s. in zoology) A genus of inſects.
- PHRYNE** (s.) A woman's name; A beautiful courtezan of Athens.
- PHRYXUS** (s.) A man's name; the brother of Helle.
- PHUT** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- PHUVAH** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- PHYGELIUS** (s.) A man's name. 2 Tim.
- Phyſicing** (s. from the part.) The act of treating with medicine.
- PI** (s.) The ſixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet.
- PICEA** (s. in botany) A kind of pine.
- PICEASTER** (s. in botany) A kind of wild pine.
- Pickling** (s. from the part.) The act of preſerving in pickle.
- Picſel** (s.) A ſmall parcel of land; a little cloſe. *ſinſ.*
- Picturing** (s. from the part.) The act of painting; the act of repreſenting in picture.
- PICUMNUS** (s. in beaten mythology) A demi god who was ſaid to have taught the art of manuring land.
- Piece** (s. at cheſs) A man more valuable than common men.
- Piecing** (s. from the part.) The act of joining; that which is joined.
- Piedcoat** (s. from pied, and coat) The name of a dog, Patch.
- PIEPOUDRE** (s. a law term, ſuppoſed to be from the old French *pied poldreaux* a pedlar) The court of piepowder.
- Pierceſtone** (s. in botany) A kind of paſſley, the ſtone paſſley.
- Pigging** (s. from the part.) The act of bringing forth pigs.
- Pigiron** (s. from pig, and iron) Iron as melted in large lumps from the ore.
- Piglead** (s. from pig, and lead) Lead in large lumps.
- Pigmetal** (s. from pig, and metal) Metal in large lumps.
- Pikefiſhing** (s. from pike, and fiſhing) The act or diverſion of fiſhing for pike.
- Pitchardfiſhing** (s. from pitchard, and fiſhing) The act or diverſion of fiſhing for pitchards.
- PILDASH** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- PILEAH** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- Piling** (s. from the part.) The act of ſecuring with piles.
- Pilſaging** (s. from the part.) The act of plundering.
- Pilſing** (s. from the part.) The act of pillaging.
- Pilſowing** (s. from the part.) The act of laying on a pillow.
- PILOMNUS** (s. in beaten mythology) One of the gods of corn.
- Piloting** (s. from the part.) The act of guiding a ſhip into or out of the harbour.
- PILTAL** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- Pimping** (s. from the part.) The act of doing the office of a pimp.
- PINACIA** (s. in antiquity) A kind of baſilot by which the members of the Areopagus were choſen.

PLU

- PINAREII** (s. in beaten mythology) The inferior prieſts of Hercules.
- PINCESPIRAL** (s. in clockwork) The notch or guide which regulates the ſpring of the balance.
- Pin'got** (s. a local word) A ſmall incloſure adjoining to a houſe.
- Pin'ioning** (s. from the part.) The act of depriving of the firſt joint of the wing; the act of conſigning.
- Pinning** (s. from the part.) The act of faſtening with a pin.
- PI'NON** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- Pi'per** (s. in ichthyology) A ſpecies of trigla.
- Pique** (s. at pique) The number ſixty.
- Piqueting** (s. from the part.) The act of placing on the piquet.
- PI'RAM** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- Pi'rating** (s. from the part.) The act of robbing on the ſea; the act of ſeizing on another man's copy.
- PISISTRATUS** (s.) A man's name; an eloquent and learned Athenian.
- PI'SO** (s.) A man's name; a noble Roman.
- PIS'PAH** (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
- Pis'sed** (p. from piſs) Voided as urine.
- Pis'sing** (s. from the part.) The act of voiding urine.
- Piſt** (s. a different ſpelling) The piſte, the tread of a managed horſe.
- Piſtoling** (s. from the part.) The act of ſhooting with a piſtol.
- Pitch'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of ſmearing over with pitch.
- PITHODEMUS** (s.) A man's name; a famous writer.
- PITHOLEON** (s.) A man's name; a Rhodian poet.
- PI'THON** (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man; the name of a city.
- PITTHEUS** (s.) A man's name; the ſon of Pelops.
- Pit'ying** (s. from the part.) The act of compaſſionating.
- PLACAGNOSCIE'RIA** (s. in natural hiſtory) A genus of ſpars.
- Pla'cating** (s. from the part.) The act of appeaſing.
- Pla'guing** (s. from the part.) The act of vexing; the act of tormenting.
- Plain'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of making level.
- Plaiſ'tering** (s. from the part, but not ſo correct a ſpelling) The act of plaſtering.
- Plan'ifiſhing** (s. from the part.) The act of poliſhing.
- Plank'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of laying wide planks.
- Plat'ing** (p. a. from plate) Beating into plates, furniſhing with plates.
- Plat'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of heating into plates; the act of furniſhing with plates.
- Plat'ing** (p. a. from plat) Interweaving.
- Plat'ting** (s. from the part.) The act of interweaving.
- Plench'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of bending to make a fence.
- Plen'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of gratifying.
- Plen'uring** (s. from the part.) The act of giving pleaſure.
- ELECTRONITÆ** (s. in natural hiſtory) A genus of foſſil teeth.
- Pledgee** (s. from pledge) One to whom a pledge is given.
- Pledg'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of putting in pawn.
- Pledgior** (s. a law term, from pledge) One who gives a pledge.
- PLENAURIS** (s.) A woman's name; a daughter of Atlas.
- Plight'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of giving in pawn.
- Plough'beam** (s. from plough, and beam) The principal timber of a plough.
- Plough'bolſter** (s. from plough, and bolſter) That part of a wheelplough on which the end of the beam is made.
- Plough'bote** (s. from plough, and bore) Timber making or repairing ploughs.
- Plough'iron** (s. from plough, and iron) The plough ſhare.
- Plough'men** (s. plu. of ploughman) More than one ploughman.
- Plough'pillow** (s. from plough, and pillow) The plough bolſter.
- Plough'pin** (s. from plough, and pin) The pin which faſſens the chain by which a wheelplough is drawn.
- Pluck'ing** (s. from the part.) The act of pulling with ſome degree of violence.
- Plug'ging** (s. from the part.) The act of ſtopping with a plug.

Plumb'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sounding the depth by a plumb line.
Pluck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of plucking the feathers, the act of adjusting the feathers.
Plump'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making plump.
PLUMULE (*s. in botany*) The small downy membrane of the grain or seed of a plant.
Plunder'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of robbing.
Plung'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of keeping in action.
POCHERETH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PODALIRIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Esculapius.
Pod'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of generating pods.
POEMENIS (*s.*) One of Aëtion's dogs.
Poetiz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing like a poet.
Poist'ing (*s. at piquet*) That which is counted in hand.
Poison'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of infecting by poison; the act of destroying by poison.
Poiz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of weighing.
POL (*s. in familiar style*) Mary.
OLAE DRASTYLA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of crystals.
Pole (*s. in weaving*) That which constitutes the pile in flag or velvet.
Poller'ell (*s. from pole, and roll*) The roller on which the weaver winds his pole.
Po'ling (*p. a. from pole*) Furnishing with poles.
Po'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with poles.
POLITES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Priam and Hecuba.
Poll'ock (*s. in ichthyology*) The codfish; the whiting.
Pollut'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of defiling.
POLLY (*s. the diminutive of Pol*) Mary.
POLYÆNUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Macedonian writer on the military art.
POLYCARP (*s.*) A man's name; a disciple of John the Evangelist and bishop of Smyrna.
POLYDECTES (*s.*) A man's name; he was turned into a stone, as the poets say, at the sight of Medusa's head.
POLYIDUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Corinthian footballer.
POLYMNES'TOR (*s.*) A man's name; a king of Thrace.
POLYPHON'TES (*s.*) A man's name.
POLYX'O (*s.*) A woman's name; a priestess of Apollo, who advised the Lemnian women to kill the men who had taken Thracian wives.
Pom'eling (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating in a coarse manner.
OMPO'NIA (*s.*) A woman's name, the mother of Scipio.
OMPO'NIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
ONDA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) Poundage.
On'dering (*s. from the part.*) The act of considering closely.
On'arding (*s. from the part.*) The act of stabbing with a poniard.
Onth'ician (*s. from pontiff*) A papist, as distinguished from a protestant. *Burnham.*
Oogh (*interj.*) Implying slight contempt.
Op'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of letting a small part.
Opul'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of stocking with people.
Oracional'ius (*s. in old records*) A partner in an ecclesiastical benefice.
Ork'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeding for pork.
OROTHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Ortcul'ising (*s. from the part.*) The act of fortifying with a portcullis.
ortend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of foreboding.
Ort'ioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of parcelling out.
ORTIUS (*s.*) A man's name.
Ortray'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing to the life.
ORUS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil coral.
Orwig'le (*s.*) The tadpole. *Johnson.*
Orw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to a stand.
Orw'ising (*s. from the part.*) The act of occupying; the act of influencing by an unaccountable operation.
Orw'um (*s.*) The opossum.
Orw'illing (*s. from the part.*) The act of illustrating with marginal notes.
Orw'ing (*p. a. from post*) Placing, stationing, exposing by public advertisement.
Orw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing in a par-

ticular station; the act of exposing by public advertisement.
Postpo'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting off to some future time.
Postulat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of assuming without proof.
Po'thering (*s. from the part.*) The act of bustling; the act of wearying one's self to little purpose.
Pot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking.
Pouch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting up in a pouch.
Poul'ticing (*s. from the part.*) The act of applying a poultice.
Poun'ing (*p. a. from pounce*) Piercing, perforating, sprinkling with pounce.
Poun'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of piercing, the act of sprinkling with pounce.
Pound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating, the act of grinding with a pestle, the act of shutting up, the act of impounding.
Pour'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of emptying, the act of emitting with a continued stream.
Poy'son (*s. an old spelling*) Poison.
Pract'ising (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing, the act of using, the act of making trials on any thing.
PRÆSE/PE (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation; the nebulous stars in the neck of Cancer.
PRÆ/STES (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter, one of the names of Minerva.
Prai'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of commending; the act of celebrating in worship; the act of setting the value.
Frank'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up.
Pray'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of supplicating.
Precaution'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of warning beforehand.
Prece'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of going before.
Precip'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of hastening; the act of throwing headlong; the process in which any thing is thrown to the bottom in chymical operations.
Preclu'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting out by a kind of anticipation.
Precog'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking beforehand.
Preconceiv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conceiving beforehand.
Preconsign'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of consigning beforehand.
Precontract'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of contracting beforehand.
Predest'inating (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing beforehand.
Predeter'mining (*s. from the part.*) The act of determining beforehand.
Predic'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of affirming something of a subject.
Predic'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of foretelling.
PREDILEC'TION (*s. from the Lat. præ before, and diligo to love*) A prior engagement of the affections; a prepossession in favour of any thing.
Predispo'ncency (*s. from predisponent*) Predisposedness, a prior disposition.
PREDISPO'NENT (*adj. from the Lat. præ before, and dispoño to dispose*) Predisposing, disposing by some prior influence.
Predispo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disposing beforehand.
Predom'inating (*s. from the part.*) The act of having the ascendancy.
Preelect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of choosing by a predetermination.
Preenga'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of engaging beforehand.
Preetab'lishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of settling beforehand.
Preexist'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of existing before.
Pre'acing (*s. from the part.*) The act of introducing by way of preface.
Prefer'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of regarding one above another, the act of advancing to office.
Prefig'uring (*s. from the part.*) The act of exhibiting by antecedent representation, the act of pointing out beforehand by some type or figure.
Prefix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of limiting beforehand.
Prefix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of appointing beforehand; the act of putting before something else.

Presumpting (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming beforehand.

Prejudging (*s. from the part.*) The act of judging beforehand.

Prejudicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of prejudging.

Prejudicing (*p. a. from prejudice*) Filling with prejudices.

Prejudicing (*s. from the part.*) The act of filling with prejudices.

Preluding (*s. from the part.*) The act of exhibiting in prelude.

Premeditating (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking beforehand.

Premetting (*s. from the part.*) The act of deserving beforehand.

Premising (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying down premises.

Premontishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of admonishing beforehand.

Premontirating (*s. from the part.*) The act of shewing beforehand.

Prenominating (*s. from the part.*) The act of naming beforehand.

Preoccupying (*s. from the part.*) The act of occupying beforehand.

Pronominating (*s. from the part.*) The act of prognosticating; the act of foreboding by omens.

Preordaining (*s. from the part.*) The act of ordaining beforehand.

Preparing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making ready.

Preponderating (*s. from the part.*) The act of outweighing.

Prepondering (*s. from the part.*) The act of outweighing.

Prepossessing (*s. from the part.*) The act of filling with prejudices.

Prerequiring (*s. from the part.*) The act of requiring beforehand.

Presaging (*s. from the part.*) The act of foreboding.

Prescind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting off.

Prescribing (*s. from the part.*) The act of directing.

Presentiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making present.

Presenting (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing in the presence of a superior; the act of giving; the act of levelling a musket.

Preserving (*s. from the part.*) The act of keeping from injury; the act of seasoning with sugar or pickle.

Presiding (*p. a. from preside*) Superintending, sitting at the head.

Presiding (*s. from preside*) The act of superintending.

Presuming (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking upon presumption; the act of entering without leave.

Presupposing (*s. from the part.*) Supposing beforehand.

Pretending (*s. from the part.*) The act of counterfeiting; the act of making pretences.

Pretypifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of signifying beforehand in types or figures.

Prevailing (*s. from the part.*) The act of having influence; the act of overcoming.

Prevaricating (*s. from the part.*) The act of quibbling; the use of prevarication.

Preventing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hindering; the act of obstruction; the act of going before.

Preying (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeding by violence; the act of plundering.

Prick'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of piercing with a sharp point; a sharp, sudden pain.

Priding (*s. from the part.*) The act of rating one's self too high.

Priming (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up.

Prinking (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing up in finery.

PRIS (*s. a contraction of*) Priscilla.

Prisoning (*s. from the part.*) The act of confining in prison.

Privileging (*s. from the part.*) The act of investing with some immunities.

Prizing (*s. from the part.*) Valuing at a price, esteeming, valuing at a high price.

Prizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting a price; the act of valuing at a high price.

Probing (*s. from the part.*) The act of searching with a probe.

Proclaiming (*s. from the part.*) The act of publishing by proclamation.

Procrastinating (*s. from the part.*) The act of delaying.

Procreating (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing by generation.

PROCU'LEIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman of the equestrian rank.

Procuting (*s. from the part.*) The act of obtaining.

Producing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forward; the act of bringing forth; the act of generating.

Profaning (*p. a. from profane*) Violating any thing sacred.

Profaning (*s. from the part.*) A violation of any thing sacred.

Professing (*s. from the part.*) The act of declaring publicly.

Proffering (*s. from the part.*) The act of proposing, the act of offering.

Profiling (*s. from the part.*) The act of representing in profile.

Prognosticating (*s. from the part.*) The act of predicting.

Prohibiting (*s. from the part.*) The act of forbidding.

Projecting (*s. from the part.*) The act of shooting forward; the act of trying schemes.

Prologuing (*p. a. from prologue*) Introducing by way of prologue.

Prolong'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lengthening out.

Promoting (*s. from the part.*) The act of forwarding, the act of setting forward.

Prompting (*s. from the part.*) The act of assisting by private instruction; the act of instigating.

Promulgating (*s. from the part.*) The act of publishing.

Promulging (*s. from the part.*) The act of promulgating, the act of publishing to the world.

Pronounc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uttering; the act of speaking.

PROPHETIDES (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The first prostitutes, who were supposed to have been turned into stone.

Propagating (*s. from the part.*) The act of generating, the act of carrying from place to place; the act of increasing.

Propelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving forward.

Propend'ing (*p. a. from propend*) Leaning forward; leaning towards anything.

Propend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclining, the act of leaning forward.

Propitiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rendering propitious.

Proportionating (*s. from the part.*) The act of adjusting according to proportion.

Proportioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of adjusting to due proportion.

Proposing (*s. from the part.*) The act of offering to consideration.

Propounding (*s. from the part.*) The act of proposing for consideration.

Prop'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of supporting by prop.

Propugn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of defending.

Proquing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting off to some distant period.

Proscribing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dooming to destruction.

Prosecuting (*s. from the part.*) The act of pursuing; the act of proceeding by legal process.

Prote'lying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making prote'lytes.

Prospering (*s. from the part.*) The act of making prosperous.

Prostituting (*s. from the part.*) The act of exposing to vile terms.

Protect'rate (*s. from protector*) The office or dignity of a protector.

Protrac'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stretching out.

PROTESILAUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Grecian captain slain by Hector.

Protesting (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a solemn declaration.

Protract'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lengthening out.

Protru'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of thrusting forward.

Providing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing beforehand.

PROVISOR (*s. a law term*) One who has a provision from the pope to present to an ecclesiastical living.

Provoking (*s. from the part.*) The act of irritating; the act of stirring up anger.

Prowl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of roving about in quest of prey; the act of roving about with no other intention.

PRU (*s. a contraction of*) Prudence, a woman's name.

PRU'Y (*s. the diminutive of*) Prudence, a woman's name.

PRUCE (*s. an old word*) Something costly; a valuable piece of furniture.

P Y R

Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of inspecting off-
clearly.
SAM'ATHE (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A woman's
 name; a nymph, the daughter of Nereus; a hill and
 fountain of Boeotia.
SEUDOPATRON (*s. from the Greek* *seudes*, false, and
patron) One who presents to an ecclesiastical
 benefice without due right.
PTER'ARIA (*s. with naturalists*) The several species of
 insects which are furnished with wings.
PY'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PUBLICOLA (*s.*) A man's name; one of the first con-
 suls of Rome after the expulsion of the kings.
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making public.
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing up in
 folds; that which is drawn up in folds.
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of polluting with
 dirt.
PY'HITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chron.*
PY'LEAN (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of crying like a chick.
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of budding; the
 act of shooting out.
Pyrrhizing (*adj. from pulpit, a droll word*) Belonging
 to the pulpit, suited to the style of the pulpit.
Pyrrhizing (*adv. a droll word from pulpit*) In the
 manner or style of the pulpit. *L. Chesterfield.*
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to
 powder.
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of smoothing with
 a pumice stone.
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of perforating by
 means of a punch.
Pyrrhizing (*adj. from Poeni*) Belonging to Carthage.
Pyrrhizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chastising; the
 act of inflicting punishment.
PY'NITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *Num. 26.*
PY'NKA (*s. in botany*) A kind of fungus often used for tin-
 der.
PY'NTO (*s. at quadrille*) The ace of hearts or diamonds.
PY'PIENUS (*s.*) A man's name; one of the Roman em-
 perors.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth
 wheeps.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth
 puppies.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a pur-
 chase.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of ornamenting with
 a border.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of stealing.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of making of a
 purple colour.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of intending.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of intending, the
 act of resolving.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a
 purse; the act of contracting like a purse.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of following.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of procuring, the
 act of providing viuals.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of thrusting; the act
 of pressing with continued violence.
PY'OT (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
PY'OTRIUS (*s. in zoology*) The polecat.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing.
Pyrring (*s. a sea term*) A small shroud united to those
 that are larger.
Pyrring (*s. a sea term*) A puttock, a small kind
 of shroud united to the larger.
Pyrring (*s. from the part.*) The act of overlaying with
 putty.
Pyrring (*s. from the part*) The act of perplexing.
PY'GARGUS (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a
 kind of hawk.
PY'GMEI (*s. in fabulous geography*) The pigmies.
PY'GMALION (*s.*) A man's name, the son of Belus, king
 of Tyre.
PY'ACMON (*s.*) One of the Cyclops.
PY'ADES (*s.*) A man's name; the first who was said to
 strike fire out of a flint.
PY'GOTE/LES (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent engraver
 of precious stones.
PY'RICULUM (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils,
 the pyrites.
PY'RIOT (*s. a local word*) A magpie.
PY'RHLEGETHON (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One
 of the infernal rivers.
PY'RHILACIS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of pyrites.

R A D

PYRIPOLIGONIUM (*s. in natural history*) A genus of
 fossils, consisting of twelve planes.
PYRITRICHIPHYLLUM (*s. in natural history*) A genus
 of fossils, a kind of pyrites.
PYRITRICUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of pyrites.
PYROCTOGONICUM (*s. in natural history*) The py-
 rites.
PYRO'IS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) One of the
 horses of the Sun.
PYROMETER (*s. from the Greek* *pyro*, fire, and *metron*
to measure) An instrument to measure the different
 degrees of heat in fire.
PYTHE'US (*s.*) A man's name, a king of Bithynia.
PYTHONESA (*s.*) The priestess of Apollo, who uttered
 his oracles at Delphos.

Q

Quacking (*s. from the part.*) The cry of a duck.
Quadraria (*s. in old records*) A stone quarry.
QUADRILATER (*s. from the Lat.* *quatuor* four, and
latus a side) A plain figure with four sides.
Quadruplicating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
 fourfold.
Quarrying (*s. from the part.*) The act of questioning.
Quaffing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drinking off in
 large quantities.
Qualifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing
 with requisite accomplishments.
Quarrying (*s. from the part.*) The act of preying on any
 thing as a hawk.
QUARTETTO (*s.*) A piece of music in four parts.
Quelling (*s. from the part.*) The act of crushing, the
 act of subduing.
Quenching (*s. from the part.*) The act of extinguishing.
Querying (*s. from the part.*) The act of asking ques-
 tions.
Questing (*s. from the part.*) The act of going in search.
Questioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of asking
 questions.
Quibbling (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing on the
 mere sound of words.
Quickening (*s. from the part.*) The act of hastening.
QUI'ES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess
 of peace and quietness.
Quieting (*s. from the part.*) The act of keeping quiet,
 the act of appeasing.
Quillet (*s.*) A furrow. *Dict. Rus.*
Quinceapple (*s. from quince and apple*) The name of
 an apple so called from its resemblance to a quince.
QUINTILIUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noble Roman, friend
 to Horace and Virgil.
Quipping (*s. from the part.*) The act of rallying with
 sarcasms.
Quirring (*s. from the part.*) The act of singing in con-
 cert.
QUIRINUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names
 of Jupiter; one of the names of Mars.
Quitting (*s. from the part.*) The act of discharging;
 the act of giving up.
Quoiffing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with
 a head-dress.
Quoiting (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing a
 quoit.
Quoran (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A kind of leather shoe.
Quoting (*s. from the part.*) The act of citing a passage
 from an author.

R.

R AANI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Ra'bating (*s. from the part.*) The act of the hawk in
 regaining the fist after the hand has been lowered.
RAB'BITH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
RABBO'NI (*s. from the Heb.* *signifying my lord*) A title
 of respect among the Jews.
RABIRIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several
 Romans.
RA'CHAB (*s. from the Heb.*) Rahab.
RAD'DAC (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Rad'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rooting up.
 Rad'iating

R E B

Rad'iating (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending forth rays.
 RA/HAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Rail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing with rails; a fence of rails.
 Rain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pouring down rain.
 Raip (*s.*) A rod to measure ground. *Dict. Rus.*
 Raif'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lifting up; an elevation, that which is raised up.
 RA/KEM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Ra'l'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing again to order.
 Ram'athite (*s. from Ramath*) An inhabitant of Ramath.
 RA/MATHMIZ/PEH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Job. 13.*
 RAMI/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Ram'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing into branches.
 Ramp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaping with violence; the act of forming with a ramp.
 Ranch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tpraining.
 Rangle (*v. t. in falconry*) To give a hawk gravel.
 Rank'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into ranks.
 Ran'sacking (*s. from the part.*) The act of searching thoroughly; the act of plundering.
 Ran'soming (*s. from the part.*) The act of redeeming with a price.
 Rant'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raving.
 Ran'tipoling (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing the rantipole.
 Ra'pereeve (*s. from rape, and reeve*) The chief officer of a rape or principal division of a county.
 RAPH/AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 RAPH/U (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Rapscall'ion (*s. a local word*) An idle fellow.
 Ra'refying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thin; the act of expanding.
 Rase (*s.*) An old measure of corn. *Ainsworth.*
 Rase'ria (*s. in old records*) An old measure of corn.
 Ra'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of blotting out.
 Ra'sifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of confirming.
 Rast'tails (*s. in farriery*) A disease in horses, a kind of scratches.
 Rav'aging (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying waste.
 Rav'eled (*p. from ravel*) Perplexed, entangled.
 Rav'eling (*p. a. from ravel*) Falling into perplexity.
 Rav'eling (*s. from the part.*) The act of falling into entanglements.
 Rav'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of violating the chastity of a woman; the act of filling with rapture.
 Ra'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of extirpating.
 Ra'zorhell (*s. in ichthyology*) The razorfish; the shell of the razorfish.
 Reach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of touching with the hand, the act of obtaining with some effort or difficulty.
 React'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of returning the impulses.
 Readjourn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of adjourning again.
 Readmitt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of admitting again.
 Readorn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of adorning again.
 Real'izing (*s. from the part.*) The act of representing as real; the act of turning money into land.
 Rean'imating (*s. from the part.*) The act of reviving, the act of restoring to life.
 Reannex'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of annexing again.
 Reascend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ascending again.
 Reason'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of persuading by argumentation, the act of deriving one proposition from another.
 Reassemb'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of assembling again.
 Reassert'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of asserting again.
 Reassign'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of assigning again.
 Reav'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking away.
 Rebat'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of discounting.
 Rebell'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing lawful authority.
 Rebel'lowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bellowing in return.
 Rebound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of flying back.

R E C

Rebuff'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing with sudden violence.
 Rebu'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of reprehending.
 Recal'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling back, the act of revoking.
 Recant'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of retracting.
 Recapit'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of mentioning particulars over again.
 Recar'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of carrying back.
 Reced'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of retreating.
 Recei'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking.
 Recelebrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of celebrating anew.
 RECH/AB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Recharg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of charging anew; the act of attacking anew.
 Rechang'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of changing again.
 Recl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reherring.
 Reclaim'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reforming, the act of turning.
 Recli'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaning backwards.
 Recl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of closing again.
 Reclud'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening.
 Recog'itating (*s. from the part.*) The act of thinking again.
 Recogni'fing (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling to mind; the act of acknowledging.
 Recoil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rebounding.
 Recoin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of coining again.
 Recollect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of recalling to the memory.
 Recomfort'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of comforting again.
 Reconnen'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of commencing again.
 Recommend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of commending again; the act of commending to another.
 Recommit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of committing again.
 Recompact'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining anew.
 Re'compensing (*s. from the part.*) The act of rewarding.
 Re'compo'fing (*s. from the part.*) The act of composing anew.
 Reconcil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing to reconciliation.
 Recondens'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of condensing anew.
 Reconduct'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conducting back.
 Reconjoin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining anew.
 Reconnoit'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of viewing the strength of an enemy.
 Recon'quering (*s. from the part.*) The act of conquering again.
 Recon'secrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of consecrating anew.
 Reconve'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of convening again.
 Reconvey'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of conveying back.
 Recover'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of regaining, the act of getting well.
 Record'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of registering, the act of keeping in memory; the act of making effort to sing as young birds.
 Recouch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lying down again.
 Recover'ele (*s. from recover, a law term*) The person who suffers a recovery.
 Recover'or (*s. from recover, a law term*) The person in whom lands are vested by the sufferance of a recovery.
 Recount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of counting again.
 Recoup'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting short.
 Re'creating (*s. from the part.*) The act of refreshing, the act of gratifying.
 Recri'minating (*s. from the part.*) The act of returning one accusation with another.
 Rectified (*p. from rectify*) Made right; rectified, measured as a curve line.
 Rectify'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making right, the act of measuring a curve line.
 Recur'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of curing anew.
 Return'ing (*p. a. from recur*) Coming back; arising the mind from past remembrance. *Recur'*

R E G

Recur'ring (s. from the part.) The act of coming back; the act of having recourse to.
Recu'sing (s. from the part.) The act of refusing.
Red'boran (s. a Saxon law term) A juror; a compurgator.
Red'dening (s. from the part.) The act of making red; the act of growing red.
Redeem'ing (p. a. from redeem) Ransoming; rescuing from slavery; saving from sin, and its consequences.
Redeem'ing (s. from the part.) The act of ransoming.
Redeliv'ering (s. from the part.) The act of delivering back.
Redemand'ing (s. from the part.) The act of demanding back.
Redem'ing (s. from the part.) The act of granting back.
Redintegrating (s. from the part.) The act of renewing.
Reditel'ior (s. a law term) The person who puts another out of possession a second time.
Reditel'ior (s. from re, and disteinor) One who disteins a second time. *Blackstone.*
Redoub'ling (s. from the part.) The act of repeating over again.
Redound'ing (s. from the part.) The act of coming back as by reaction.
Redress'ing (s. from the part.) The act of amending; the act of relieving.
Reduc'ing (s. from the part.) The act of bringing to a former state; the act of bringing to order.
Redu'fying (s. from the part.) The act of building again.
Reek'ing (s. from the part.) The act of smoking; the act of emitting vapour.
Reelect'ing (s. from the part.) The act of electing again.
Reel'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting on a reel; the act of staggering.
Reenact'ing (s. from the part.) The act of enacting anew.
Reenforc'ing (s. from the part.) The act of strengthening with fresh forces.
Reengage'ing (s. from the part.) The act of engaging anew.
Reenjoy'ing (s. from the part.) The act of enjoying anew.
Reenter'ing (s. from the part.) The act of entering anew.
Reenthron'ing (s. from the part.) The act of placing again on the throne.
Reestablish'ing (s. from the part.) The act of establishing anew.
Reexam'ining (s. from the part.) The act of examining again.
Refell'ing (s. from the part.) The act of refuting.
Referment'ing (s. from the part.) The act of fermenting anew.
Refer'ring (s. from the part.) The act of putting to reference.
Refl'ecting (s. from the part.) The act of throwing back; the act of reproaching.
Re flourish'ing (s. from the part.) The act of flourishing anew.
Reflow'ing (s. from the part.) The act of flowing back.
Refract'ing (s. from the part.) The act of breaking the natural or direct course of a ray.
Refrain'ing (s. from the part.) The act of holding back.
Refrig'orating (s. from the part.) The act of refreshing; the act of cooling.
Refund'ing (s. from the part.) The act of paying back.
Refus'ing (s. from the part.) The act of denying; the act of rejecting.
Refut'ing (s. from the part.) The act of proving to be erroneous.
Regain'ing (s. from the part.) The act of recovering.
Regal'ing (p. a. from regale) Entertaining; gratifying.
Regal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of entertaining; the act of gratifying.
Regardator (s. in old records) An officer who superintends a forest.
Regard'er (s.) An officer who superintends the king's forest.
Regard'ing (p. a. from regard) Respecting, observing with respect.
Regard'ing (s. from the part.) The act of observing with respect.
Regard'um (s. in old records) The office of a regarder; the jurisdiction of a regarder.
Regenerate'ing (s. from the part.) The act of producing new; the act of renewing by a spiritual birth.
Register'ing (s. from the part.) The act of inserting in a register.
Regorg'ing (s. from the part.) The act of throwing back; the act of vomiting up.

R E L

Regraft'ing (s. from the part.) The act of grafting again.
Regrant'ing (s. from the part.) The act of granting anew.
Regrat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of forestalling; the act of selling by retail.
Regreet'ing (s. from the part.) The act of saluting a second time.
Regress'ing (s. from the part.) The act of going back; the act of returning.
Regret'ing (s. from the part.) The act of grieving at; the act of repenting.
Regulating (s. from the part.) The act of adjusting; the act of reducing to rule or order.
Regurgitating (s. from the part.) The act of pouring back; the act of swallowing back.
Rehabilitating (s. from the part.) The act of restoring to a former capacity for office.
Rehers'ing (s. from the part.) The act of repeating.
Reject'ing (s. from the part.) The act of refusing; the act of casting off.
Reign'ing (s. from the part.) The act of exercising sovereign authority.
Reilian (s. in the Scotch dialect) A mean kind of leather shoe.
Reimbark'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting again on shipboard; the act of going again on board.
Reimbod'ying (s. from the part.) The act of embodying anew.
Reimburs'ing (s. from the part.) The act of repaying; the act of repaying loss or expences.
Reimpreg'nating (s. from the part.) The act of impregnating anew.
Reimpress'ing (s. from the part.) The act of impressing anew.
Reinfect'ing (s. from the part.) The act of infecting again.
Reingag'ing (s. from the part.) The act of engaging again.
Reingrat'iating (s. from the part.) The act of getting again into favour.
Rein'ing (s. from the part.) The act of governing as with a bridle; the act of bridling.
Reinsert'ing (s. from the part.) The act of inserting again.
Reinspi'ring (s. from the part.) The act of inspiring anew.
Reinstall'ing (s. from the part.) The act of installing again.
Reinsta'ting (s. from the part.) The act of putting into a former state; the act of putting again into possession.
Reinvest'ing (s. from the part.) The act of investing anew.
Reinvig'orating (s. from the part.) The act of invigorating anew.
Rejoin'ing (s. from the part.) The act of joining anew.
Reiterating (s. from the part.) The act of repeating; a repetition.
Rejudging (s. from the part.) The act of bringing to a new trial; the act of judging again.
Rejuvenes'cence (s.) Rejuvenescency; the state of growing young again.
RE/KEM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
Rekind'ling (s. from the part.) The act of kindling again.
Relaps'ing (s. from the part.) The act of falling back.
Relat'ing (s. from the part.) The act of telling; the act of declaring.
Relationship (s. from relation) The state of being related.
Relax'ing (s. from the part.) The act of unbending; the act of remitting.
Releas'ing (s. from the part.) The act of setting at liberty.
Relegating (s. from the part.) The act of punishing.
Releasee (s. a law term) One to whom a lease is granted.
Reles'sor (s. a law term) The person who grants a lease.
Relev'ishing (s. from the part.) The act of admitting to bail.
Reliev'ing (s. from the part.) The act of succoring; the act of easing from pain.
Relish'ing (s. from the part.) The act of tasting; the act of giving a relish.
Rel'mouse (s. in zoology) The dormouse.
Reluc'tating (s. from the part.) The act of shewing unwillingness; the act of struggling against.
Relum'ing (s. from the part.) The act of lighting anew. *Relumining*

REP

Re-kindling (*s. from the part.*) The act of rekindling; the act of lighting anew.

Rely'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of confiding in; the act of depending on.

Rem'age (*s. a different spelling*) Ramage. *Dict. Rust.*

Rem'agehawk (*s. a different spelling*) A ramagehawk. *Dict. Rust.*

Remain'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of abiding.

Rema'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of making anew.

REMALA'DE (*s. in farriery*) A kind of charge to be applied to a diseased part.

Reman'cipating (*s. from the part.*) The act of selling again to the person of whom it was bought.

Remand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ordering back.

Remark'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of observing; the act of making a remark.

Remarry'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marrying again.

Remed'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of curing; the act of removing mischief.

Remem'bering (*s. from the part.*) The act of calling to remembrance; the act of keeping in memory.

RE'METH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Job. 19.*

Rem'igrating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rowing back again.

Remind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting in mind; the act of bringing to remembrance.

Remitt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of relaxing; the act of forgiving; the act of sending money to a distant place.

Remix'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing again.

REM'MONMETHUAR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Job. 19.*

REMONT'oir (*s. from the French, in clock work*) The part which winds up the spring of the counter wheel in time keepers.

Remon'strating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a remonstrance; the act of presenting a remonstrance.

Remor'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of causing delay.

Remount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mounting again.

Remu'nerating (*s. from the part.*) The act of rewarding.

Remurm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of returning back in murmurs.

Rem'vating (*s. from the part.*) The act of sailing back.

Re'count'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fighting hand to hand.

Re'nd'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of repaying; the act of giving back.

Ren'ovating (*s. from the part.*) The act of renewing.

Renounc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of disowning; the act of giving up.

Ren't'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sewing cloth in a particular manner.

Rents'ack (*s. plu. of rentseck*) More than one rentseck. *Blackstone.*

Repac'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of pacifying again.

Repas'sage (*s. from passage*) The liberty of passing. *Answorth.*

Repas'sagium (*s. in old records*) A repassage.

Repas'tinating (*s. from the part.*) The act of digging about vines the second time.

Repay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of paying back; the act of recompensing.

Repe'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving back.

RE'PHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

REPHAI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Repi'quing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gaining the repique on the adversary.

Replait'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of folding one part over another.

Replead'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pleading a second time.

Replev'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of admitting to bail; the act of setting at liberty on bail.

Replev'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking back what has been levied on giving legal security.

Reply'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of returning an answer.

Repol'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of polishing anew.

Report'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of telling from one to another; the act of giving out as a common rumour; the act of giving an account of what has been transacted elsewhere.

RES

Repo'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing confidence; the act of laying to sleep.

Repos'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up in place of safety.

Repos'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting again.

Reprehend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reproving; the act of charging with a fault.

Represent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of describing the act of personating; the act of filling the place of another.

Repress'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting down the act of keeping within due bounds.

Repris'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of repaying.

Reprimand'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reprehending.

Reproach'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of censuring criminal; the act of casting reproach.

Reprob'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of disallowing the act of rejecting.

Reproduc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing anew.

Reprov'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reprehending.

Repu'diating (*s. from the part.*) The act of divorcing the act of putting away.

Repuls'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of driving back.

Repurchasing (*s. from the part.*) The act of purchasing again.

Reput'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of purging again.

Reput'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of accounting.

Requal'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of qualifying anew.

Requet'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of soliciting; entreaty.

Requick'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of quickening anew.

Requir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of asking a matter of right.

Requitt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of recompensing.

Re'rief (*s. a Scotch law term*) The estate held by inferior feudatory.

Re'sailing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sailing back.

Re'saluting (*s. from the part.*) The act of saluting again.

RESCH (*s. a different spelling*) Resh, the twentieth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

Rescind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting the act of abrogating.

Res'cuing (*s. from the part.*) The act of delivering from oppression or violence; the act of recovering the legal custody by violence.

Res'earch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of searching again.

Re'seal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sealing again.

Re'seiz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of seizing again.

Re'sembl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of representing as a likeness.

Re'sent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking ill; the act of taking as an affront.

Re'serv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a reserve.

Re'st'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of receiving the goods.

Re'st'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of settling anew.

RESH (*s.*) The twentieth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

Re'siding (*s. from the part.*) The act of dwelling in place; the act of falling to the bottom; the act of sinking.

Re'sign'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of yielding up.

Re'sist'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opposing.

Re'solv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of solving; the act of reducing to first principles; the act of mining.

Re'sort (*s. a law term*) The authority of a court.

Re'sort'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of repairing.

Re'sort'um (*s. in old records*) The authority of a court.

Re'sound'ing (*s. a. from resound*) Sounding the sounding; telling so as to be heard far.

Re'sound'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or state of sounding back; the act or state of giving an echo.

Re'sow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sowing again.

Re'speak'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of speaking again.

Re'spect'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of regarding with some degree of reverence.

Re'spit'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of suspending a time.

Re'stag'nating (*s. from the part.*) The act of stagnating again.

Re'stem'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of stemming against the current. *Robinson.*

R H O

rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of retrieving; the act of giving back.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of repressing.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of confining; the act of binding up.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of flying back; the act of arising as a consequence.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking up again.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of surveying again.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of selling by small quantities.
 rho/ing (s. a law term) The retention of a debt by an executor due to him from the testator.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking again.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of returning like for like.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of hindering.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of withdrawing.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of throwing back.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of tossing back.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of improving by new touches.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of tracing back.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of recalling.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of going back; the act of retiring from an enemy.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of cutting off; the act of lessening; the act of throwing up retrenchments.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of making retribution.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of regaining.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of laying open; the act of imparting from heaven.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of feasting with noise and noisy mirth.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of drawing back.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of returning an injury.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of beating back.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of giving reverence; the act of viewing with a kind of religious awe.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of regarding with reverence.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of turning upside down; the act of putting one in the place of another.
 rho/ing (s. from reversion) One who has right of reversion.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of turning back; the act of turning.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of dressing again.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of looking over again.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of looking over again in order to greater perfection.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of recalling to mind.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of restoring to life; the act of recovering from a state of languor.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of uniting again.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of recalling.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of departing from duty or allegiance.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of vomiting.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of recompensing.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of repeating in the same words.
 RHO (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 RHO (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 RHO (s. a woman's name; the mother of Romulus.
 RHO (s. in beathen mythology) Nemesis, the goddess of revenge.
 RHO (s. a man's name; a king of Thrace slain at the Trojan war.
 RHO (s. a man's name; one of the companions of Diomedes supposed to have been transformed into a heron.
 rho/ing (s. from the part.) The act of playing the flute.
 rho/ing (s. The seventeenth letter of the Greek alphabet.
 RHO (s. in natural history) A genus of spars.

R O T

RHOXA'NA (s.) A woman's name; the beautiful wife of Alexander.
 Rhy'ming (s. from the part.) The act of making rhymes.
 RI'BAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 RICHAR'DIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Rich'es (s. a hunting term) A company of fables.
 Rid'ding (s. from the part.) The act of setting free; the act of clearing away rubbish.
 Rid'dlemereel (s. a cant or droll word) A riddle, a low kind of enigma.
 Riddlemereel (v. int. from the sub.) To make a riddle.
 Rid'iculing (s. from the part.) The act of exposing to ridicule.
 Rif'fle (v. t. not so common a spelling) To rifle. *Ans'w.*
 Rif'fling (p. a. from rifle) Rifling.
 Rif'fling (s. from the part.) The act of rifling. *Ans'w.*
 Rif'fling (s. from the part.) The act of pillaging.
 Rif'rat (adj. a cant or droll word) Low, mean, consisting of the common people.
 Rif'rat (s. from the adj.) The scum, the refuse; the lowest of the people.
 Right'ing (p. a. from right) Setting right.
 Right'ing (s. from the part.) The act of setting right.
 Rig'marole (s. a cant word) A kind of literary hodge-podge; a confused string of words, a succession of idle stories.
 Rim'ing (s. from the part.) Freezing with hoarfrost.
 RIM'MON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a man.
 RIM'MONPA'REZ (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 Rim'pling (s. from the part.) The act of drawing up in puckers.
 Ri'na (s. in old records) A watercourse; a stream subject to floods.
 Rind'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking off the rind.
 Ring'week (s. a hunting term) A circuit made by hunters.
 Rin'ing (s. from the part.) The act of washing in water.
 Ri'pening (s. from the part.) The act of making ripe; the act of getting ripe.
 Risk'ing (s. from the part.) The act of putting to chance.
 RI'SUS (s. in beathen mythology) The supposed god of laughter.
 RITH'MAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 Riva'gium (s. in old records) The toll for passing a river.
 Ri'valing (s. from the part.) The act of opposing as a competitor.
 Riv'erbank (s. from river, and bank) A bank to keep a river within bounds.
 Riv'etting (s. from the part.) The act of fastening with a rivet.
 Road'wise (adj. from road, and wise) Expert in choosing the road; apt to keep the road.
 Roam'ing (s. from the part.) The act of wandering.
 Ro'bing (p. a. from robe) Putting on robes.
 Ro'bing (s. from the part.) The act of dressing; the act of putting on robes; a part of a lady's gown.
 Rock'alum (s.) A kind of alum.
 Rock'crystal (s. in natural history) A kind of crystal.
 Rock'fish (s. in ichthyology) The sea gudgeon.
 Rock'oil (s.) The petroleum.
 RO'GELIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a plain.
 ROLI'GAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 ROLPH (s. not so common a spelling) Ralph.
 ROMAI'N (s. in botany) A kind of French grass.
 Romanc'ing (s. from the part.) The art of delivering in romance; the act of telling lies.
 Romaniz'ing (s. from the part.) The act of imitating the Romans; the act of using the modes of the Roman tongue.
 Roof'ing (s. from the part.) The act of covering with a roof.
 Rook'ing (s. from the part.) The act of thieving.
 Roost'ing (s. from the part.) The act of sleeping as a bird.
 Root'grafting (s. from root, and grafting) A method of grafting to a root instead of a stock.
 Root'ing (s. from the part.) The act of taking root.
 Rose (s. a cant word) The erysipelas.
 Rosecam'pion (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
 Ros'ining (s. from the part.) The act of rubbing with rosin.
 ROS'MARINE (s. an old spelling) Rosemary. *Sben'son.*
 Rotat'icum (s. in old records) A custom paid for the passage of carts and waggons.
 Ro'ting (s. from the part.) The act of fixing in the memory without understanding the meaning. *Row'ing*

S A L

Rot'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putrifying.
 Rough'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making rough.
 Roule (*s. an old spelling*) A roll. *Wifeman.*
 Roul'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of relieving one another as officers of the same rank.
 ROUT'INE (*s. from the French*) A common course, a dull round.
 Rout'ing (*p. a. from rout*) Throwing into confusion, defeating an army.
 Rom'eling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a romel.
 Royali'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making royal.
 Ru'bifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making red.
 Ruck'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a rustling noise.
 Rud'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with riddle.
 RUFF (*v. t. at cards*) To take in the stock and put out as many cards as are contained in it.
 Ruffed (*p. from ruff*) Taken in as the stock and an equal number put out.
 Ruffing (*p. a. from ruff*) Taking in the stock and putting out as many cards as are contained in it.
 Ruff'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing up in plait; the act of putting on ruffles; the act of disturbing.
 Ru'ining (*s. from the part.*) The act of impoverishing; the act of destroying.
 RUL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman senator.
 RUMINA (*s. in beathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over sucking children.
 Ru'minating (*s. from the part.*) The act of chewing the cud; the act of revolving in the mind.
 Rup'turing (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking, the act of bursting.
 Rush'ground (*adj. from rush, and ground*) Having one year's growth from the ground. *Di. Ruf.*
 Rust'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making rustic; the act of banishing into the country.
 Rust'ing (*p. a. from rust*) Contracting rust.
 Rust'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of contracting rust.

S

SAB'DI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SA'BE (*s.*) A city and district of Arabia, famous for the production of frankincense and other rich gems and spices.
 Sabe'ism (*s. from Sabean*) The worship of the sun.
 SABI'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 SAB'OT (*s.*) A kind of wooden shoe.
 SAB'TAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SA'CAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Sad'dening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sad.
 Sad'dling (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting a saddle on a beast.
 Safeguard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of protecting.
 SAF'FERA (*s. a different spelling*) The zapphera. *Phillips.*
 SAF'FRONKILN (*s. from saffron, and kiln*) The kiln on which saffron is dried.
 SAGA'NA (*s.*) A woman's name, a noted witch. *Hor.*
 Saint'foin (*s. in botany*) A kind of grass.
 Sain'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of numbering among the saints; the act of canonizing.
 SA'LA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SAL'CAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 SALE'VUS (*s.*) A man's name, a poor Roman poet.
 SAL'ENTINE (*adj. from Salentini*) Belonging to the Salentini.
 SAL'ENTINE (*s. from the adj.*) One of the Salentini.
 SALENTI'NI (*s.*) A people of Italy.
 SAL/GLAUBE'RI (*s. in medicine*) A purgative kind of salt, Glauber's salts.
 Sal'ivating (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a salivation.
 SAL'LAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SAL'LU (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SAL'LUM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Sal'lying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making an eruption.
 SAL'MA, SAL'MAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Salm'onfishing (*s. from salmon, and fishing*) The act or diversion of fishing for salmon.
 SA'LU (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Sal'ving (*p. a. from salve*) Curing with medicated applications; saving, preserving.

S C O

Sal'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of curing with medicated applications; the act of preserving.
 Salu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of greeting; the act of shewing respect at meeting.
 SA'MECH (*s.*) The fifteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
 SAM'GARNE'BO (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Samp'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of shewing by sample.
 Sanct'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of making holy; the act of setting apart to sacred use.
 SAND'ER (*s. in familiar style*) Alexander.
 San'guifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing blood.
 SAN'ITAS (*s. in the mythology of the beathens*) The supposed goddess of health.
 SANSAN'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 SAPHE'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The saphen.
 SAPHE'TA (*s. in architecture*) The board over the top of a window.
 Sapien'tial (*adj. not much used*) Sapiential.
 SA'POR (*s.*) A man's name; a common name of the Persian kings.
 SARAI'A, SARAI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SA'RAPH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SA'RID (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Sash (*v. t. from the sub.*) to fit up with sashes.
 Sash'ed (*p. from sash*) Fitted up with sashes.
 Sash'ing (*p. a. from sash*) Fitting up with sashes.
 Sash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fitting up with sashes.
 Sa'tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of satisfying; the act of gratifying desire.
 Sa'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of satisfying.
 Sat'isying (*s. from the part.*) The act of gratifying desire.
 Sat'urating (*s. from the part.*) The act of filling to the full.
 SATURNI'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 Sau'cing (*p. a. from sauce*) Relishing with sauce.
 Sau'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of relishing with sauce.
 SAW'NY (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) Alexander.
 SCÆ'AN (*adj.*) Distinguishing a gate of Troy.
 Scall (*s. an old word*) A kind of scale; a skull.
 Scalp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving the skin of its covering.
 SCAL/PRA (*s. in surgery*) Instruments used to clean teeth.
 Scamb'ium (*s. in old records*) An exchange.
 Scamb'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of behaving in a turbulent manner.
 Scamp'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of running away with haste and trepidation.
 Scand'aling (*s. from the part.*) The act of charging with false imputations.
 Scandal'izing (*s. from the part.*) The act of charging falsely; the act of charging with something criminal.
 SCANDA'LUM (*s. in old records*) Scandal.
 Scan'dian (*adj. from Scandia*) Teutonic, belonging to Scandia.
 SCANSO'RIMUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An engine to turn a person on high for the convenience of prospect.
 Scap'ed (*p. from scape*) Escaped.
 Sca'ping (*p. a. from scape*) Escaping.
 Sca'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of escaping.
 Scar'fing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing in a scarf.
 Scar'fying (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking the skin with slight incisions.
 Sca'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of frightening.
 Scatch'mouth (*s.*) The scatch.
 Scent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a scent.
 SCHIN (*s.*) The twenty-first letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
 SCI'NIS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Corinthian runner.
 Scintil'lating (*s. from the part.*) The act of sparkling the stars.
 SCLEROP'TERA (*s. in zoology*) The class of insects which have four wings.
 Scoff'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with scorn.
 Scoop'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of emptying by scooping; the act of making hollow.
 SCO'PAS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous architect in antiquity.
 Scope (*s. a local word*) A vessel with a long handle to draw water.
 Scorch'edness (*s. from scorched*) The state of being scorched.
 Scorch'ingness (*s. from scorching*) The state of being scorched.

S E M

S H A

Scorifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to scoriae.
 Scorching (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with slight cuts.
 Scouting (*s. from the part.*) The act of going out to observe an enemy.
 Scranching (*s. from the part.*) The act of grinding between the teeth.
 Scrawling (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing or drawing inelegantly.
 Scribble/ble (a *droit word*) A piece of negligent writing.
 SCRIP/TULUM (*s.*) A Roman weight of about eighteen grains.
 Scrotch (*s. in salt works*) A kind of calcareous earth.
 SCRUP/I (*s. in natural history*) A class of fossils.
 Scruppling (*s. from the part.*) The act of doubting.
 Scrutinizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of examining strictly.
 Scudling (*s. from the part.*) The act of running with a kind of affected haste.
 Scuffling (*s. from the part.*) The act of fighting in an irregular and confused manner.
 Sculking (*s. from the part.*) The act of lying close.
 Sculping (*s. from the part.*) The act of carving.
 Sculpturing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming in sculpture.
 Scuttling (*s. from the part.*) The act of running with affected haste.
 Seane'm'ony (*s. in zoology*) The *urtica marina*.
 Sea'b'ink (*s. from sea, and bank*) A bank or fence to keep the sea within due bounds.
 Seaming (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a seam.
 Sea-nettle (*s. in zoology*) The *urtica marina*.
 Searing (*s. from the part.*) The act of scorching.
 Sealand (*s. from sea, and land*) The land on the sea shore.
 Seate'l'la (*s. in old records*) A scuttle.
 Seating (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing in a seat.
 Seaze (*v. t. an old spelling*) To seize. *Neuman.*
 SEBE'THIS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A nymph, supposed to be the daughter of the river Sebethos.
 SEBE'THOS (*s.*) A small river or fountain running through Naples.
 SECACAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 SECAN'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Seceding (*s. from the part.*) The act of withdrawing from fellowship.
 Secerning (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating by the proper glands.
 SE'CHU (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Seclud'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting out.
 SECO'MLÆ (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils.
 Seconding (*s. from the part.*) The act of promoting by an appearance in the second place.
 Secret'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of concealing.
 Secreting (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating by the proper glands.
 SECTINE'US (*s. in anatomy*) The name of a muscle.
 Secularizing (*s. from the part.*) The act of converting from spiritual to common use.
 Securing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sure.
 Sedu'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing aside.
 Seel (*v. int.*) To grow grey as a horse about the eyes. *DiEt. Ruf.*
 Seeling (*p. a. from seel*) Growing grey as a horse about the eyes. *DiEt. Ruf.*
 Seen (*s. a local word*) A cow's teat. *DiEt. Ruf.*
 Segregating (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating from others.
 SE'GOL (*s.*) One of the Hebrew points; it answers to e short.
 SEI'ROTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 SEI'US (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 SELA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 SELAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 SELAHAMMAL'EKOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *1 Sam. 23.*
 SEL'DA (*s. in old records*) A shop or stall.
 Select'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of choosing from others.
 SEL'ED (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Selfsubdu'ing (*adj. from self, and subduing*) Subduing self.
 Selfwill' (*s. from self and will*) Obstinacy.
 Selfwill'ed (*adj. from self and will*) Obstinate.
 SEL'IO (*s. in old records*) A ridge.
 SELEU'CUS (*s.*) A man's name, one of Alexander's captains.
 SEM (*s. a different spelling*) Shem, Pluto.
 SEMACH'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SEMA'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.

SEMBEL'LA (*s.*) A Roman coin; half the as.
 SEMIDI'I (*s. in heathen mythology*) The demi gods.
 SEMIR'AMIS (*s.*) The name of a woman; the wife of Ninus, one of the greatest heroines of antiquity.
 SEM'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
 SENE'CIO (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 SE'NEH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a rock.
 SE'NIR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place; the name of a country.
 SEN'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Sensuali'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sensual.
 Sentencing (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing sentence.
 SEN'TIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to give particular sentiment and opinion.
 Separating (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing; the act of parting company.
 SE'PHAR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a mountain. *Zech. 2.*
 SEPH'ARAD (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Sephar'vite (*s. from Sepharvaim*) An inhabitant of Sepharvaim.
 Sepul'chering (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a sepulchre.
 Sequel'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of depriving of possessions; the act of separating from company.
 SERAI'A (*s. from the Heb.*) Seraiah, a man's name.
 SER'ED (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SERE'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; one who wrote on the cure of diseases in heroic verse.
 SERGES'TUS (*s.*) A man's name, a companion of Æneas.
 Ser'moning (*s. from the part.*) The act of instructing as in a sermon.
 Sermoni'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of composing sermons; the act of preaching sermons; the act of instructing in a formal manner.
 SERTO'RIOUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman of great bravery.
 SERVIL'IA (*s.*) A woman's name; the mother of Brutus.
 Ser'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of performing service; the act of strengthening a rope or other tackle, by winding yarn or canvas about it.
 SESOS'TRIS (*s.*) A man's name; an Egyptian monarch, who caused his chariot to be drawn by captive kings.
 SE'THER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Set'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of planting; the act of putting; the act of going down as the sun or stars.
 Se'vered (*p. from fever*) Separated.
 Se'vering (*p. a. from fever*) separating.
 Se'vering (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating.
 Sev'ilhole (*s.*) The hole in the branch of a bit. *DiEt. Ruf.*
 SEXDIG'ITI (*s. from the Lat. sex six, and digitus a finger*) People with six fingers on one or both hands.
 Sexdig'itism (*s. from sexdigiti*) The state of having six fingers or six toes.
 Sexdig'itist (*s. from sexdigiti*) One who has six fingers or six toes on one hand or foot.
 Seym (*s. a different spelling*) The seams, a kind of chops in the heel of a horse. *DiEt. Ruf.*
 SHAALAB'RIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 SHAAL'BONITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *2 Sam. 23.*
 SHA'APH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHAB'BETHAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHA'CHIA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Shack'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding as with fetters.
 Sha'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing a shade; the darker parts of a picture.
 Shad'owing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with a shadow.
 SHA'GEH, SHI'GEH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHA'HARAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 SHAHAZ'IMOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Job. 19.*
 Shail'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of walking sideways.
 SHA'LEM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 SHAL'LECHETH (*s. from the Heb.*) One of the gates of Jerusalem.
 SHAL'MAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHA'MA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHAM'AR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name; Shomar.
 SHAM'ED (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHA'MER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHAM'MA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name; Shammah.
 SHAM'MAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHAM'MUA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHAM'STERAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 SHA'PHER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a mountain. *Nam. 33.*
 Sha'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming; a form; a particular part of a garment.
 SHA'RAIM

S H I

SHA/RAIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 Sha'rebeam (s. from share, and beam) That part of a plough to which the share is applied.
 Sha'ring (p. a. from share) Dividing amongst many, taking a share.
 Sha'ring (s. from the part.) The act of dividing into shares; the act of enjoying a part.
 Sha'ronite (s. from Sharon) An inhabitant of Sharon.
 SHAR'UBAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 SHA'STAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'AL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHEARI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 She'afs (s. from she, and afs) A female afs.
 Sheath (s. in husbandry) That part of a plough which unites the beam and the sharebeam.
 Sheath'wing (s. from sheath, and wing) The hard or horny wing of an insect.
 Sheath'winged (adj. from sheathwing) Having sheathwings.
 SHE'BAM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a district in the land of Israel.
 SHE'BAT (s.) The eleventh month of the Jewish year.
 SHE'BER (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'BUEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHECHANI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 She'goat (s. from she, and goat) A female goat.
 SHEHARI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'LESH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHELO'MI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHELO'OMOTH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shel'tering (s. from the part.) The act of defending.
 SHE'MA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'MAAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'MUEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shemu'le (s. from she, and mule) A female mule.
 SHEN'AZAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 She'pham (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place on the border of the land of Israel.
 SHE'PHO (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'PHUPHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'RAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a woman.
 SHEREBI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'RESH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHERE'ZER (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'SHAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'SHAN (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHETH (s. a different spelling) Seth.
 SHE'THAR (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'TRAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHE'VA (s.) One of the Hebrew points; it answers to e exceeding short.
 SHIB'MAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 Shield'ing (s. from the part.) The act of defending as with a shield.
 SHI'HOR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 SHI'HORLIB'NAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *1 Chron. 13. Job. 19.*
 SHIL'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIL'HIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city. *Job. 15.*
 SHIL'LEM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shil'lemite (s. from Shillem) A descendant of Shillem.
 SHILO'NI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIL'SHAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHI'MEA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name, Shimeah.
 SHIM'EATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shim'eathite (s. from Shim'eath) A descendant of Shim'eath.
 SHIM'EON (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIM'HI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHI'MI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shim'ite (s. from Shimi) A descendant of Shimi.
 SHIM'RATH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIM'RI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIM'RITH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIM'RON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 SHIM'RONME'RON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *Job. 12.*
 SHI'NAB (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shing'le (w. t. from the sub.) To cover with shingles.
 Shing'led (p. from shingle) Covered with shingles.
 Shing'ling (p. a. from shingles) Covering with shingles.
 Shing'ling (s. from the part.) The act of covering with shingles.
 SHI'ON (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place on the borders of the land of Israel.
 SHI'PHI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHIPH'MITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *1 Chron. 13.*
 SHIPH'TON (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHI'POR (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place. *1 Chron. 13.*

S I K

Shipwrecking (s. from the part.) The act of destroying by shipwreck.
 Shi'reeve (s. from shire, and reeve) A sheriff.
 SHI'SHA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shi'ting (s. from the part.) The act of voiding excrements.
 Shit'tahree (s. from shittah, and tree) The shittim.
 SHI'ZA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shoal'ing (s. from the part.) The act of coming in shoal.
 Shoar'ing (s. from the part.) The act of propping.
 SHO'BEI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHO'BEK (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHO'BEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHO'BI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHO'CHO (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 SHO'CHOH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 Shock (s.) A pile; the number sixty as applied to some kinds of wares.
 Shock'ing (s. from the part.) The act of giving a shock.
 Shog'ging (s. from the part.) The act of shaking with a sudden motion.
 SHO'HAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHO'MER (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Shooe (s. an old spelling) A shoe. *Neconan.*
 SHO'OH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHO'PHAN (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.
 Sho'ring (s. from the part.) The act of propping.
 Shor'ling (s. a different spelling) A shoring.
 Shove'ling (s. from the part.) The act of throwing with a shovel.
 Shov'ing (p. a. from shove) Pushing forward.
 Shov'ing (s. from the part.) The act of pushing forward.
 Show'ering (s. from the part.) The act of pouring down in a shower.
 Show'ing (p. a. from show) Shewing, exhibiting to view.
 Show'ing (s. from the part.) The act of exhibiting to view.
 Shrew, Shrove (s.) A shrewmouse. *Dist. Rat.*
 SHRIFT (s. an old word) A priest, a confessor.
 Shroud (w. t. a local word) To cut the top branches of trees.
 Shroud'ed (p. from shroud) Lopped.
 Shroud'ing (p. a. from shroud) Cutting the top branches.
 Shroud'ing (s. from the part.) The act of cutting the top branches.
 Shroud'ing (s. from the part.) The act of covering, the act of protecting; the act of dressing the dead.
 SHU'BAEL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHU'MATHITE (s. from the Heb.) One of a people. *1 Chron. 13.*
 Shun'ning (s. from the part.) The act of avoiding.
 Shunt'ing (s. from the part.) The act of giving a sudden start.
 SHUP'IM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SHU'REK (s.) One of the Hebrew points; it answers to u long.
 Shut'ing (s. from the part.) The act of fastening, the act of closing.
 SIA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SI'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SIB (s. a contraction of Sebastian) Sibyl.
 SIB'BECHAI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 SIB'BOLETH (s. from the Heb. the different pronunciation of the word) Shibboleth.
 SIB'RAIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place on the border of the land of Israel.
 SICIN'IUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman of invincible bravery.
 Sick'ening (s. from the part.) The act or state of growing sick.
 SID'DIM (s. from the Heb.) The name of a place.
 SIDE'RIA (s. in natural history) A genus of crystals.
 SIDE'RACHITES (s. in natural history) A genus of fossils.
 Si'ding (p. a. from side) Taking a party, engaging in a faction.
 Si'ding (s. from the part.) The act of taking a party, the act of engaging in a faction.
 Sido'nian (adj. from Sidon) Belonging to Sidon.
 Sigh'ing (s. from the part.) The act of emitting sighs.
 SIG'MA (s.) The eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet.
 Sido'nian (s. from the adj.) An inhabitant of Sidon.
 Signali'zing (s. from the part.) The act of rendering singular, the act of making famous.
 Sign'ed (p. from sign) Marked, ratified by the signature of a name.
 Sig'nifying (s. from the part.) The act of declaring by signs or tokens; the act of expressing with force.
 Sike (s. a local word) A furrow. *Sike.*

S L U

Sikeetus (*s. in old records*) A rivulet or stream which is dried up in summer.
SIL (*s. a contraction of*) Silvester.
SILANUS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman who slew himself for grief on the rape of his wife by Nero.
Silencing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting to silence.
SILIQUE (*s.*) A denomination of weight among the Romans containing something more than three grains.
SIL/LA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *2 Kings 12. 20.*
SIM (*s. a contraction of*) Simon; Simeon.
SIMCETHUS (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A nymph of the river Simcethus.
SIMCETHUS (*s.*) A river of Sicily.
Simulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of counterfeiting.
SIN (*s.*) The last letter but one in the Hebrew alphabet.
Sing'ing (*p. a. from singe*) Scorching, burning slightly.
Sing'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of scorching.
Sing'le (*s. a hunting term*) The tail of the deer kind.
Sing'let (*s. a local word*) A flannel waistcoat.
Sing'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of choosing out from others.
SINGLO (*s. in commerce*) A kind of fine tea.
Sing'long (*s. from sing, and long*) An uniform cadence.
SINIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country. *Is. 49.*
SINITE (*s. from the Heb.*) A people. *1 Chron. 1. 15.*
SINO/PICA (*s. in natural history*) The snoper.
SIPH/MOTH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
SIPPAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
SIPRAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a well. *2 Sam. 3. 26.*
Sizening (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing the part of a siren.
Siz'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a name; the act of adding a name.
SIS (*s. in familiar style*) Cicely.
SISAMAI (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
SISTANTII, SISTUNTII (*s. different spellings*) The Siftuncii.
Sistuntian (*adj. from Siftuntii*) Belonging to the Siftuntii.
SYGAMBIS (*s.*) A woman's name; a beautiful lady, mother of Darius.
THONIA (*s.*) A district of Thrace.
tho'nian (*adj. from Sithonia*) Belonging to Sithonia; Thracian.
tho'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Sithonia.
thall (*s. an old spelling*) A kind of scab, a scall.
thaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing with a skewer.
THINK (*s. in zoology and medicine*) A kind of lizard reckoned a great restorative.
thir'mishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fighting loosely.
thir'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the skerret.
thir'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of lurking.
thir'bering (*s. from the part.*) The act of shedding.
thir'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of loosening.
thir'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of slackening.
thir'ing (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To shut with a noise.
thir'med (*p. from slam*) Shut as a door with noise.
thir'merkin (*adj. a droll word*) Irregular in motion, making a sudden transition.
thir'ming (*p. a. from slam*) Shutting as a door with noise.
thir'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting a door with haste and noise; the act of winning all the tricks in a hand of cards.
thir'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of making smooth.
thir'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making smooth.
thir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of falling in fleet.
thir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of parting the breads.
thir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of splitting; the act of cutting lengthwise.
thir'bering (*s. from the part.*) The act of spitting.
thir'ping (*p. a. from slop*) Drinking up with greediness; treating with slops.
thir'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with slops; the act of drinking up hastily.
thir'bed (*s. from slug, and bed*) One who lies late in the morning. *Shakespeare.*
thir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of lying idle.
thir'ing (*p. a. from sluice*) Pouring out as a sluice.
thir'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pouring out as a sluice.
thir'ing (*s. from the part. a sea term*) The act of turning and without moving out of the socket.

S P I

Smallish (*adj. from small*) Somewhat small.
Smear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of overspreading with some viscous matter; that with which any thing is smeared over.
Smirk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of smiling wantonly.
Smilt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of turning to pulp as corn over wetted.
SMINTHEUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Apollo.
Smirch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of daubing.
Smokedrying (*s. from the part.*) The act of drying in the smoke.
Smother'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of suffocating; the act of suppressing.
Smould'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of burning without vent.
Snag'gret (*s.*) The snail cod. *Dict. Rust.*
Snail'cod (*s.*) A kind of land full of small shells. *Dict. Rust.*
Snow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of falling in snow.
Snuff'dish (*s. from snuff, and dish*) An instrument to snuff the candles; a vessel in which snuffers are brought to table; a vessel in which the snuff of the candle is put.
SO'CHO (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
SO'CHOH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Sod'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining with solder.
SOGIG'ONES (*s.*) A man's name; an Egyptian astrologer.
Soil'ed (*p. from soil*) Fouled, manured.
Soil'ing (*p. a. from soil*) Fouling, manuring.
Soil'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fouling; the act of manuring.
Sol'acing (*s. from the part.*) The act of comforting.
Sollic'ited (*p. not so common a spelling*) Solicited. *Scott.*
Sol'vible (*adj. from solve*) Capable of being solved.
SOL/VIZO'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Diana.
Soot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with soot.
SO'PHON (*s.*) A man's name; a comic poet.
Sore (*v. int. a hunting term*) To leave the mark of the foot as a hare.
SO'REK (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Sor'ing (*p. a. from sore*) Leaving the mark of the foot as a hare.
Sor'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaving the mark of the foot as a hare.
Sor'rowing (*p. a. from sorrow*) Grieving.
Sor'rowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grieving.
SO'SIA (*s.*) A man's name; a servile wretch. *Plautus.*
SO'SIAS (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman pretor.
SOSIPATER (*s.*) A man's name. *Rom. 16.*
SO'TAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Sot'ing (*p. a. from tot*) Tippling, drinking too much.
Sot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tippling.
SOUCHONG (*s. in commerce*) A kind of fine bohea tea.
Sound (*s.*) A herd of swine; a founder.
Sour'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making sour.
Spa'dier (*s. from spade*) One that digs with a spade.
Span'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of measuring with a finger and thumb.
Sparac'rus (*s. in old records*) A sparrow hawk.
Spare (*v. t. in cockfighting*) To put cocks to fight by way of training.
Spark'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending forth sparks; the act of shining with vivid brightneis.
Spay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of castrating a female animal.
Spear'staff (*s. from spear, and staff*) The pole or handle of a spear.
Speck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of marking with small spots.
Speed'ing (*p. a. from speed*) Setting forward, hastening.
Speed'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hastening.
Spelt (*s. in botany*) A kind of corn, the zea.
Spermatiz'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of yielding seed.
SPEUSIPPUS (*s.*) A man's name; the nephew of Plato.
SPHONDYLE (*s. in the history of insects*) The whirl worm.
Spind'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of shooting into small long stalks.
SPI'RAFRUTEX (*s. in botany*) A kind of shrub.
Spi'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of shooting up pyramidically.
Spit'deep (*adv. from spit, and deep*) At the depth which may be dug up at once by a spade.
Spolt (*p. from spoil*) Spoiled. *Buch.*
SPORA'DES

STO

SWE

SPORA'DES (*s. in geography*) A cluster of islands in the Archipelago.

SPO'RUS (*s.*) The name of a boy who was castrated with a design to make a woman of him.

Spous'selle (*s. an old word, from spouse*) A spouse, a bride.

Spoyl (*s. an old spelling*) Spoil.

Spread/net (*s. from spread, and net*) A kind of net.

Spring (*s.*) The high tide of the new and full moon.

Sprout'ing (*p. a. from sprout*) Springing, growing.

Sprout'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of germinating; the act of shooting in sprouts.

SPURIN'NA (*s.*) A man's name; a mathematician who is said to have warned Casar to beware of the ides of March.

SPUR'RIUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of several Romans.

Squab'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of scalding; the act of brawling.

Squash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of crushing into pulp.

Squir'relhunting (*s. from squirrel, and hunting*) The act or diversion of hunting the squirrel.

Stab'lishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of establishing.

Stad'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a stable.

Stag'nating (*s. from the part.*) The act of lying motionless.

STALAC'TOCIBDE'LA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.

STALAGMITÆ (*s. in natural history*) A kind of spar.

STALAGMODIAU'GIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.

STALAGMOCIE'RIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of opake spars.

STA'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) One of the male parts of generation in plants; a kind of first principle.

Stamin'eous (*adj. from stamen*) Consisting of stamina, having no flower leaves.

Star'ing (*p. a. from stare*) Looking with wide and fixed eyes.

Star'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of looking with wide and fixed eyes.

Start'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a sudden start.

STA'TA (*s.*) One of the names of Fortune.

Sta'tement (*s. from state*) The thing stated.

STATIL'INUS (*s. in beatben mythology*) The god who was supposed to teach children to stand.

Sta'tioning (*s. from the part.*) The act of placing in some post; the act of fixing in some certain place.

STAT'UE (*s. from the Lat. statuo*) An image erected, a solid form proportioned to the size of the person or thing represented.

Stau'rum (*s. in old records*) A flock, a store.

STE'ATITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil; the soapearth.

Steel (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of steel.

STEGA'NIUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil; the slate.

STEL'LA (*s.*) A man's name; a Roman poet.

Stell'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of transforming into a star.

STEL'LIO (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) A boy who was supposed to have been transformed into a lizard.

STEPH'ANUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Sterili'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making barren.

Stiffle (*s. a different spelling*) The fistle.

Stiffled (*adj. from stiffle*) Hurt in the stiffle.

Stiff'lingbone (*s.*) The joint of the stiffle. *Dict. Russ.*

Stil'lify (*v. t. a bad word*) To make quiet.

Stim'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of urging on; the act of exciting by pungent qualities.

Stim'ulative (*adj. from stimulate*) Stimulating.

Stim'ulative (*s. from the adj.*) That which stimulates.

STINT (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a small bird frequent on the sea coasts.

STIPH'ELUS (*s.*) One of the Centaurs.

Stip'ulating (*s. from the part.*) The act of contracting.

Stiv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making close.

STOBCE'US (*s.*) A man's name; an ancient Greek author.

Stock'broker (*s. from stock, and broker*) One who deals in stock.

Stock'ed (*p. from stock*) Put in the stocks. *Blackstone.*

Stock'ing (*p. a. from stock*) Putting in the stocks.

Stock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting in the stocks.

Stol'one (*s.*) A sucker from the root of a tree or plant. *Dict. Russ.*

Stom'aching (*p. a. from stomach*) Resenting.

Stom'aching (*s. from the part.*) The act of resenting.

Sto'nesquarer (*s. from stone, and squarer*) One who squares stones.

Stook'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting up sheaves of corn in flocks.

STOP'ONY (*s.*) A kind of liquor made of raisins.

Stota'rius (*s. in old records*) One who has the care of a stad.

Sto'veni (*s. a local word*) A dry withered stump of a tree.

Strangul'ion (*s.*) The strangury.

STRATON'ICE (*s.*) A woman's name; the mother of Attalus.

STREN'UA (*s. in beatben mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to excite to bravery.

STRIGON'ESIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of bole.

Strum (*v. t. a droll word*) Tuned as a stringed instrument in a clumsy manner.

Strum'med (*p. from strum*) Strung or tuned in a clumsy manner.

Strum'ming (*p. a. from strum*) Strung or tuned in a clumsy manner.

Strum'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of stringing or tuning in a clumsy manner.

Stud'y (*s.*) A disease in cattle.

Stu'fing (*s. from the part.*) A kind of asthma incident to children.

STULT'IFY (*v. t. a law term, from the Lat. stultus foolish, and facio to make*) To make foolish, to make a fool of, to pretend to be. *Blackstone.*

Stun'ned (*p. from stun*) Confounded by noise, made senseless by a blow.

Stun'ning (*p. a. from stun*) Confounding with noise, making senseless by a blow.

Stun'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of confounding with noise; the act of making senseless by a blow.

Stu'prating (*s. from the part.*) The act of violating the chastity of a female.

Sty'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting up in a sty.

SU (*s. in rustic style*) Sue, Sufan.

SU'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

SUB'ERATED (*adj. from the Lat. sub under, and eras to erase*) Consisting of brass covered over with some other metal.

Subdiver'sifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of diversifying what has been already diversified.

SUBINFEUDA'TION (*s. a law term*) The act of letting out to inferior feudatories.

Submerg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under water.

Submers'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under water.

SU'CHATHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chron.*

Sup'arcake (*s. from sugar, and cake*) A kind of sweet cake.

SUK'KUM (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *2 Chron.*

SU'KY (*s. the diminutive of*) Sufan.

Suling (*s. from sulinga*) As much land as one plow can till in a year. *Ansford.*

Suling'a (*s. in old records*) As much land as one plow can till in a year.

Su'mack (*s. not so common a spelling*) Sumach. *Dict. Russ.*

Sum'age, Sum'mage (*s.*) A horse load; toll paid for carriage on horseback.

Summa'gium (*s. in old records*) A toll for carriage on horseback.

Sum'mering (*s. from the part.*) The act of reaping through the summer.

Sum'ming (*p. a. from sum*) Computing, collecting into one total.

Sum'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of computing the act of collecting into one total.

Sund'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of dividing.

Sun'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of exposing to the sun.

Sunqui'll (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; the name of a flower.

Superf'icializing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming superficially.

Superintend'ed (*p. from superintend*) Overlooked.

Sup'pling (*p. a. from supple*) Making supple.

Sup'pling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making supple.

Surrendere'e (*s. from surrender, a law term*) The person to whom a surrender is made.

Surrend'eror (*s. from surrender, a law term*) The person who surrenders.

SUSAR'CHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *Ezra.*

Swain'mote (*s. from swain, and mote*) One of the mounds within the precinct of a forest.

Sweet'john (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower.

T E D

T H Y

wein (*s. a law term*) A freeholder within the precincts of a forest.
 weltering (*s. from the part.*) The act of incommoding with heat.
 wind'ler (*s. a cant word*) A sharper; one practised in the art of cheating.
 wing'letree (*s. a local word*) The stick or piece of wood which keeps the traces of a horse open.
 wink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of labouring too much.
 wob'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleaning with a mop.
 yecophanti'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing the yecophant.
 ye (*v. t. a local word*) To strain milk.
 syllab'icate (*v. t. from syllabic*) To form syllables.
 syllab'icated (*p. from syllabicate*) Formed into syllables.
 syllab'icating (*p. a. from syllabicate*) Forming into syllables.
 syllab'icating (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into syllables.
 syllab'ication (*s. from syllabicate*) The act of forming syllables; the method of dividing words into syllables. Walker.
 syllog'izing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reasoning syllogistically.
 YLVES'TRES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The gods of the woods.
 YV'TICHE (*s.*) A woman's name.
 YR'ION (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place; Hermon.

T

T'ANATHSHI'LOH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 TAB'BATH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Tab'eiving (*s. from the part.*) The act of wasting.
 TAB'ERAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 Tab'ernac'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking up a temporary dwelling.
 Table'spoonful (*s. from table, and spoonful*) As much as a tablespoon will contain. Buchan.
 TAB'REA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 TACH'MONITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. 2 Sam. 22.
 TAFF (*s. in familiar style*) Theophilus.
 TAP'FY (*s. in the Welsh dialect*) David.
 TA'HAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Tahanite (*s. from Tahan*) A descendant of Tahan.
 TA'HATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 TAP'ANHES (*s. from the Heb.*) Tahapanes; a man's name.
 TAHTIMHOD'SHI (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country. 2 Sam. 24.
 TAL'ITHA (*s.*) A woman's name; a damsel.
 Tal'lage (*s. a different spelling*) Tallage.
 TAL'MON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 TA'MAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Tam'bour (*v. t.*) To ornament with a kind of particoloured needlework.
 Tam'boured (*p. from tambour*) Ornamented with a kind of needlework.
 Tam'boursing (*p. a. from tambour*) Ornamenting with a kind of needlework.
 Tam'boursing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ornamenting with a kind of particoloured needlework.
 TA'PHATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
 Tap'pa (*s. in old records*) The stopple of a trumpet or wind instrument.
 AP'PUA, TAP'PUAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country.
 A'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 AR'ALAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
 ARAN'TULA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish; the omurus.
 A'REA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 AR'SHIS (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 AU (*s.*) The last letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 Teacup'ful (*s. from teacup, and full*) As much as can be contained in a teacup.
 Teaspoon'ful (*s. from teaspoon, and full*) As much as can be contained in a teaspoon.
 EBALI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 CMES'SA (*s.*) A woman's name; a Trojan damsel beloved by Ajax.
 Teder'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of confining with a tether.

TED'DY (*s. the diminutive of*) Edward.
 TEHIN'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Tek'oite (*s. from Tekoa*) An inhabitant of Tekoa.
 TE'LABIB (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 TE'LAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 TE'LAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 TELAS'SER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 TELAN'GIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of scrupi.
 TEL'CHINES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The priest of Cybele.
 TE'LEM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name; the name of a city.
 TELHAR'ESHA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
 TE'LOS (*s.*) The name of a man; the name of an island.
 TE'MACHIS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils.
 TEMA'NI (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a country.
 TE'MENI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 TEMP (*s. a contraction of*) Temperance, a woman's name.
 TEM'PERANCE (*s.*) A woman's name.
 TEM'PUS (*s.*) One of the names of Saturn; time.
 Tems (*s. a local word*) A sieve.
 Ten'anting (*s. from the part.*) The act of holding under another.
 TEN'EDOS (*s. from Tenes*) An island on the coast of Asia Minor.
 TE'NES (*s.*) A man's name; he had divine honours paid to him in the isle of Tenedos.
 Ter'ebating (*s. from the part.*) The act of boring.
 TE'RESH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 TERP'ORUS (*s.*) A man's name; a musician, favourite of Nero.
 Ter'racing (*s. from the part.*) The act of furnishing with a terrace.
 Ter'tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of doing a third time.
 Test'able (*adj. from test*) Capable of being devised by testament. Blackstone.
 TETH (*s.*) The ninth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 TE'TRADECARHOM'BIS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossils consisting of fourteen planes.
 TETRA'PTERA (*s. in zoology*) The order of insects distinguished by four wings.
 TE'TRAPYROMID'IA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.
 TETRINI'US (*s.*) A man's name; a famous robber in antiquity.
 Teyl'tree (*s. an old spelling*) The teiltree.
 THA'MUZ (*s.*) The fourth month of the Jewish year.
 Thank'idea (*v. t. obsolete*) To thank. Wickliffe.
 THA'RA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 THAR'SHISH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a sea port.
 Thaf'ian (*adj. from Thafos*) Belonging to Thafos.
 THA'SIUS (*s.*) One of the names of Bacchus.
 THA'SOS (*s.*) An island near Thrace, famous for gold, marble, and wine.
 THAU (*s. a different spelling*) Tau; the last letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 THELA'RIA (*s.*) A woman's name; the sister of Phæbe.
 THEODO'RICUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of the Goths.
 THEOPH'ILA (*s.*) A woman's name; the wife of the poet Canius, remarkable for her learning and modesty.
 THEOPOM'PUS (*s.*) A man's name; a noted orator and historian.
 THES'TOR (*s.*) A man's name; a famous soothsayer.
 THESTOR'IDES (*s.*) A man's name; the son of Thesior.
 THES'TYLIS (*s.*) A woman's name; a supposed witch.
 THIM'NATHATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. Job. 19.
 Thou'ing (*p. a. from thou*) Treating with familiarity; treating with disrespectful language.
 Thou'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of treating with disrespectful language.
 Thraull'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of enslaving.
 THRAUSTOM'ICTHES (*s. in natural history*) A genus of compound earths.
 Thrith'engum (*s. in old records*) A court consisting of three or four hundreds.
 TH'UPTOM'ICTHES (*s. in natural history*) A genus of earths.
 TH'Y'ADES (*s.*) A man's name; a companion of Bacchus.
 THY'ITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of stone used in medicine.
 THYONIA'NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.

THYROS,

TRU

THYROSTAPHYL'INUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the uvula.

TIBER'INIS (*s. from Tiber*) A nymph of the river Tiber.

TIBER'INUS (*s.*) A man's name; a king of the Æleians, who was drowned in the river Tiber, from whom it is said to have its name.

TIB'HATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *1 Kin.*

TIBUR'NUS (*s.*) A man's name; the brother of Catillus.

TIG'LATHPILNE'SER (*s. a different spelling*) Tiglath-pileser.

TI'LOU (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Tilt'ing (*p. a. from tilt*) Covering with a tilt; turning up with a sudden motion; running in tilts.

Tilt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with a tilt; the act of turning up with a sudden motion; the act of running in tilts.

TIMA'GORAS (*s.*) A man's name; an excellent painter.

Ti'ming (*p. a. from time*) Adapted to the circumstance of time.

Ti'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of adapting to the circumstance of time.

TIM'NA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman; the name of a man.

TIM'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

TIM'NATHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.

TIM'NATHHE'RES (*s. from the Heb.*) Timnathserah.

TIM'NATHSE'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

TIM'NITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *Judg. 15.*

TIR'AS (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

TIR'ATHITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chron.*

TIR'HANAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

TIR'IA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

TIS'RI (*s.*) The seventh month of the Jewish year.

TIT (*s. in familiar style*) Theodore.

Titan'ic (*adj. from Titan*) Belonging to Titan; belonging to the Titans.

Tit'illating (*s. from the part.*) The act of tickling.

Ti'tum, Ti'tumti (*s. a cant or droll word*) An uniformity of cadence.

TI'ZITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chron. 11.*

TO'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

TOBADONI'JAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

TOBI'JAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

TO'CHEN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a village.

TO'LAD (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

To'laite (*s. from Tola*) A descendant of Tola.

TOL'LENON (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A warlike engine, by means of which the soldiers were lifted above the walls to annoy the enemy.

TOM (*s. in familiar style*) Thomas.

TOM'MY (*s. the diminutive of*) Thomas.

TON (*s. from the French*) A mode; a fashion.

TO'NANS (*s.*) One of the names of Jupiter.

TO'NY (*s. in familiar style*) Antony.

Torpe'dial (*adj. from torpedo*) Belonging to the torpedo; affected by the torpedo.

TORQUA'TUS (*s.*) A man's name; a cognomen among the Romans.

TOU (*s. from the Heb.*) Toi, a man's name.

Traip'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of walking carelessly through the dirt.

Transcol'ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of straining through a sieve.

Transmit'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending from one place to another.

Traff'es (*s. an old word*) A kind of shoes.

Treen, Treene, (*s. an old word*) Cups made of wood or earth.

Tri'ator (*s. in old records*) A juror.

TRIEPE'DA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules.

Trieter'ican (*adj. from trieterica*) Belonging to the trieterica.

TRIFOR'MIS (*s.*) One of the names of Diana.

TRIOC'ULUS (*s.*) One of the names of Jupiter.

TRIPEN'TAHÆ'DRIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.

TRI'POS (*s.*) One of the names of Apollo.

Trith'ingreeve (*s. from trithing, and reeve*) The principal officer of a trithing.

TRIUM'PHUS (*s.*) One of the names of Bacchus.

TROGLODITÆ (*s.*) The Troglodites.

Tru'cbreaker (*s. from truce, and breaker*) One who breaks a truce.

Tru'ism (*s. from true, a droll word*) A truth.

Trump'ing (*p. a. from trump*) Winning with a trump; playing a trump.

Trump'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing a trump; the act of winning with a trump.

VIR

TSAD'DI (*s.*) The eighteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

TUBULA'RIA (*s. in natural history*) A species of coral.

TUIS'TO (*s. a different spelling*) Tuisco.

TUL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; the name of two Roman kings.

Turba'gium (*s. in old records*) The turbary.

Turbiche'tum (*s. in old records*) A cuckingstool.

TUR'BO (*s.*) A man's name; a famous gladiator.

Tweag'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pinching between the fingers.

TYD'EUS (*s.*) A man's name; the father of Diomedes, a man of small stature, but of great valour.

TY'RO (*s.*) A woman's name; a Thessalian virgin, who, it is said, fell in love with a certain river, and received the embraces of Neptune.

TZA'DE (*s. a different spelling*) Tzaddi, the eighteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

TZE'RI (*s.*) One of the Hebrew points; it answers to the long sound of the E in the English alphabet.

V

Vaca'ria (*s. in old records*) A void place, a waste piece of land.

Va'ga (*s. in old records*) A weight, one hundred and fifty pounds.

VAJE'ZATHA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Vale'ta (*s. in old records*) A valet.

Val'ianter (*adj. comp. of valiant*) Valiant in a greater degree.

Val'iantest (*adj. sup. of valiant*) Valiant in the greatest degree.

VALLE'NIA (*s. in pagan mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over the valleys.

VANI'ALE (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

VAS'THI (*s. a different spelling*) Vasti, a woman's name.

Vast'um (*s. in old records*) Waste.

Vault'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming in the manner of a vault.

Vaunt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of boasting.

VEA'DAR (*s. from the Heb.*) The second Adar, the intercalary month of the Jews.

VEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Vel'lein (*s. a different spelling*) A villain, one who holds by servile tenure.

Vel'lein (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a villain, held by a servile tenure.

Vel'leinage (*s. a different spelling*) Villainage.

VEL'LEIUS (*s.*) A man's name, a Roman historian.

VE'LOX (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules.

Vena'ria (*s. in old records*) Beasts caught in hunting.

Veredic'tum (*s. in old records*) A verdict.

Verg'ing (*p. d. from verge*) Tending to some certain point, bending downwards.

Verg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tending to some certain point, the act or state of bending downwards.

VERTICER'DIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Venus.

VESPER'UGA (*s. in the mythology of the poets*) The brother of Atlas, supposed to have been turned into the evening star.

Vest'ing (*p. a. from vest*) Investing, dressing; putting into possession.

Vest'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of investing; the act of putting into possession.

Via'gium (*s. in old records*) A voyage.

VIC'EGOD (*s. from the Lat. vice in the room of, and god*) An inferior god, a god substituted in the room of another.

VICTIMA'RIOUS (*s. from the Lat.*) One who attended the priest at the sacrifice, one who sold beasts for sacrifice.

Victualla'rius (*s. in old records*) A victualler.

Vic'ulus (*s. in old records*) A little street.

Vil'lain (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a servile tenure; mean, base.

Vil'lainage (*s. from villain*) The state of a villain; servile tenure.

Villa'nus (*s. in old records*) A villain.

Villena'gium (*s. in old records*) Villenage.

Vina'gium (*s. in old records*) A payment of wine in lieu of rent.

Vinde'miating (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering in the vintage.

Vintena'rius (*s. in old records*) A vintner.

Virg'ata (*s. in old records*) The verge.

W A L

Vir'ger (s. from virge) The officer who carries the mace before the dean.
 Vir'gincream (s. from virgin, and cream) A composition of milk, sugar, whites of eggs and other ingredients.
 VIRGINIA (s.) A woman's name; the daughter of Virginius.
 VIRGINIUS (s.) A man's name; a Roman who stabbed his daughter in the forum, to prevent her servitude and prostitution to the lust of Appius one of the last of the decemviri.
 Virginvine (s. in botany) A kind of snakeweed.
 Virine'tum (s. in old records) The vicinity.
 VIVARY (s. from the Lat. vivo, to live) A place where animals are kept alive; a park, a warren, a fish-pond.
 VIX'EN (s. in zoology) The young of a fox, a cub.
 VLAC (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 VLAM (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 VULA (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 UL'TIO (s. in beaten mythology) The supposed goddess of revenge.
 Umpira'gium (s. in old records) Umpirage.
 Umpira'tor (s. in old records) An umpire.
 Uncia'ta (s. in old records) An ounce.
 Unop'posite (adj. from un, and opposite) Not opposite.
 Unreveng'ing (adj. from un, and revenge) Forbearing to revenge, not given to revenge.
 UNX'IA (s. in beaten mythology) One of the names of Juno.
 Unyed (adj. obsolete) United. Fortescue.
 VOLCA'TIUS (s.) A man's name; the name of several Romans.
 VOLG'ESUS (s.) A man's name; a king of the Parthians.
 Volcin'ian (adj. from Volsci) Belonging to the Volsci.
 Volcin'ian (s. from the adj.) One of the Volsci.
 VORTICEL'LA (s. in zoology) A genus of animalcules.
 Vpland'a (s. in old records) High ground.
 Vp'pring'ing (s. from the part.) The act of springing up.
 Vp'stand'ing (s. from the part.) The act of standing upright.
 VRNA (s.) A Roman measure containing three gallons four pints and a half.
 Vsal'gium (s. in old records) Usage.
 V'ing (p. a. from use) Practising, employing, habituating.
 V'ing (s. from the part.) The act of practising, the act of employing, the act of habituating.
 Vufuct'uary (adj. from usufruct) Having the use, in-joying the use only.
 THAI (s. from the Heb.) Aman's name.
 thilaga'ria (s. in old records) An outlawry.
 thil'gus (s. in old records) An outlaw.
 Z'AI (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Z'AL (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Z'AH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Z'ZAH (s. from the Heb.) A man's name.
 Z'ZENSHE'RAH (s. from the Heb.) The name of a city.

W

WAp'tores (s. in old records) Officers who guarded the fishery on the coast.
 Waif, Waife (s. a law term) A bond woman, the daughter of one who held in villenage. Blackstone.
 Wain'gium (s. in old records) Wainage.
 Wain'house (s. from wain, and house) A cart house.
 Waive (v. t. a law term) To throw away or desert stolen goods as a thief when pursued.
 W'ived (p. from waive) Thrown away or deserted as stolen goods for fear of a discovery.
 Wivaria (s. in old records) An outlawry as applied to a woman.
 W'iving (p. a. from waive) Throwing away or deserting stolen goods for fear of a discovery.
 W'iving (s. from the part.) The act of throwing away or deserting stolen goods for fear of a discovery.
 W'leche'ria, Wallethe'ria (s. in old records) The kind of a murdered person.

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W Y T

Wall'tree (s. from wall, and tree) A fruit tree growing against a wall.
 Wall'vium (in old records) A waif; stolen goods thrown away or deserted.
 Wan (v. t. pret. of win, but not used) Did win.
 Wang (s. an old word) A field, a meadow.
 Wa'ning (p. a. from wane) Decreasing, declining.
 Wa'ning (s. from the part.) The act of decreasing, the act of declining.
 Wan'lafs (s. a different spelling) The windlafs. D. of Arts.
 Want (s. a local word) The mole.
 Wap'entage (s. an old word) A wapentake. Ainsf.
 Wapenta'gium (s. in old records) A wapentake.
 Wa'ra (s. in old records) A wear, a dam in a river.
 War'gus (s. in old records) A banished rogue.
 War'horse (s. from war, and horse) A horse trained for war.
 Warrantee' (s. a law term) The person to whom a warranty is granted.
 War'rantor (s. a law term) The person who grants a warranty.
 Wash'pot (s. from wash, and pot) A vessel to wash in.
 Was'fel (adj. an old word) Jovial.
 Wa'sing (p. a. from waffe) Diminishing, destroying, growing less.
 Wa'sing (s. from the part.) The act of diminishing, the act of destroying, the act of growing less.
 Watercider (s. from water, and cider) Cider made with a mixture of water.
 Watercistern (s. from water, and cistern) A cistern for water.
 Wateriarcy (s. from water, and farcy) A kind of farcy, a disease incident to horses.
 Waterga'gium (s. in old records) A watergauge.
 Watergan'ga, Watergan'gia, Watergan'num (s. in old records) A watercourse.
 Waterpool (s. from water, and pool) A pool of water.
 Wat'ring (p. a. an old spelling) Watering.
 Wa'ring (s. from the part.) The act of watering, the act of supplying with water.
 Wa'vebreast (s. from wave, and breast) The breast of the beasts slain in sacrifice which was made a wave offering.
 Weet'ing (p. a. from weet) Knowing.
 Wil'chaire (s. in Wales) A measure of two acres. Dict. Rus.
 Wild (s. in botany) The dyer's weed.
 We'ra (s. in old records) The weregild.
 We'ren (v. n. obsolete) Were. Wickliffe.
 Wer'gild (s. a different spelling) The weregild. Ainsf.
 WESTPHALIA (s. in geography) A circle or subdivision of the German empire.
 Westpha'lia (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Westphalia.
 Wex'ide (v. t. pret. obsolete) Grew, did grow. Wickl.
 Whe'rewithsoever (adv. from where, with, so, and ever) With whatsoever. Mark.
 Whenne (adv. an old spelling) When. Wickliffe.
 Whey (s. a local word) A heifer, a young cow.
 Willowtree (s. from willow, and tree) The willow.
 Willwor'ship (s. from will, and worship) A kind of voluntary worship, worship which is not com-manded. Col.
 Wi'nebottle (s. from wine, and bottle) A bottle in which wine is kept.
 Wi'ne cellar (s. from wine, and cellar) A cellar in which wine is kept.
 Wi'nefat (s. from wine, and fat) The vessel in which the grapes are mashed to make wine.
 Wi'ne pint (s. from wine, and pint) A pint of wine measure.
 Wi'nepress (s. from wine, and press) The press used in making wine.
 Wi'ne seller (s. from wine, and seller) One who sells wine.
 Wis'h'ywash'y (adj. a cant or droll word) Flimsy, unsubstantial.
 Wisk'yfrisk'y (adj. a cant or droll word) Done with a careless air, giddy, unstable.
 Wista (s. in old records) A forfeiture, a fine.
 Withdre'w (v. t. pret. from withdraw) Did with-draw.
 Wond'irden (v. int. obsolete) To wonder. Wickliffe.
 Wrong'headedness (s. from wrongheaded) The state of being wrongheaded. L. Chesterfield.
 Wyf (s. an old spelling) A wife. Wickliffe.
 Wym'aen (s. an old spelling) Women. Wickliffe.
 Wyn (s. an old spelling) Wine. Wickliffe.
 Wy'ten (v. t. obsolete) To know. Sir J. Mandeville.
 XANTHE.

Z A R

X

XANTHEMOIDES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
XANTHEMUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the xanthemoides.

Y

Yard/falen (*adj. from yard, and falen*) Belonging to that disease in horses, in which there is a relaxation of the yard.
Yard/foul (*adj. in farriery. from yard, and foul*) Having the yard foul, having the yard furred.
Yce (*s. an old spelling*) Ice. *Nerzman.*
Y'dell (*adj. an old spelling*) Idle, empty. *Cbaucer.*
Yeer (*s. an old spelling*) A year. *Sbenstone.*
Yfix'ed (*p. obsolete*) Fixed. *Sbenstone.*
Ygath'ered (*p. obsolete*) Gathered. *Sbenstone.*
Yga'zed (*w. int. obsolete*) Gazed, did gaze. *Sbenstone.*
Yga'zing (*p. a. obsolete*) Gazing. *Sbenstone.*
Yle (*s. an old spelling*) An island. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
Yoak'elm (*s. from yoak, and elm*) A kind of tree, a kind of wood.
Yoc'let (*s. an old word*) A small farm, as much land as a man might till with one yoke of oxen.
Yra'pe (*adj. obsolete*) Rare, scarce. *Sbenstone.*

Z

ZA'ANAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZA'ANAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZAANAN/NIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZA'AVAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZA'BAD (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZAB'BAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZABDI'EL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZA'BUD (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZAC'CAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZAC'CAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZAC'CO (*s. in architecture*) The zaccho.
ZA'CHER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZACHE'US (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZA'LAPH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZA'PHON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
ZA'RAH (*s. a different spelling*) Zerah.
ZA'REAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Zare'athite (*s. from Zareah*) An inhabitant of Zareah.
ZA'RED (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZA'RETAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
ZA'RETHSHA'BAR (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Za'rHITE (*s. from Zarah*) A descendant of Zarah.
ZARTA'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZART'HAN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.

Z U Z

ZAT'THU (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZAT'TU (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZA'VAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZA'ZA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZEB'AIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZEBI'NA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZEBU'DAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
ZEB'ULUN (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place, signifying a habitation)
 A man's name; one of the tribes of Israel.
Zeb'ulunite (*s. from Zebulun*) A descendant of Zebulun.
ZE'DAD (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZEE'LAND (*s.*) One of the provinces of Holland; an island of Denmark.
Zeer (*s. an old spelling*) A year. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
ZE'LAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZEM'ARAIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place, the name of a mountain.
ZEM'ARITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chr.*
ZE'MENT (*s.*) Copper.
Ze'mentwater (*s. from zement, and water*) Water impregnated with copper.
ZEMI'RA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZE'NAM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
ZE'ORIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZEPH'ATHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZE'PHI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZE'PHON (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Ze'phonite (*s. from Zephon*) A descendant of Zephon.
ZER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
ZERAH'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZERA'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZE'RED (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a brook.
ZEREDA'THA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZE'RERATH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
ZE'RI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZE'THAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZE'THAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZI'A (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZIB'IA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
ZID'DIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
ZIDKI'JAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Zif (*conj. obsolete*) If. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
ZI'HA (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZIL'THAI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZIM'MAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZIPH'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZIPH'INITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *Newm.*
ZIPH'ION (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZIPH'ITE (*s. from Ziph*) An inhabitant of Ziph.
ZIPH'RON (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Zit (*conj. obsolete*) Yet. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
ZMI'LUS (*s.*) A man's name; a famous architect.
ZOHA'BAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZO'HAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZO'HEH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Zong (*adj. obsolete*) Young. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
ZO'PHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZO'PHIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place.
Zor'athite (*s. from Zorah*) An inhabitant of Zorah.
ZORE'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city.
ZO'RITE (*s. from the Heb.*) One of a people. *1 Chr.*
ZUPH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ZU'RIEL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
ZU'ZA (*s.*) The fourth part of a shekel.



T H E E N D.

am.
(on)

Ze-

as

vill.

place,

Chr.

er im-

place.

ephon.

a place;
place.

n.

y.

ndeville.

Newm.

lace.
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est.

ndeville.

ce.
rah.
city.
Chr.

n.